HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

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

Proj. No **10490**	**Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich, IP4 3QG**		
Client:		Hopkins Homes	
Date of Report:	29/02/2024	Revision:	A

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 an outline assessment of the arboricultural implications created by the formation of the proposed site access points. 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 new dwellings, including highways and allied linkages, drainage, and public open space. This report considers the proposed access points serving the development parcels and off-site linkages. As a result, sixty-five individual trees, twenty-six groups of trees, fourteen areas of trees and seventeen hedges were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

1 It is necessary to fell a portion of two areas of trees and a portion of six hedgerows to achieve the proposed site accesses and associated visibility splays.

Contact Details

Client – Hopkins Homes			
Address Melton Park House Melton Park Woodbridge Suffolk IP12 1TJ	**Contact** Christopher Smith	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	[redacted]

Local Planning Authority – Ipswich Borough Council			
Address Grafton House 15-17 Russell Road Ipswich Suffolk IP1 2DE	**Trees Officer** Dean Welham	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	[redacted]

Arboricultural Consultant – Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited			
Address 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre Fornham All Saints Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP28 6JY	**Report Author:** Alex Garnham	**Tel:** **E-mail:**	[redacted]

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Hopkins Homes to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich, IP4 3QG.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on 20/09/2023. 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 accords with the BS 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.

1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged. The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

1.3 Documentation

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

- Email of instruction.
- Definition of site boundary.
- Description of requirements/deadlines.
- Topographical survey (drawing no. 48433NOLS).
- Proposed site layouts
    - RSK drawing no. 890695-RSK-ZZ-XX-DR-C-0001-P01.
    - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08203 Rev P02.
    - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08205 Rev P03.
    - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08206 Rev P02.

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is three parcels of land off Humber Doucy Lane and Tuddenham Road, Ipswich. The sites are agricultural in nature, flanked by trees, hedgerows, and vegetation. The site is further bounded by Seven Cottages Lane and Tuddenham Lane.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are slightly acidic loams and clays with impeded drainage. They are of moderate to high fertility and support a wide range of pasture and woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 10.6% 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. 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 Tree Preservation Order(s)

The local planning authority Ipswich Borough Council have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and/or neighbouring this site through the serving of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO), Ref no 19/00006/TPO, 15/00003/TPO. The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from Ipswich Borough Council prior to actioning any surgery or felling etc. The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate, and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO (as expressed in the original TPO statement) but, given that trees are living organisms, and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that local planning authority decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the local planning authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the local planning authority with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the local planning authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.

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.

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 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.

2.3.3 **Hedgerow Regulations and Inclosure 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 SSSIs), 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 Inclosure 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 Inclosure Act. Details of the Inclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 As part of this survey a total of sixty-five individual trees, twenty-six groups of trees, fourteen areas of trees and seventeen hedges have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T065, G001 – G026, A001 – A014 and H001 – H017 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. 10490-D-A-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 *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 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:

As soon as possible:

A002	Inform landowner of the Acute Oak Decline and suggest felling of infected trees as a matter of urgency.
T014	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.
T065	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resi Micro-drill).

Within six months:

G004	Remove major deadwood.
T011	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.
T018	Undertake aerial inspection. Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resi Micro-drill).
T035	Monolith to 5 metres to retain as an ecological feature.

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:

G004	Monitor annually (poor vitality and retrenchment).
T019	Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).
T023	Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).

3.7 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 The proposal is to construct new dwellings, including highways and allied linkages, drainage, and public open space. This report considers the proposed access points serving the development parcels and off-site linkages within the curtilage of the site. The development parcels are inbound of the trees and hedges to be retained, which are located at the perimeter of the site owing to the agricultural nature of the land. This is demonstrated in the Land Use parameter plan, appended to this report. Once detailed site plans are available, a further Arboricultural Impact Assessment will be required.

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 It is understood that there is no demolition associated with this proposal.

4.4 Construction

4.4.1 The location of the access road and allied linkages is indicative and therefore specific construction details where there may be conflict with RPA of retained trees are yet to be determined. A summary of trees directly affected based on the parameter plans are listed at item 4.11 below.

4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground

4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposed accesses assume that level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained. If level changes cannot be excluded from the calculated RPA of retained trees, a reappraisal of the arboricultural implications will be required.

4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing

4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of construction, it will be necessary to complete an Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection plan, based upon detailed site plans. Full details of fencing will be supplied by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment, 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 several 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. 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 Tree Surgery to Facilitate Proposed Development

4.10.1 Access Facilitation Pruning (AFP) is likely to be required for retained trees when the access routes are finalised. When these have been determined, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will supply a full specification in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

4.10.2 Other works to retained trees (not relating to development) are listed on the attached *Schedule of Works – Irrespective of Development*.

4.11 Landscape Implications

4.11.1 The items listed in the table below require felling to install the new vehicle, pedestrian and cycle accesses to the development parcels: -

Feature No	Reason for Removal	BS Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*
A004 (portion)	Formation of new pedestrian link to Seven Cottages Lane.	B	Moderate
A010 (portion)	Formation of new pedestrian link to Tuddenham Lane.	B	Moderate
H006 (portion)	Formation of new access off Tuddenham Road, including associated visibility splay.	B	High
H008 (portion)	Formation of new cycle/pedestrian access off Humber Doucy Lane, including a crossing point.	B	Moderate
H009 (portion)	Formation of new access off Humber Doucy Lane, including associated visibility splay.	B	Moderate
H010 (portion)	Formation of new cycle/pedestrian access off Humber Doucy Lane.	C	Moderate
H012 (portion)	Formation of new pedestrian link to Seven Cottages Lane.	C	Moderate
H017 (portion)	Formation of one new access off Humber Doucy Lane, including associated visibility splay, and one cycle/footpath access, including a crossing point.	B	High

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

4.12 Post Development Implications

4.12.1 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.

4.12.2 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 using stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 10490-D-A-AIA. 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 Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 10490-D-A-AIA. 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 pipework 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 appropriately qualified, experienced, and insured arboricultural contractor 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 pass 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 Hopkins Homes and the Local Planning Authority.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 The site is three parcels of land off Humber Doucy Lane and Tuddenham Road, Ipswich. The sites are agricultural in nature, flanked by trees, hedgerows, and vegetation. The site is further bounded by Seven Cottages Lane and Tuddenham Lane.

6.2 The arboricultural implications considered in this report are confined to the effects of the proposed site access points where they affect trees. As such it is determined that, over and above trees already recommended for removal irrespective of development, two individual trees, one area of trees and sections of four areas of trees and one hedgerow require felling to meet the needs of the outline proposal.

6.3 Ideally, all development should take place outside the RPA of the trees and landscape features considered worthy or appropriate for retention thus allowing a traditional construction process. It is usually technically possible (though not necessarily desirable) to build within a very limited portion of the RPA of one or more trees using specialist engineering techniques, but inevitably this is more difficult and expensive than traditional construction methods and may not be acceptable to the local planning authority.

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 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.

However, 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 strongly recommended.

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

8.0 References

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

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9.0 Appendices

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2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems

Appendix	**H**	Land Use Parameter Plan – PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08201 Rev P01 Access and Vehicular Movement Parameter Plan - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08203 Rev P02 Pedestrian Movement Parameter Plan - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08205 Rev P03 Cycle Movement Parameter Plan - PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08206 Rev P02.
Appendix	**I**	Drawing No 10490-D-A-AIA

Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Apple	*Malus sp*
Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Austrian (or Black) Pine	*Pinus nigra*
Beech	*Fagus sylvatica*
Blackthorn	*Prunus spinosa*
Cherry	*Prunus sp*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*
Dog Rose	*Rosa canina*
Elder	*Sambucus nigra*
English Elm	*Ulmus minor var. vulgaris*
English Oak	*Quercus robur*
Fastigiate Cypress	*Cupressus sempervirons 'Fastigiata'*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Hornbeam	*Carpinus betulus*
Horse Chestnut	*Aesculus hippocastanum*
Larch	*Larix decidua*
Leyland Cypress	*X Cuprocyparis leylandii*
Monterey Cypress	*Cupressus macrocarpa*
Norway Maple	*Acer platanoides*
Pear	*Pyrus sp*
Poplar	*Populus sp*
Scots Pine	*Pinus sylvestris*
Silver Birch	*Betula pendula*
Spinning Gum	*Eucalyptus perriniana*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Walnut	*Juglans regia*
Wych Elm	*Ulmus glabra*
White Willow	*Salix alba*

Tree Problems:

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

Name: Acute Oak Decline (AOD)	
Notifiable to the Forestry Commission: If you suspect that a tree exhibits this pathogen, you should report it immediately to: Forest Research via the TreeAlert system: https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/tree-alert/	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The main symptom is extensive bleeding of a dark, sticky fluid from small lesions or splits in the bark plates. Trees may also suffer from canopy dieback but this can be severe and may not occur until the tree is near death. The bleeding usually appears in spring when the dark, sticky liquid seeps out and trickles down the stem; this may stop at certain times of year allowing the shiny droplets to dry out leaving dark stains on the trunk. Stains may be washed off by heavy rain which may cause the disease to be overlooked. Some affected trees become infested by the wood-boring larvae of *Agrilus biguttatus* (two spotted oak buprestid). This beetle is not considered to cause the disease but their presence often confirms the diagnosis and is easily spotted by the presence of conspicuous 2-3mm wide 'D'-shaped exit holes made by the emerging adult beetle.
Consequence:	The time between onset of the first symptoms to death of the tree can be as little as 4-5 years. The condition is also easily transferable and is thought to represent a serious threat to the Oak population of Britain.
Control:	Up to date advice can be obtained from the forestry commission and control measures are regularly reviewed.
Species affected:	*Quercus* spp.

