

TREE SURVEY NOTES:

1.0 General

1.1 The tree survey inspection was carried out from ground level only and no invasive diagnostic tools were used. This is a one-off development site inspection and report and is valid and relevant only as part of the planning process.

1.2 Trees are dynamic natural structures and require frequent monitoring if predictable features are to be identified. As such the trees should be re-inspected within at least a two year period from the date of this report or when changes occur to the trees such as appearance of fungal growths, splits in branches etc) or changes in their immediate environment occur. Any recommendations for action should also be carried out within this report unless identified in the report as requiring immediate action.

1.3 Some trees fall over or are not predictable such as those occurring during 'heat weather' conditions and those without external symptoms, these types of failures are not covered by this report.

1.4 This report does not consider any potential influence that trees may have upon load bearing walls, foundations or proposed structures through obstruction of water by their roots (i.e. soil shrinkage and expansion and subsequent building subsidence and heave). The advice of a structural engineer should be sought with regard to appropriate foundation depths for new buildings with reference to NHBC standards Chapter 4.2 (NHBC, 2011).

1.5 In order to inform the design of any future development taking account retained, removed and proposed trees; it is recommended that a soil assessment or geotechnical survey is undertaken to determine the soil permeability. This can affect the extent of the root protection area, tree protection and ultimate foundation design.

1.6 It is recommended that a Tree Risk and Hazard Assessment be carried out on any large trees (particularly with signs of decay / disease) and the recommendations (eg. pollarding / coppicing) are undertaken prior to any development.

2.0 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas

2.1 The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012 empowers local planning authorities to protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Subject to certain specified exemptions, an application must be made to the local planning authority to carry out works upon or to remove trees that are subject to a TPO. However in certain situations where detailed planning permission has been granted and protected trees are directly affected by the implementation of the approved development, then it is possible to carry out the works necessary to said trees in order to implement the said development.

2.2 Under the Regulations any damage caused to, or the felling of trees those protected by an order will be considered an illegal act and subject to prosecution as set out in the TPO regulations.

2.3 Section 211 of the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 (the Act) affords protection for the trees of over 75mm diameter (measured at 1.5 metres above ground level) within a Conservation Area. Subject to certain specified exemptions in writing, notice of intention (a Section 211 notice) must be given to the local planning authority to carry out works upon, or for the removal of the protected trees.

3.0 Protected Species

3.1 The Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 forms the legislative basis for protecting Britain's flora and fauna, together with its 1985 and 1991 amendments, the subsequent variations to the schedule of orders, and strengthening amendments made within the Countryside & Rights of Way Act 2000.

3.2 Nesting birds are afforded statutory protection by the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981. As such, consideration should be given to the presence of nesting birds when clipping hedges, pruning or removing trees or removing ivy or other climbing plants. Hedges provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds and clipping should therefore be avoided during the months of March to July. Trees, hedges and ivy should be inspected for nests prior to pruning or removal and any work likely to destroy or disturb active nests should be avoided until the young have fledged.

3.3 In Britain all bats are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and under Schedule 2 of the Conservation (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1994 (as amended). In England, under current legislation, it is an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
 - Deliberately disturb in a way that would significantly affect their local distribution or abundance, or affect their ability to survive, breed or rear young;
 - Damage or destroy a bat roost (note: this is an absolute offence whereby intent or recklessness does not have to be proved);
 - Possess, control, transport, sell, exchange or offer for sale/exchange any live or dead bat or any part of a bat;
 - Intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat roost; and
 - Intentionally or recklessly obstruct access to a roost.
- 3.4 In this respect it should be noted that bats utilise tree cavities, cracks and dense ivy on roots and trees were noted to have such features. It is also possible that unidentified bat habitat features may be located high up in the tree crowns and all personnel subsequently carrying out tree works at the site should therefore be vigilant and mindful of the possibility that roosting bats may be present. If any bats roosts are identified during tree works then it is essential that the works are halted immediately and an ecologist investigate them prior to works continuing.

4.0 Felling Licences

4.1 The Forestry Act (1967), as amended, requires that a Felling Licence is obtained for the felling of growing trees subject to certain exemptions. Felling licences are controlled by the Forestry Commission and the conservation of the appointed controls can incur substantial penalties. Conditions, such as replanting requirements, may be attached to a licence. When processing a licence application the Forestry Commission generally consults the local planning authority and other statutory authorities.

4.2 Under these controls a Felling Licence is not required to fell up to five cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter, providing that no more than two cubic metres of solid timber are cut.

4.3 It should however, be noted that a Felling Licence is not needed for the felling of trees where their removal is immediately required for the purpose of carrying out a development authorised by detailed planning permission granted under the Act (1990), or for felling trees within a garden, an orchard, churchyard or a designated open space.

5.0 Hedgerow Regulations 1997

5.1 The Hedgerow Regulations which came into force in 1997 in order to protect important hedgerows in England and Wales, the regulations make it an offence to remove most countryside hedgerows without written permission from the local planning authority.

5.2 The regulations do not apply to any hedgerow within the curtilage of, or that marks the boundary of a dwelling house or garden.