Name: Basal Suckers	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	A profusion of shoots emanating from the base of the main stem close to ground level. Several species of trees but most notably Limes produce suckers as part of their naturalised habit however in some species this can be an indicator of elevated stress upon the tree.
Consequence:	Suckers do not cause direct harm to the tree in their self however they can be problematic where they impede free use of space such as where a tree is adjacent to a footpath or roadway. Where suckers are established, they can impede visibility of the basal area of the stem and prevent identification of more significant defects such as decay cavities or fungal growths. If left unchecked the suckers can establish to become large limbs in their own right and spoil the form of the tree and presenting issues for future management as removal would leave large wounds around the stem base providing opportunity for ingress of decay.
Control:	Regular pruning away of new sucker growth is recommended to prevent the development of the issues mentioned above dependent upon the implications and the trees location.
Species affected:	Most tree species can be affected.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	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:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	 

Name: *Hedera helix* (Ivy)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	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. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	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 whist relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	 

Name: ***Inonotus hispidus*** **(Ash Heart Rot or Shaggy Polypore)**	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is common and widespread, found most frequently on Ash as a serious cause of stem rot associated with wounds but also occurs on other broad-leaved trees (see species affected). The fruiting body is hoof or bracket shaped, rusty-red but later black, markedly shaggy (hence the alternate name 'shaggy polypore'), with red-yellow ragged pore surface underneath. The fruit bodies develop on the trunk or major branches and can enter the tree through wounds on the trunk and branches. The rot is indefinite but affected wood is softer and lighter than sound tissue. The wood turns a yellow-brown and spongy surrounded by a brown zone, which has a gummy appearance.
Consequence:	The strength of the wood is greatly reduced often leading to branch or stem failure.
Control:	Removal of affected tissues may be feasible to make the tree safe where there is risk of harm to persons or property from falling branches or stems. Tree removal may be required in some cases.
Species affected:	*Fraxinus* spp, *Platanus* spp, *Juglans* spp, *Ulmus* spp, *Malus* spp, *Acer pseudoplatanus*
Images:	 

Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich,

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham Date: 20/09/2023
Managed By: Alex Garnham

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 (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A001	Sycamore, Ash, Scots Pine, Larch, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder	290	13.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Dense area of young to semi mature mixed species trees beyond the post and wire fence around an arable field. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition, providing an effective tall screen. Some thinning works may be required in the future to provide greater growth space to the better quality specimens. The Elder and Hawthorn act as an understorey.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.48	0.5		SM	High						
No		38			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A002	English Oak, Walnut	450	12		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Lengthy area of Oak, plus one Walnut forming an established feature of trees and an established screen between the arable field and the railway line. A select few specimens display symptoms of Acute Oak Decline and should be felled urgently to safeguard the healthy trees. Overall, it is a high-quality feature.	A2	Inform landowner of the Acute Oak Decline and suggest felling of infected trees as a matter of urgency.	1		
		5.4	0.5		SM	High						
No		91.6			40+ years	Grass						
A003	Cherry Spp, Hornbeam, Ash, English Oak, Field Maple	160	7.5		High	N2, E2, S2, W2	Densely populated area of young to semi mature trees along part of the east boundary between an arable field and a track. The feature will likely require thinning as the trees mature. An effective screen.	B2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0		SM	High						
Yes		11.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
A004	Ash, Hawthorn, English Elm	200	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Area of mixed species. The feature does contain some large ash tree which have slightly bigger DBH, these have been recorded separately. Overall the feature is cohesive acting as a good natural screen for the site.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		2.4	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A005	English Elm, Field Maple, Hawthorn	200	9		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of tree which has a understorey hedgerow. Unable to access to tree due to the dense vegetation. The tree are displaying a good amount of healthy foliage throughout their canopies. Feature defines a boundary line between the northern section of land.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.4	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A006	English Elm, Hawthorn	180	8		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of tree which has a understorey hedgerow. Unable to access to tree due to the dense vegetation. The tree are displaying a good amount of healthy foliage throughout their canopies. Feature defines a boundary line between the northern section of land.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A007	Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn	250	9		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	An area of tree predominantly consisting of Field Maple with an understorey of Hawthorn. Well established and low understorey trees actively managed back of the field edge.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3	0		SM	High						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A008	Field Maple, Hawthorn	230	8		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	An area of tree predominantly consisting of Field Maple with an understorey of Hawthorn. Well established and low understorey trees actively managed back of the field edge.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.76	2		SM	High						
Yes		23.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A009	Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Blackthorn	180	5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Area is mixed species trees and lower vegetation. Unable to access main stems.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A010	Ash, English Oak, Hornbeam, Hawthorn, English Elm	240	11		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of mixed species. The lower sections of the trees are well managed back to the field edge to enable clear access around informal track. The tree is are displaying a large amount of healthy foliage.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		2.88	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A011	Field Maple, Ash Spp, Hawthorn, Sycamore, English Elm	220	8		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of mixed species. The lower sections of the trees are well managed back to the field edge to enable clear access around informal track. The tree is are displaying a large amount of healthy foliage.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.64	2		SM	High						
Yes		21.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
A012	Sycamore, Ash, Elm Spp	300	12		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	An area of mixed species, with a well established hedgerow beneath. The trees appear to be in a good overall condition and have a healthy amount of foliage.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.6	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			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						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A013	Cherry Plum, Elder	150	5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dense and impenetrable mass of Cherry Plum, Elder, Buddleia, and brambles in a disused parcel of land. It is unclear if this was once a hedgerow or if this feature has established due to self seeding and a lack of management imperative on the land. No individual specimens of high quality. The feature appears to be occasionally managed back away from the highway verge. A feature of low quality.	C2	No work required	4		
		1.8	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth						
A014	Blackthorn, Sycamore, Cherry Plum, Elder	150	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Mass of low quality vegetation with sone prior coppicing and pollarding management evident. Contains many dead or dying specimens of no safety consequence due to the poorly accessible and unused nature of the land.	U	No work required	4		
		1.8	0		SM	High						
Yes		10.2			<10 years	Bare earth						
G001	Monterey Cypress	310	15		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of three Monterey Cypress in the southwest corner of an arable field. Sited within a dense agricultural hedgerow. Limited access prevents full assessment. Some amenity value as seen from the public highway. Appear to be of good structural and physiological condition. Planted too close together to achieve individual ultimate size, but should coalesce into a homogenous cluster.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.72	3.5		SM	High						
Yes		43.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G002	Sycamore, Austrian Pine	450	22		High	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Group of eight trees located off-site beyond the west boundary and beyond an agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access prevents full assessment. They appear to be of good structural and physiological condition, providing a tall screen.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.4	2.5		EM	Moderate						
No		91.6			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						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G003	Austrian Pine	700	22.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Group of four semi mature to early mature Corsican or Austrian Pine located beyond the post and wire fence around an arable field. Dense Ivy coverage and limited access prevents full assessment. One specimen features a narrow vertical wound on the north face, with a series of woodpecker holes in the exposed wound wood. This specimen should be subject to a climbing inspection. Otherwise, these specimens appear to be of good structural and physiological condition.	B2	Recommend to the landowner that the specimen featuring woodpecker holes is subject to a climbing inspection.	3		
		8.4	3		EM	Moderate						
No		221.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G004	English Oak	750	16.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Semi mature to early mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Both specimens display poor physiological condition, manifesting a shoot tip dieback throughout the crown. This has resulted in a somewhat sparse appearance. Each tree is producing Epicormic growth, forming a smaller interior secondary crown. The condition of these trees should be monitored to check for any disease that may spread to other nearby Oaks.	C1	Remove major deadwood. Monitor annually (poor vitality and retrenchment).	2		
		9	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		254.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
G005	Ash, English Elm, Cherry Plum, Hawthorn	200	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear row of trees where they have been allowed to grow above the understorey hedgerow in which they are located. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.4	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G006	English Elm, Field Maple	350	8.5		High	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Linear group of six English Elm and one Field Maple within a hedgerow on the west side of an arable field. Forms part of a tall established screen from the highway.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		4.2	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		55.4			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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G007	English Oak	450	10		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Two semi mature English Oak on a steep railway embankment between an arable field and a railway line. Good structural and physiological condition. Good future potential. Trees with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		5.4	0		SM	High						
No		91.6			40+ years	Grass						
G008	English Oak	340	10		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Row of five Oak, one Field Maple and two Hawthorn forming an established group of trees and an established screen between the arable field and the railway line. Trees with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		4.08	0.5		SM	High						
No		52.3			40+ years	Grass						
G009	Cherry Plum	150	6		Low	N4, E1.5, S0.5, W1.5	Three poor quality Cherry Plums growing above the understorey hedgerow. The trees bend north in a way that is unsustainable in the long term. Recommend they are coppiced and managed into the hedgerow.	U	Coppice.	3		
		1.8	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
G010	Horse Chestnut, Monterey Cypress	400	13		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of three Monterrey Cypress and two Horse Chestnut. The Horse Chestnut are behind a fence, and the Cypress are in front. Good structural and physiological condition. Planted too close together to allow individual ultimate size, but are forming a homogenous cluster.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	1.5		SM	High						
		72.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G011	Ash	90	5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Small group of multi-stemmed Ash trees. Low value and little merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	2		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G012	Ash	90	7		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Multi-stemmed Ash trees. Low value and little merit. Minor deadwood present. Branches have developed laterally along the highway with only minor encroachment of to the field of approximately 1 metre.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			20+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G013	Poplar Spp	180	8		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Off-site trees located between a timber fence line. The tree have recently been topped, starting to regenerate however canopies are sparse.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Bare earth						
G014	Elder	130	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Three young to semi mature Elder in an unused parcel of land. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.56	0.5		SM	Low						
Yes		7.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
G015	English Elm, Cherry Plum	170	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of five young to semi nature English Elm and two Cherry Plum near the highway verge on Tuddenham Road. No individual specimens of high quality. Located at the edge of an impenetrable mass of brambles, buddleia and Elder. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.04	1		SM	High						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G016	English Elm	160	9.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of five young to semi mature English Elm near the highway verge on Tuddenham Road. No individual specimens of high quality. Located at the edge of an impenetrable mass of brambles, buddleia, and Elder. Two of the central trees have regrown from being cut down to a 1 metre tall stump. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	1		SM	High						
Yes		11.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G017	Cherry Plum, Sycamore, Hawthorn	250	8		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of three multi-stemmed trees on the highway verge of Tuddenham Road. They are likely lapsed hedgerow trees. Each is clad in Ivy, limiting inspection. They are of fair structural and fair to poor physiological condition. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		3	3		SM	High						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface, 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G018	Sycamore	320	6		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Line of four semi mature Sycamore, regrowing from being cut down to a 1 metre stump. Multiple stems from the pollard heads, some of which are tearing out. Poor structural condition and good physiological condition. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit and low risk due to the unused and poorly accessible nature of the land.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.84	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		46.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
G019	Elder	140	4.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Group of ten scattered coppice Elder. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.68	0		Y	Low						
Yes		8.9			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
G020	Sycamore	210	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of three coppice Sycamore. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.52	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		20			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
G021	Sycamore	210	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of fourteen coppice Sycamore. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.52	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		20			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
G022	Sycamore, Silver Birch	160	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of one coppice Sycamore and one coppice Birch in dense bramble understorey. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		11.6			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G023	Sycamore	340	9.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Ring of five semi mature Sycamore regrowing from being pollarded at 1 metre. Decaying pollard heads and poor quality unions developing. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.08	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		52.3			10+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G024	Sycamore	690	17.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Two mature multi-stemmed Sycamore on the steep eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. Steep topography and multiple badger setts around the trees limits full inspection. These are possibly lapsed hedgerow trees from an old hedgerow that is now formed of a row of mature trees. Ivy coverage limits inspection of the unions. Fair structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		8.28	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		215.4			20+ years	Bare earth						
G025	Sycamore	410	17		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Four semi mature Sycamore on the eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. Ivy coverage limits full inspection. Intense competition for sunlight has prompted rapid vertical growth with little side branching in the lower crown. In isolation, they are not a high-quality group of trees but contribute to the tall screen along the boundary. Fair to good structural condition and fair physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.92	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		76			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G026	Beech	330	12.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Two semi mature Beech located off-site in the northwest corner of the allotment. They appear to be the surviving remnants of a former hedgerow. Crowns overhang into site and partially over the highway. Limited access prevents full assessment. Fair structural and good physiological condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		3.96	0.5		SM	Moderate						
No		49.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H001	Beech	160	3.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Semi mature Beech hedgerow along part of the west boundary. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. Well maintained.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.92	0		SM	Moderate						
		11.6			20+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H002	English Elm, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Sycamore, Ash	170	4		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Lengthy agricultural hedgerow either side of a drainage ditch, beyond the post and wire fence along part of the west boundary. Well maintained. An effective screen.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		2.04	0		SM	High						
No		13.1			20+ years	Bare earth						
H003	Hawthorn, Wych Elm	100	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young but well maintained hedgerow along a boundary of arable field.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.2	0		Y	High						
		4.5			40+ years	Bare earth						
H004	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Field Maple	110	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained agricultural hedgerow between a track and an arable field. The western part starts as a double row before dissipating to a single row.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.32	0		Y	High						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
H005	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Field Maple	110	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained agricultural hedgerow between a track and an arable field. There are occasional gaps for metal gate access into the arable field.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.32	0		Y	High						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
H006	English Elm	200	6.5		High	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Linear hedgerow English Elm on the west side of an arable field. A tall established screen from the highway.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		2.4	0		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			20+ years	Bare earth						
H007	Hawthorn	180	3		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Well maintained agricultural hedgerow of predominantly Hawthorn.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		2.16	0		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			20+ years	Bare earth						
H008	Elm Spp, Hawthorn, Field Maple	80	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow acting as a boundary line between the highway and the open field. The northern section of the hedgerow is actively managed to a small height.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		0.96	0		SM	High						
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H009	Field Maple, English Elm	50	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow acting as a boundary line between the highway and the open field. The northern section of the hedgerow is actively managed to a small height.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		0.6	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		1.1			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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H010	English Elm, Hawthorn	50	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small section of hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H011	English Elm, Field Maple	50	1.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Section of low value hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.6	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H012	Hawthorn, Walnut, Field Maple	90	3.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Hedgerow of mixed species. Unable to fully access the feature.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		1.08	0		SM	High						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H013	Hawthorn	50	1.8		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow.	B2	No work required.	4		
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			20+ years	Grass						
H014	Hawthorn, Elder, Field Maple, English Elm	100	2.5		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Unremarkable hedgerow which lacks cohesion.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0		SM	High						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H015	Blackthorn, English Elm, Elder	80	2.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Hedgerow of mixed species which provides good screening for the site.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.96	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H016	Blackthorn, Apple Spp	90	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small section of unmanaged trees with a low level hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		Y	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H017	Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	90	2.5		High	N1, E1, S1, W1	Lengthy and well maintained agricultural hedgerow between Humber Doucy Lane and arable fields.	B2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell two portions to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	0
		1.08	0		Y	High						
Yes		3.7			20+ 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						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T001	Spinning Gum	300	9.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi mature Eucalyptus in domestic garden of a dwelling beyond the west boundary. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.6	4.5		SM	Moderate						
No		40.7			20+ years	Bare earth						
T002	Deodar Cedar	300	9		Moderate	N3.5, E2.5, S2.5, W3	Semi mature Deodar Cedar in domestic garden of a dwelling beyond the west boundary. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.6	0.5		SM	Moderate						
No		40.7			20+ years	Bare earth						
T003	Beech	780	20		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature twin stemmed Beech in off-site area of trees. Limited access prevents full assessment. The crown has either defoliated very early or the specimen is in poor health. Recommend the landowner keeps the tree under supervision to check the quality of the foliage next year.	C1	Recommend the landowner keeps the tree under supervision to check the quality of the foliage next year.	3		
		9.36	3.5		M	Moderate						
No		275.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T004	Unknown	400	18.5		Low	N5.5, E5, S5, W3.5	Dead tree in off-site area of trees. Limited access prevents full assessment. Recommend the landowner fells the tree or reduces it to a habitat stump.	U	Recommend the landowner fells the tree or reduces it to a habitat stump.	3		
		4.8	3		EM	Moderate						
No		72.4			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
T005	Ash	450	14		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Semi mature Ash beyond the west boundary. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.4	3		SM	Moderate						
No		91.6			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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T006	Austrian Pine	550	16		Moderate	N4, E7.5, S5, W5	Early mature Corsican or Austrian Pine located beyond the post and wire fence along the boundary of an arable field. Specimen bifurcates at approx. 8 metres, with branches above the union fusing into a natural brace. One stem bends south west with a historic tear out wound on the upper surface, with good reaction wood around the wound. The other stem becomes flat at the apex due to a series of side branches crossing over each other and fusing into a large woody knot. On the west face of this knot is a tear out wound with poor reaction growth, so it could be a recent injury. Provided there are no targets beneath the tree, the risk posed by these growth defects is low. If there are targets on the other side, an appropriate crown or target management should be implemented by the landowner.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6.6	4		EM	Moderate						
No		136.8			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T007	Sycamore	390	13		Moderate	N5.5, E6, S6, W4.5	Multi-stemmed semi mature Sycamore in a hedgerow on the southern side of a track. Limited access prevents full assessment. There are some dead branches on the west side of the crown. Possibly a lapsed hedgerow tree.	B2	Remove major deadwood.	3		
		4.68	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T008	English Oak	600	12.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S6.5, W6	Semi mature to early mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the south side of a track. Limited access prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. Some deadwood in the interior west and south crown, of low risk. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. Some minor branch wounds and cavities, typical of the species. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		7.2	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		162.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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	Ground Cover						
T009	English Oak	900	18.5		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. A tree of high quality. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		10.8	1.6		EM	High						
Yes		366.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T010	English Oak	550	13.5		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Semi mature to early mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. A tree of high quality. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		6.6	2		SM	High						
Yes		136.8			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T011	Ash	500	6.5		Low	N2.5, E6, S1.5, W2	Early mature Ash in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Specimen has suffered a historic catastrophic failure of the stem, leaving a short and hollow stump. Live branches endure from some vertical shards of living sapwood. These branches are becoming over extended, and there may soon be further mechanical failure.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	2		
		6	0.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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	Ground Cover						
T012	Field Maple	240	8.5		Moderate	N2.5, E3.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi mature Field Maple in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of an agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track.	B2	No work required.	4		
		2.88	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		26.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T013	English Oak	870	20		High	N10, E8, S8, W8.5	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the south side of a track and on the north side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. A tree of high quality. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		10.44	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		342.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T014	Ash	730	21.5		Moderate	N3, E7, S4, W8	Early mature to mature Ash in a hedgerow on the north side of a track. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen has suffered a series of failures in the crown, resulting in unbalanced form. There is an overextended limb projecting to the west and a series of woodpecker holes and splits in the upper third of the two crown stems. Multiple brackets of Inonotus hispidus on the stem from 2 metres into the crown. Stem decay and further mechanical failures are foreseeable.	U	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	1		
		8.76	2.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		241.1			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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	Ground Cover						
T015	English Oak	870	19.5		High	N8.5, E8.5, S10.5, W9.5	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. A tree of high quality. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		10.44	3.5		EM	High						
Yes		342.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T016	Field Maple	130	5.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Young to semi mature Field Maple in a small triangular arable field, near a hedgerow on the south side of the field. Specimen growing directly below an overhead cable. Unremarkable specimen of limited merit, with good future potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.56	2.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		7.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
T017	Ash	370	10		Low	N4, E5, S3.5, W4	Semi mature twin stemmed Ash in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Overhead cables pass through the mid crown and below the upper crown. Consider coppicing into the hedgerow.	C1	Coppice.	3		
		4.44	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		61.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T018	Ash	600	17.5		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Early mature Ash in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen is ostensibly a fine looking broad spreading and balanced tree. However, upon closer inspection, there is a vertical wound on the south face of the west of the two crown stems. Directly above this is a large bracket of Inonotus hispidus. Further above, as well as elsewhere, are woodpecker holes.	C1	Undertake aerial inspection. Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resi Micro-drill).	2		
		7.2	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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 (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T019	English Oak	850	17.5		Moderate	N10.5, E8.5, S8.5, W10.5	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. There are pockets of dieback, resulting in some openness of the crown. A tree of high quality. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).	3		
		10.2	4		EM	High						
Yes		326.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T020	Field Maple	450	9.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Semi mature to early mature Field Maple in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. There is an overhead cable pole located adjacent to the stem and within the crown. Good structural and physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.4	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T021	Ash	650	13.5		Moderate	N7, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Semi mature to early mature Ash in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. There is an overhead cable passing through the lower the crown. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. Removing the Ivy would assist future inspection.	B2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	3		
		7.8	2.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T022	English Oak	850	18.5		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. Removal of the Ivy would assist future inspection.	A2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	3		
		10.2	5		EM	High						
Yes		326.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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	Ground Cover						
T023	English Oak	850	16		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Early mature to mature English Oak in a hedgerow on the north side of a track and on the south side of a shallow agricultural drainage ditch. Limited access and dense Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Specimen appears to be of good structural condition. The crown has been historically managed over the arable field and track. There are pockets of dieback at the shoot tips. Removal of the Ivy would assist future inspection.	A2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect. Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).	3		
		10.2	3		EM	High						
Yes		326.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T024	English Oak	660	13		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Semi mature English Oak on a steep railway embankment between an arable field and a railway line. Good structural and physiological condition. Good future potential. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		7.92	0.5		SM	High						
No		197.1			40+ years	Grass						
T025	English Oak	150	7		Low	N1.5, E3, S3.5, W2	Young Oak tree on a steep embankment between long grassland to the south and a railway line to the north. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit. High growth potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		Y	High						
No		10.2			40+ years	Grass						
T026	Ash	280	13.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Semi mature Ash tree on a steep embankment between long grassland to the south and a railway line to the north. Good structural and physiological condition. The east crown is close to overhead cables.	B1	Inform landowner of the Crown being close to overhead cables.	3		
		3.36	1.5		SM	Moderate						
No		35.5			40+ years	Grass						
T027	English Oak	750	20		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Early mature to mature Oak at the terminus of a vegetative row of trees, and adjacent a gated access to an arable field. Specimen is between an arable field to the west and a track to the east. Dense Ivy prevents full assessment. Appears to be in good structural and physiological condition. A tree with material conservation value. Removal of the Ivy would assist future inspection.	A2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.			
		9	3		EM	High						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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 (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T028	English Oak	680	16.5		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Early mature to mature oak in a vegetative row of trees. Specimen is between an arable field to the west and a track to the east. Dense Ivy prevents full assessment. Appears to be in good structural and physiological condition. A tree with material conservation value. Removal of the Ivy would assist future inspection.	A2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.			
		8.16	3		EM	High						
Yes		209.2			40+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T029	Fastigiate Cypress	160	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Young to semi mature off-site Fastigiate Cypress beyond the boundary hedgerow. Limited access prevents full assessment. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.92	0.5		SM	High						
No		11.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
T030	Ash	210	5.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Multi-stemmed Ash tree. Low value and little merit. Some main stems have start to fuse together. Minor deadwood present.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		20			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T031	Ash	210	5.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Multi-stemmed Ash tree. Low value and little merit. Minor deadwood present.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.52	1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		20			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T032	Field Maple	540	9		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	The tree is located in a hedgerow of trees which lines this portion of the site. The tree has a multi-stemmed form with no significant defects at time of inspection. Minor deadwood.	B1	No work required.	4		
		6.48	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		131.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T033	Field Maple	380	8		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	The tree is located in a hedgerow of trees which lines this portion of the site. Area of dysfunction at the base on the eastern aspect. The tree appears to be stable at the time of inspection and is heavily sheltered by neighbouring trees.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.56	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			10+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T034	English Oak	1330	21		High	N8, E11.5, S11, W9	Unable to inspect the southern aspect of the base as dense vegetation is present. The tree has formed a well balanced crown spread. Deadwood is present with the main crown however this is typical to species. No significant defects at time of inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		15	4.5		M	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T035	English Oak	800	14		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	The location of this tree is not plotted on the topographical survey therefore has been plotted via GPS. The tree is major decline with a large amount of deadwood throughout the crown. On the western aspect there is a large area of dysfunction on the main stem which extends from ground level to approximately 3 metres, cracking visible. The inspection has been restricted due to the amount of Ivy present.	U	Monolith to 5 metres to retain as an ecological feature.	2		
		9.6	3.5		M	High						
Yes		289.5			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
T036	English Oak	800	16		High	N6, E5, S5, W6	The tree is located off-site. Not included on topographical survey therefore plotted indicative. The tree is heavily colonised by Ivy which extends from ground level into the main crown masking possible defects. Overall the tree appears to be healthy however this cannot be confirmed.	A1	No work required.	4		
		9.6	3		M	High						
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Off-site/no access						
T037	Field Maple	400	8		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. The main stem originates from a section of raised ground. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T038	Hawthorn	200	6		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Unremarkable Hawthorn which is located in a low value hedgerow.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	1.5		EM	High						
Yes		18.1			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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T039	Field Maple	440	7		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W2	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy. Multi-stemmed form. Unable to access main stems.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.28	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		87.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T040	Field Maple	360	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy. Multi-stemmed form. Unable to access main stems.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T041	Field Maple	360	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy. Multi-stemmed form. Unable to access main stems.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.32	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T042	Field Maple	250	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy. Multi-stemmed form. Unable to access main stems.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T043	Field Maple	250	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The tree is located area which extends along the boundary edge. Overall displaying a good amount of budding material throughout the canopy. Multi-stemmed form. Unable to access main stems.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T044	Sycamore	220	6		Low	N1, E2.5, S1, W1	Unremarkable tree, limited growing potential due to neighbouring tree.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T045	Field Maple	380	8		Moderate	N2.5, E4, S3, W1.5	The tree is located behind an existing fence line. Appears to be in a good physiological condition. Actively managed back from field edge.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.56	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			20+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T046	Field Maple	450	14		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	The tree is located behind an existing fence line. Appears to be in a good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.4	2.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Grass						
T047	Leyland Cypress	430	11		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	The tree is located behind an existing fence line. Appears to be in a good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.16	1.5		EM	High						
Yes		83.6			20+ years	Grass						
T048	White Willow	600	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	The tree is located behind an existing fence line. Historic failure of a major limb. Smaller diameter branches encroach over the site by approximately 1 metre.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.2	1		M	High						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T049	Cherry Plum	250	5.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The main stem is located behind a hedgerow therefore unable to see the main stem. The tree appears to be in a good condition however this can not be confirmed.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Off-site/no access						
T050	Cherry Plum	250	5.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The main stem is located behind a hedgerow therefore unable to see the main stem. The tree appears to be in a good condition however this can not be confirmed.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Off-site/no access						
T051	Cherry Plum	250	5.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	The main stem is located behind a hedgerow therefore unable to see the main stem. The tree appears to be in a good condition however this can not be confirmed.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.8		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Off-site/no access						
T052	English Oak	2000	21		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Huge mature Oak within the fence line at the boundary of an amenity grass area and the highway. Limited access and Ivy coverage prevents full assessment. Appears to be of good structural and physiological condition. A fine specimen of high visual amenity. A tree with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		15	2.5		M	High						
		706.9			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

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	Ground Cover						
T053	Sycamore	270	11.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Sycamore of good structural and physiological condition. It is located in an unused parcel of land and is approximately 4.4 metres from the highway to the east and 4.6 metres north of a drainage ditch. A tree of moderate individual quality.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3.24	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			40+ years	Bare earth						
T054	Sycamore	190	9.5		Moderate	N3, E2.5, S1, W3	Semi mature Sycamore of good structural and physiological condition. The crown is suppressed by a better quality Sycamore to the south. It is located in an unused parcel of land and is approximately 3.3 metres from the highway to the east. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.28	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		16.3			40+ years	Bare earth						
T055	Sycamore	410	12.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature twin stemmed Sycamore near the highway verge of Tuddenham Road and at the edge of an impenetrable mass of Elder and bramble. There is a low limb on the west side, taking form as a secondary stem. Fair to good structural condition. Fair to poor physiological condition evidenced by poor annual shoot extension growth for the species. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.92	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		76			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						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T056	English Oak	1800	12.5		High	N6.5, E7.5, S10, W5	Mature, possibly a veteran or ancient tree at the highway verge of Tuddenham Road. Dense Ivy coverage limits full inspection. The stem is wide at approximately 1800mm in diameter estimated. Given the scale of the crown and the squat appearance, it is likely that the original stem above the union has historically failed but the tree survived and has formed a new crown. Through the Ivy, some over wintering fungal brackets can be observed on a historic wound at 1.2 metres on the west side. To provide a more detailed assessment, it is recommended that the Ivy is stripped and the specimen re-inspected.	A3	Remove Ivy and Re-Inspect	2		
		15	3.5		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T057	Sycamore	350	11.5		Moderate	N2.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3	Multi-stemmed semi mature Sycamore on the highway verge of Tuddenham Road. Barbed wire has embedded into the stem. The union at 0.75 metres is bark included with no indicators of natural strengthening. Its sheltered location and narrow upright form have likely not generated the stimulus to begin the process of transformation of the union. The crown on the north side is suppressed by the large adjacent Oak. A tree of low individual quality. It's likely a lapsed former hedgerow tree.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	4		SM	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						
T058	Sycamore	250	12		Moderate	N3, E3, S3.5, W3	Semi mature multi-stemmed Sycamore near the highway verge of Tuddenham Road and at the edge of an impenetrable mass of Elder and bramble. Fair to good structural condition. Fair to poor physiological condition evidenced by poor annual shoot extension growth for the species. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		28.3			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Mixed soft/hard surface						

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 (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T059	Sycamore	210	6.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Coppice Sycamore. Unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.52	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		20			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T060	Norway Maple	270	12.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Off-site semi mature Norway Maple. Limited access prevents full assessment. All comments are based on that, which could be observed from the site. Good structural and physiological condition. A tree of moderate to high quality.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.24	1.5		SM	Moderate						
No		33			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T061	Sycamore	630	16.5		Moderate	N5.5, E7, S7.5, W6.5	Early mature twin stemmed Sycamore on the steep eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. Steep topography and multiple badger setts around the trees limits full inspection. The two living stems are the only survivors from its historic coppicing, with other stems having failed close to ground level, leaving a huge open wound in a large stump. The southern stem has hockey stick growth, bending away from the stump where the former stems were and back towards a mass on roots visible on the east side of the bank. The northern stems twists and appears to feature a helical wound, though it is difficult to see through the Ivy without being able to get close to the tree. The physiological condition of the northern stem is poorer than the southern. Fair to poor structural condition and fair physiological condition. Consider coppicing.	C2	Coppice.			
		7.56	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		179.6			10+ 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						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T062	Sycamore	610	17		Moderate	N3.5, E5, S6.5, W6	Early mature twin stemmed Sycamore on the steep eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. The dominant stem initially leans west before correcting to vertical growth. Ivy coverage limits full inspection. Fair to good structural condition and fair physiological condition. The shoot extension growth is poorer than would be expected for the species. A sucker has taken form as a secondary stem. This, along with the other tall trees along the allotment boundary, are likely remnants of a historic hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		7.32	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		168.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T063	Sycamore	310	16.5		Low	N3, E4.5, S2, W2.5	Semi mature stem, which is the only surviving remnant of a former multi-stemmed lapsed coppice. All the other stems have failed near the base. It is located on the steep eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. Narrow crown displaying poor physiological condition evidenced by poor annual shoot extension growth. The specimen may endure, or may decline, it is unclear from one site visit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		3.72	2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T064	Sycamore	660	17		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature single stemmed Sycamore on the steep eastern bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an allotment site. Dense Ivy coverage limits full inspection. The crown is broad spreading, with many extended lateral limbs. There are snapped and hanging limbs caught within the union of other limbs and within the Ivy. Due to the Ivy, it is not possible to make any detailed assessment of the crown structure. Physiological condition is fair.	C1	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	2		
		7.92	3		M	Moderate						
Yes		197.1			10+ 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						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T065	Pear Sp	680	15.5		Moderate	N5, E6, S2.5, W5	Mature Pear tree on the east bank of a drainage ditch between an unused parcel of land and an off-site allotment. The stem leans gently south east. There is a large open wound on the north west side from ground level to 1.6 metres, which appears to extend into gradually hollowing heartwood. There is a thick rib of reaction wood on the right side of the wound. The structural condition is unclear and should be confirmed.	C1	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	1		
		8.16	2.5		M	Low						
Yes		209.2			10+ years	Light undergrowth						

Appendix C

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich,

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 20/09/2023
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A002	English Oak, Walnut	Inform landowner of the Acute Oak Decline and suggest felling of infected trees as a matter of urgency.	**1**
T014	Ash	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**1**
T065	Pear Sp	Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Micro-drill).	**1**
G004	English Oak	Remove major deadwood.	**2**
T011	Ash	Cut to leave a monolith/habitat pole.	**2**
T018	Ash	Undertake aerial inspection. Undertake decay analysis (Picus Tomograph/Resi Micro-drill).	**2**
T035	English Oak	Monolith to 5 metres to retain as an ecological feature.	**2**
T056	English Oak	Remove Ivy and Re-Inspect	**2**
T064	Sycamore	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	**2**
G003	Austrian Pine	Recommend to the landowner that the specimen featuring woodpecker holes is subject to a climbing inspection.	**3**
G006	English Elm, Field Maple	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
G009	Cherry Plum	Coppice.	**3**
H001	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H002	English Elm, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Sycamore, Ash	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H003	Hawthorn, Wych Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H004	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Field Maple	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H005	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Field Maple	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H006	English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H007	Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
H017	Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	Continue annual maintenance.	**3**
T003	Beech	Recommend the landowner keeps the tree under supervision to check the quality of the foliage next year.	**3**
T004	Unknown	Recommend the landowner fells the tree or reduces it to a habitat stump.	**3**
T007	Sycamore	Remove major deadwood.	**3**
T017	Ash	Coppice.	**3**
T021	Ash	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	**3**
T022	English Oak	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	**3**

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T023	English Oak	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	**3**
T026	Ash	Inform landowner of the Crown being close to overhead cables.	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich,

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 20/09/2023
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G004	English Oak	Monitor annually (poor vitality and retrenchment).	**2**
T019	English Oak	Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).	**3**
T023	English Oak	Monitor annually (shoot tip dieback).	**3**

Appendix D

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Land at Humber Doucy Lane, Ipswich,

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham
Surveyed: 20/09/2023
Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A004	Ash, Hawthorn, English Elm	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
A010	Ash, English Oak, Hornbeam, Hawthorn, English Elm	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H006	English Elm	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H008	Elm Spp, Hawthorn, Field Maple	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H009	Field Maple, English Elm	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H010	English Elm, Hawthorn	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H012	Hawthorn, Walnut, Field Maple	Fell portion to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**
H017	Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	Fell two portions to allow development as shown on drawing 10490-D-AIA	**0**

Appendix E

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

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 20 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.

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 Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:

1 = 40 years+;

2 = 20 years+;

3 = 10 years+;

4 = less than 10 years.

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 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.

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.

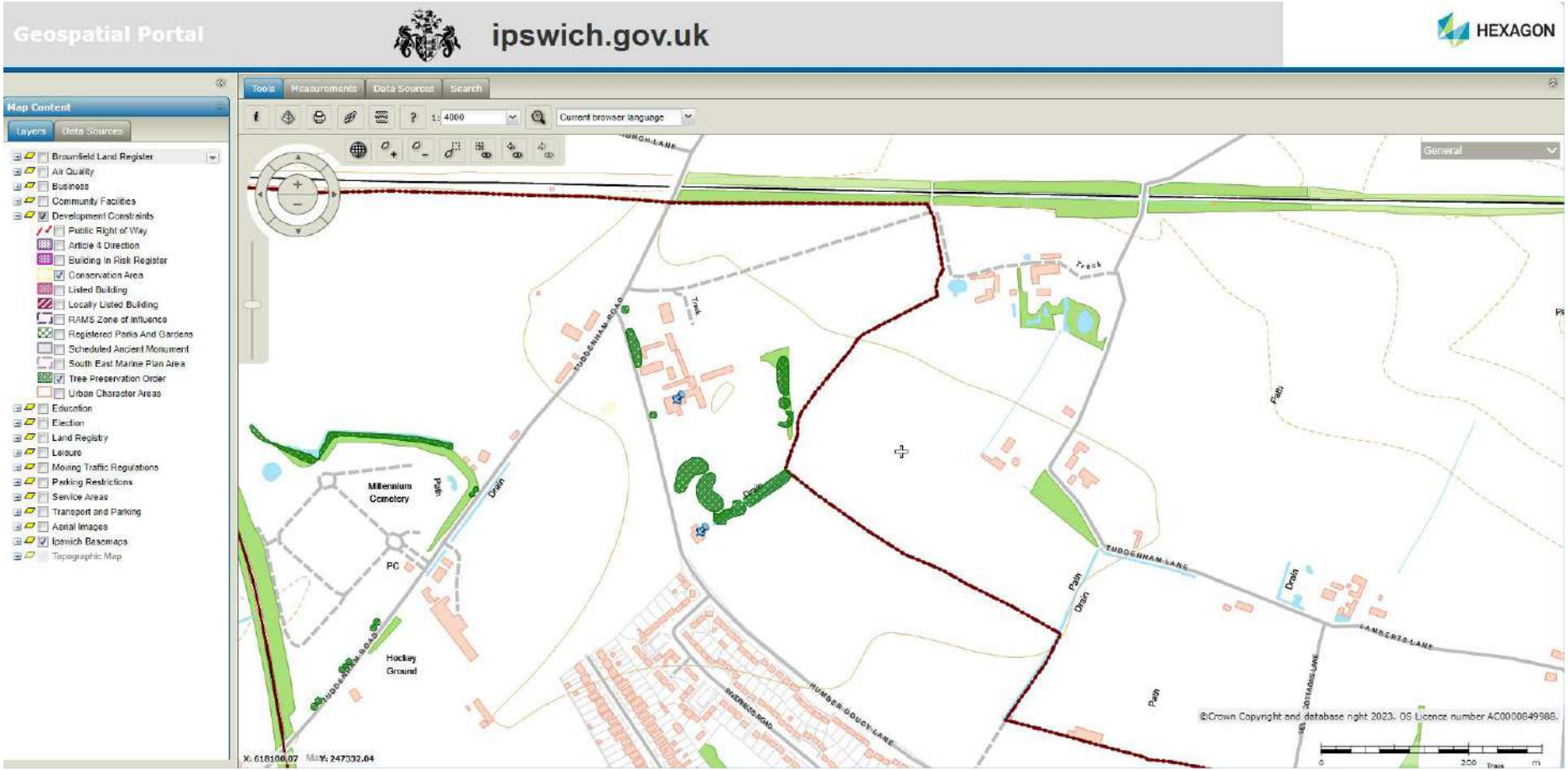
BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

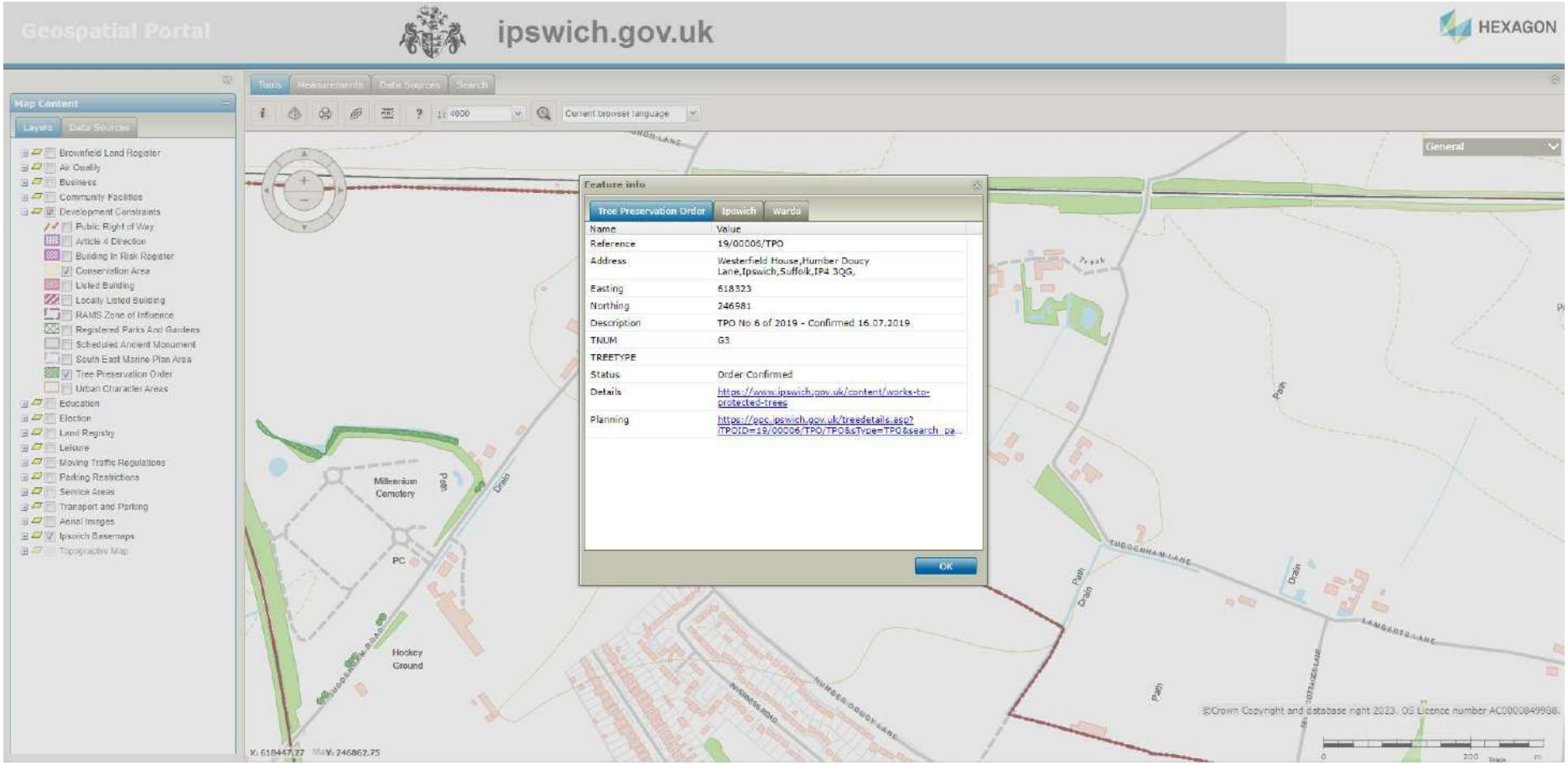
Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation 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. *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 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

Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract




Geospatial Portal
ipswich.gov.uk
HEXAGON
Map Content
Layers
Data Sources
Brownfield Land Register
Air Quality
Business
Community Facilities
Development Constraints
Public Right of Way
Article 4 Direction
Building In Risk Register
Conservation Area
Listed Building
Locally Listed Building
RAMS Zone of Influence
Registered Parks And Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monument
South East Marine Plan Area
Tree Preservation Order
Urban Character Areas
Education
Election
Land Registry
Leisure
Moving Traffic Regulations
Parking Restrictions
Service Areas
Transport and Parking
Aerial Images
Ipswich Basemaps
Topographic Map
Tools
Measurements
Data Sources
Search
Current browser language
General
Feature info
Tree Preservation Order
Ipswich
Wards
Name
Value
Reference
19/00006/TPO
Address
Westerfield House,Humber Doucy Lane,Ipswich,Suffolk,IP4 3QG,
Easting
618323
Northing
246981
Description
TPO No 6 of 2019 - Confirmed 16.07.2019
TNUM
G3
TREETYPE
Status
Order Confirmed
Details
https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/works-to-protected-trees
Planning
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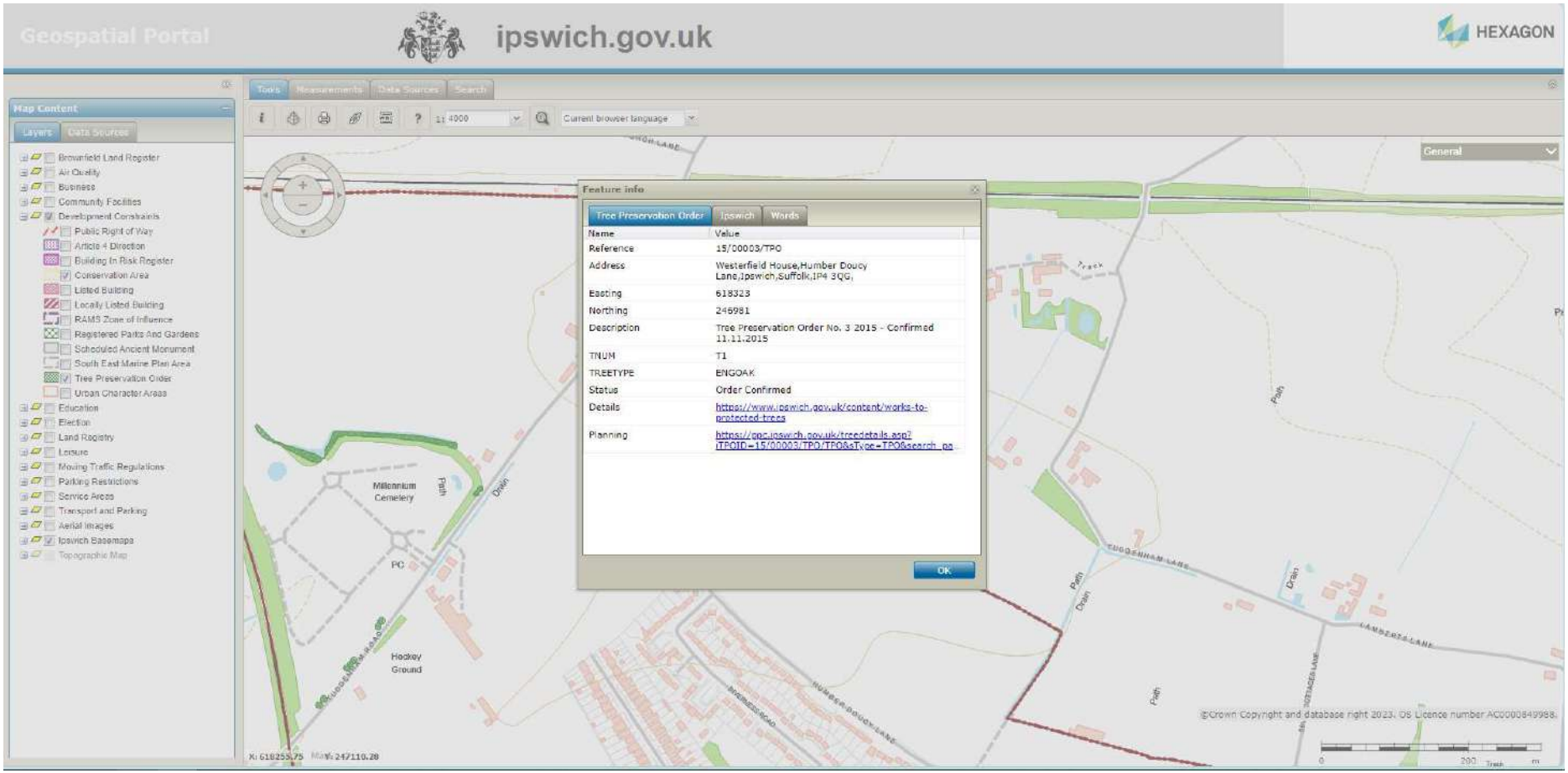
OK
Millennium Cemetery
Path
Drain
PC
Hockey Ground
Tuddenham Lane
Langers Lane
Humber Doucy Lane
©Crown Copyright and database right 2023. OS Licence number AC0000849988.


Geospatial Portal
ipswich.gov.uk
HEXAGON
Map Content
Layers
Data Sources
Brownfield Land Register
Air Quality
Business
Community Facilities
Development Constraints
Public Right of Way
Article 4 Direction
Building In Risk Register
Conservation Area
Listed Building
Locally Listed Building
RAMS Zone of Influence
Registered Parks And Gardens
Scheduled Ancient Monument
South East Marine Plan Area
Tree Preservation Order
Urban Character Areas
Education
Election
Land Registry
Leisure
Moving Traffic Regulations
Parking Restrictions
Service Areas
Transport and Parking
Aerial Images
Ipswich Basemaps
Topographic Map
Tools
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Data Sources
Search
Current browser language
General
Feature info
Tree Preservation Order
Ipswich
Words
Name
Value
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15/00003/TPO
Address
Westerfield House,Humber Doucy Lane,Ipswich,Suffolk,IP4 3QG,
Easting
618323
Northing
246981
Description
Tree Preservation Order No. 3 2015 - Confirmed 11.11.2015
TNUM
T1
TREETYPE
ENGOAK
Status
Order Confirmed
Details
https://www.ipswich.gov.uk/content/works-to-protected-trees
Planning
https://pp.ipswich.gov.uk/treedetails.asp?iTPOID=15/00003/TPO/TPO&sType=TPO&search_pa
OK
Millennium Cemetery
Path
Drain
PC
Hockey Ground
Track
Ellough Road
Humber Doucy Lane
Lambert's Lane
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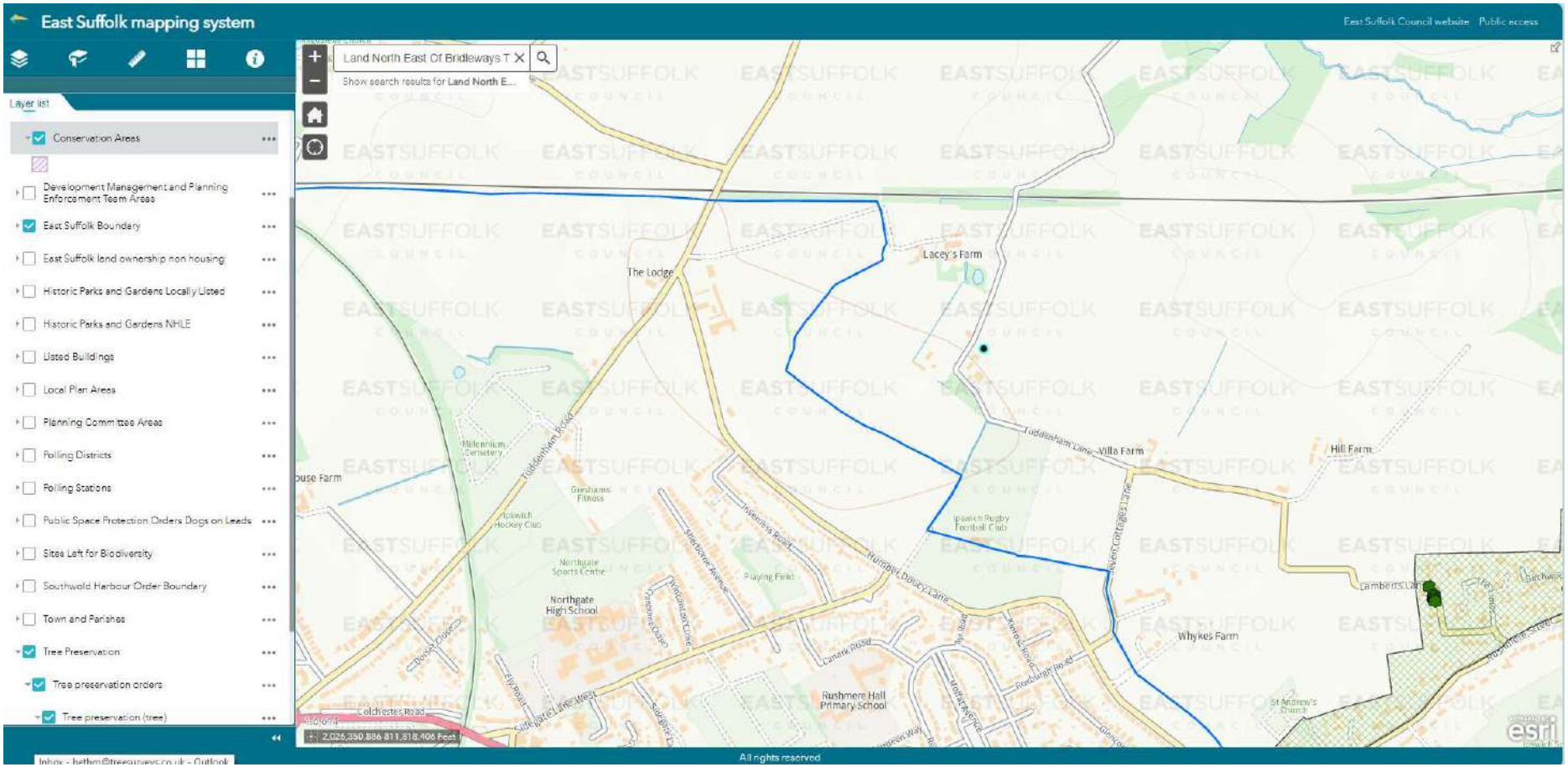
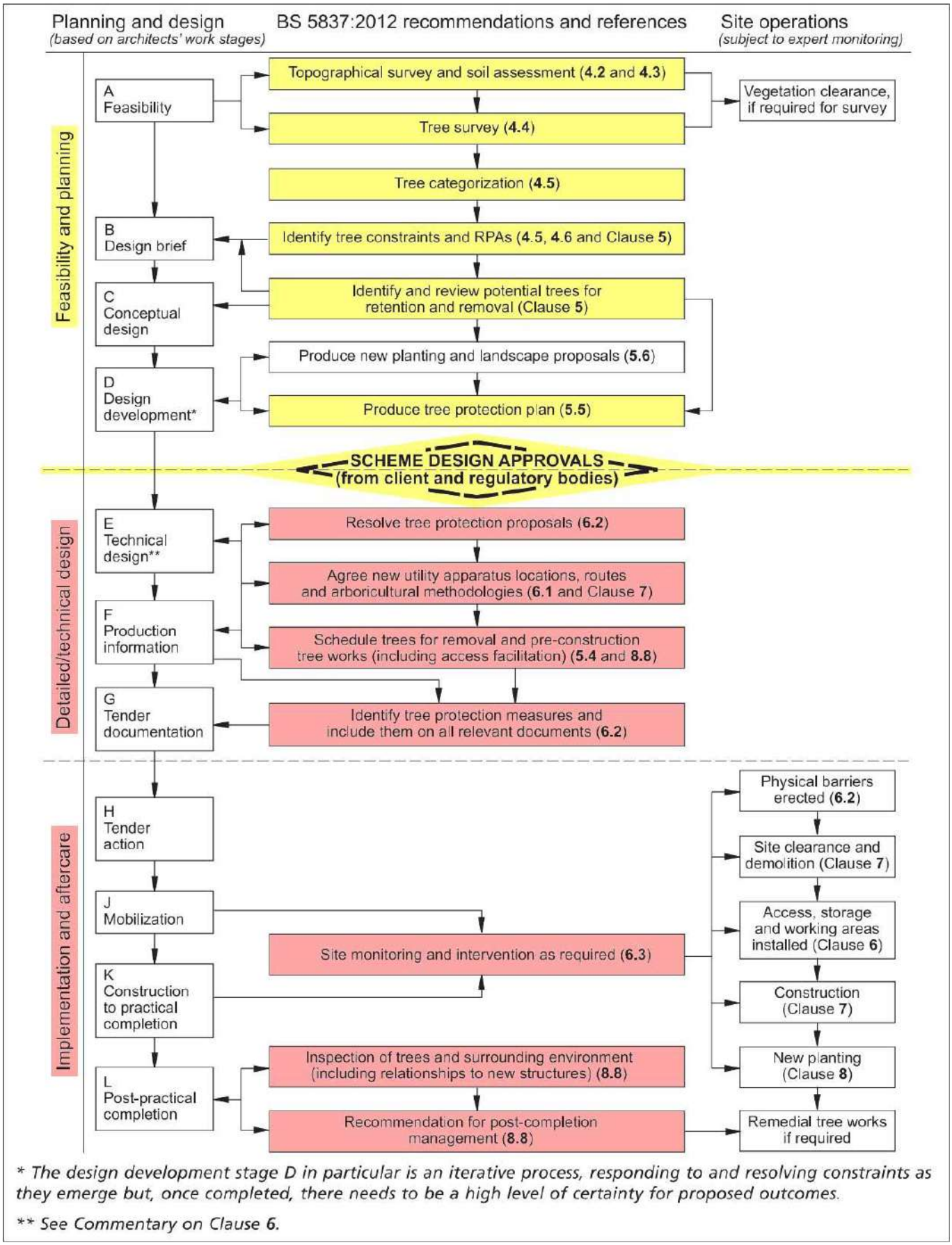

East Suffolk mapping system
East Suffolk Council website
Public access
Land North East Of Bridleways T
Show search results for Land North E...
Layer list
Conservation Areas
Development Management and Planning Enforcement Team Areas
East Suffolk Boundary
East Suffolk land ownership non housing
Historic Parks and Gardens Locally Listed
Historic Parks and Gardens NHLE
Listed Buildings
Local Plan Areas
Planning Committee Areas
Polling Districts
Polling Stations
Public Space Protection Orders Dogs on Leads
Sites Left for Biodiversity
Southwold Harbour Order Boundary
Town and Parishes
Tree Preservation
Tree preservation orders
Tree preservation (tree)
The Lodge
Lacey's Farm
Toddenham Lane
Villa Farm
Hill Farm
Millennium Cemetery
Toddenham Road
Greenhams Fitness
Ipswich Hockey Club
Northgate Sports Centre
Northgate High School
Playing Field
Ipswich Rugby Football Club
Hurrell Doucy Lane
Seven Cottages Lane
Whykes Farm
Lamberts Lane
Rushmere Hall Primary School
St Andrew's Church
Colchester Road
2,026,350,886,811,818,406 Feet
All rights reserved
esri

Appendix G

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

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



** The design development stage D in particular is an iterative process, responding to and resolving constraints as they emerge but, once completed, there needs to be a high level of certainty for proposed outcomes.*

*** See Commentary on Clause 6.*

2.

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 ☐

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.

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha) ☐☐☐☐.☐☐

Date of Assessment: ☐☐/☐☐/☐☐☐☐

Name of Assessor:

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

NO ☐ — 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 ☐

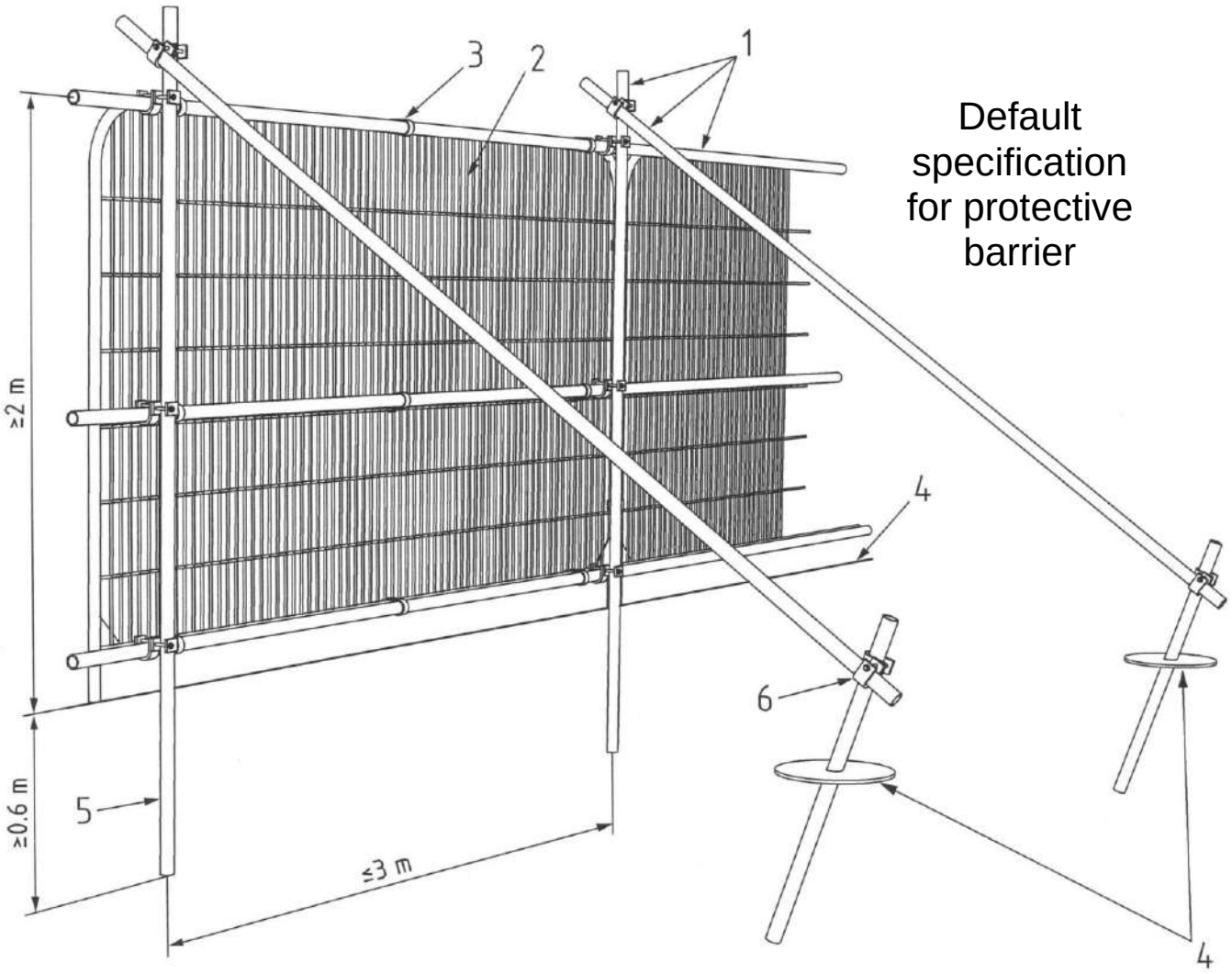
NO ☐ — You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

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.

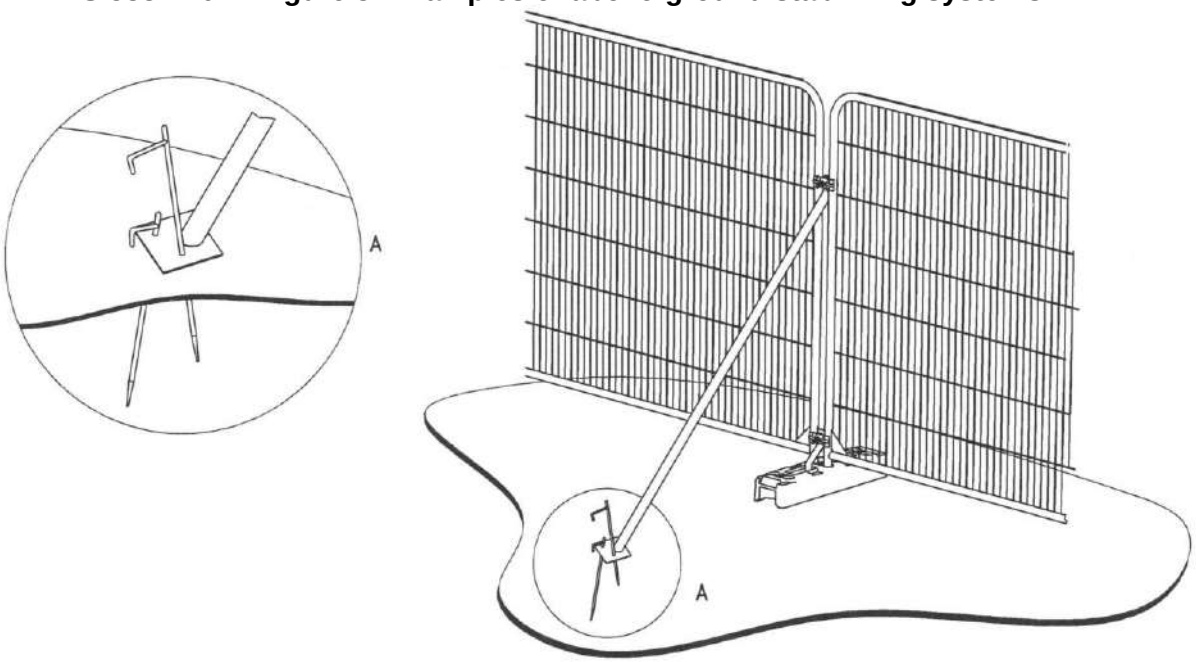
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



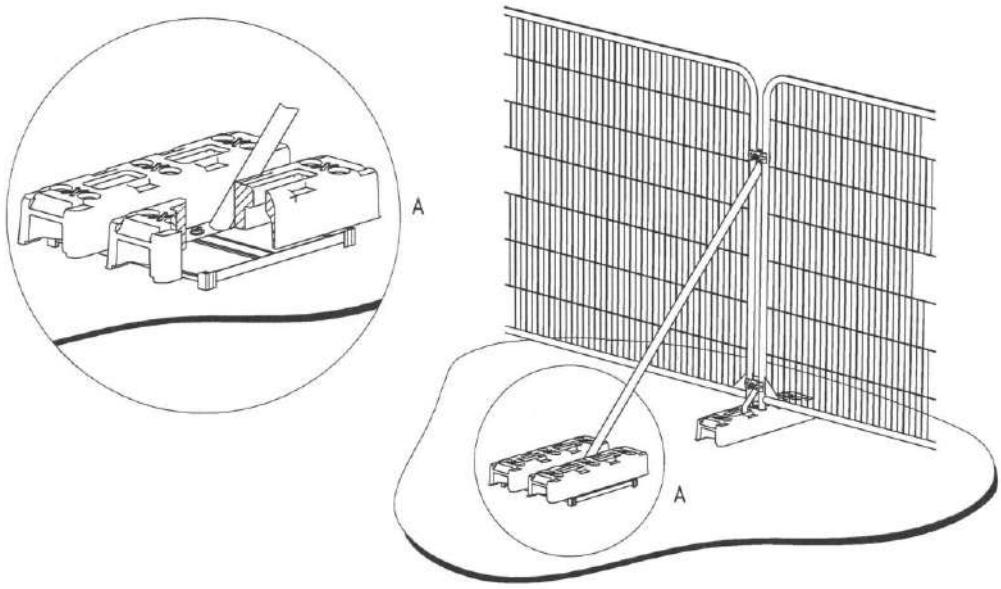
Key

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

Land Use Parameter Plan –
PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08201 Rev P01

Access and Vehicular Movement Parameter Plan –
PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08203 Rev P02

Pedestrian Movement Parameter Plan –
PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08205 Rev P03

Cycle Movement Parameter Plan –
PRP drawing no. HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08206 Rev P02

General Notes

The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works. Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.

Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record.

Key

- Outline application boundary
- Development parcel for residential uses* (2)
- Mixed use development parcel* (2)
- Public open space inclusive of existing vegetation and ancillary infrastructure (i.e., drainage, access roads, pedestrian and cycle routes, local green spaces, play and recreation spaces)

*Note:

1) OS base has been added to include the approved layout to Westerfield House Care Home extension, for context

2) The precise/detailed boundaries of development parcels will be set at Reserved Matters stage

3) The precise arrangement of the mixed use parcel will be resolved at the Reserved Matters stage

0mm 50m 100m 150m 200m

Scale 1:2500

CDM REGULATIONS 2015 All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record. All intellectual property rights reserved

Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed:
OSMap and Topographic Survey received from the client

Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
P01	09/02/24	Drawing first issue has this revision noted	OI	RP

Drawn	OI
Checked	RP
Date	09/02/24
Scale @ A1	1:2500

HUMBER DOUCY LANE

Parameter Plan: Land Use

HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08201
REV P01

S2

PRP

General Notes

The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works. Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.

Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record.

Key

- Outline application boundary
- Point of vehicular access to the site
- Spine road - indicative main vehicular route
- Indicative additional main vehicular circulation route
- Indicative bus gate location
- Dedicated bus lane (no car movement)

Note:

1) OS base has been added to include the approved layout to Westerfield House Care Home extension, for context

0mm 50m 100m 150m 200m

Scale 1:2500

Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed:
OSMap and Topographic Survey received from the client

Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
P01	09/02/24	Drawing first issue has this revision noted	OI	RP
P02	23/02/24	Update to the terminology in the keys	OI	RP

Drawn	OI
Checked	RP
Date	21/02/24
Scale @ A1	1:2500

HUMBER DOUCY LANE

Parameter Plan: Access & Vehicular Movement

HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08203
REV P02

S2

PRP

General Notes

The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works. Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.

Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record.

Key

- Outline application boundary
- Pedestrian path within the Green Trail
- Pedestrian route along the Spine Road
- Secondary pedestrian links
- Public Right of Way within the site
- Public Right of Way outside the site
- Existing Quiet Lane
- Proposed points of connection to the surrounding area
- Existing points of connection to the public rights of way to be retained

Note:

1) OS base has been added to include the approved layout to Westerfield House Care Home extension, for context

0mm 50m 100m 150m 200m

Scale 1:2500

Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed:
OSMap and Topographic Survey received from the client

Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
P01	09/02/24	Drawing first issue has this revision noted	OI	RP
P02	15/02/24	Amendment to proposed points of connection	OI	RP
P03	19/02/24	Existing points of connection added	OI	RP

Drawn	OI
Checked	RP
Date	19/02/24
Scale @ A1	1:2500

HUMBER DOUCY LANE

Parameter Plan: Pedestrian Movement

HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08205
REV P03

S2

PRP

General Notes

The contractor is responsible for checking dimensions, tolerances and references. Any discrepancy to be verified with the Architect before proceeding with the works. Where an item is covered by drawings to different scales the larger scale drawing is to be worked to.

Do not scale drawing. Figured dimensions to be worked to in all cases.

CDM REGULATIONS 2015. All current drawings and specifications for the project must be read in conjunction with the Designer's Hazard and Environment Assessment Record.

Key

- Outline application boundary
- Proposed dedicated cycle lanes
- Proposed main informal cycle routes
- Proposed locations of primary cycle access
- Public Right of Way within the site
- Public Right of Way outside the site
- Existing Quiet Lane

Note:

1) OS base has been added to include the approved layout to Westerfield House Care Home extension, for context

0mm 50m 100m 150m 200m

Scale 1:2500

Designed with reference to the surveys, information and reports listed:
OSMap and Topographic Survey received from the client

Rev	Date	Description	Dwn	Ckd
P01	09/02/24	Drawing first issue has this revision noted	OI	RP
P02	23/02/24	Informal route in the north added	OI	RP

Drawn	OI
Checked	RP
Date	23/02/24
Scale @ A1	1:2500

HUMBER DOUCY LANE

Parameter Plan: Cycle Movement

HDL-PRP-XX-XX-DR-A-08206
REV P02

S2

PRP

Appendix I

Haydens 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