5.3 The regulations apply to hedges growing in or adjacent to land used for agriculture, forestry including the keeping and breeding of horses or donkeys provided that it has a continuous length exceeding 20 metres (including any gaps less than 20 metres), or has a continuous length less than 20 metres and needs of land and another hedgerow.

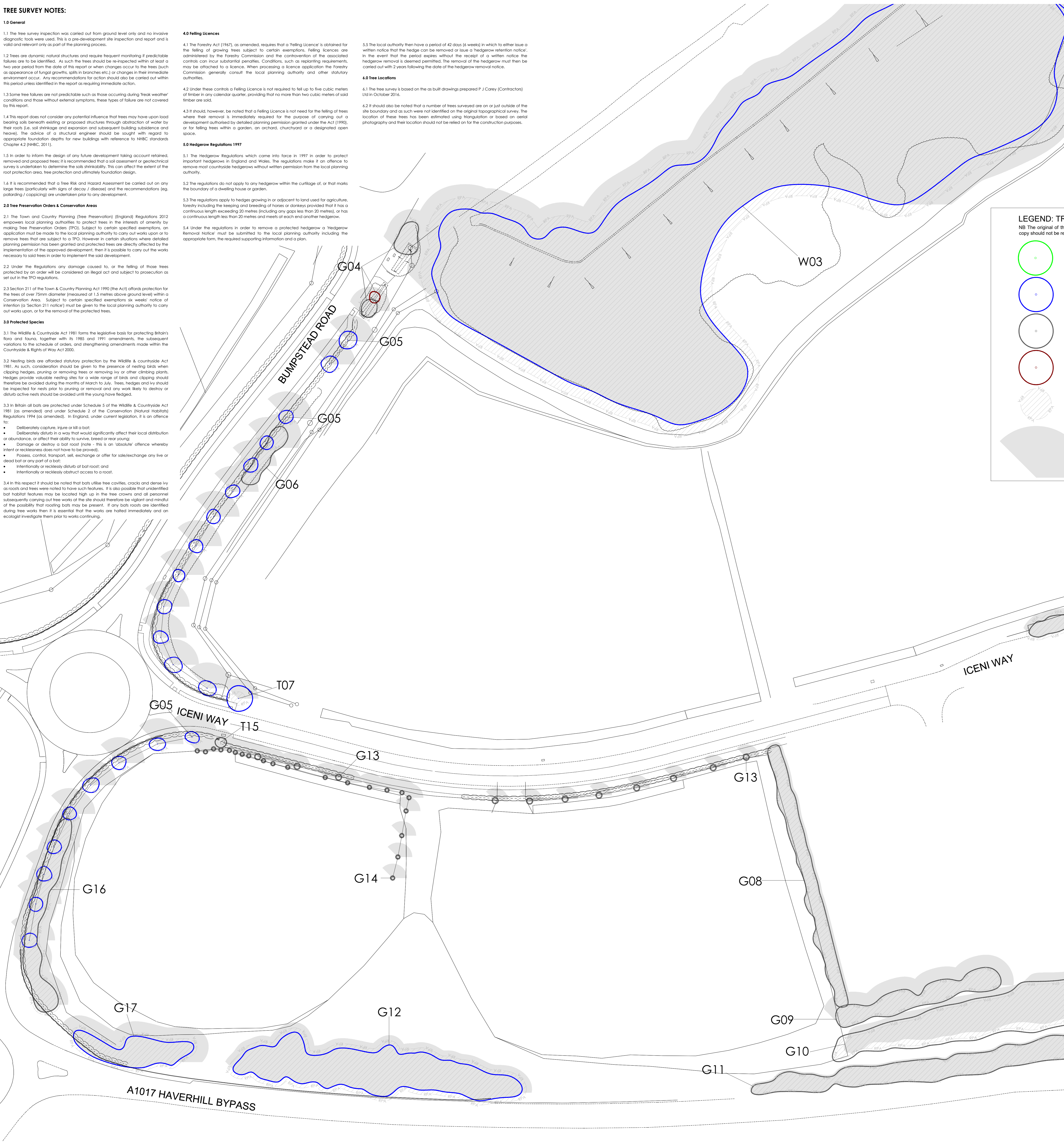
5.4 Under the regulations in order to remove a protected hedgerow a Hedgerow Removal Notice must be submitted to the local planning authority including the appropriate form, the required supporting information and a plan.

5.5 The local authority then have a period of 42 days (6 weeks) in which to either issue a written notice that the hedge can be removed or issue a 'hedgerow retention notice'. In the event that the period expires without the receipt of a written notice the hedgerow removal is deemed permitted. The removal of the hedgerow must then be carried out within 2 years following the date of the hedgerow removal notice.

6.0 Tree Locations

6.1 The tree survey is based on the as built drawings prepared P J Carey (Contractors) Ltd in October 2016.

6.2 It should also be noted that a number of trees surveyed are on or just outside of the site boundary and as such were not identified on the original topographical survey. The location of these trees has been estimated using triangulation or based on aerial photography and their location should not be relied on for the construction purposes.



Tree Survey in accordance with BS5837:2012

Estimated dimensions (for offsite or otherwise inaccessible trees where accurate data cannot be recovered).

| Tree / Group Number | Common Name | Height (m) | Stem/Diameter (mm) | Branch Spread (m) | | | | | Canopy Height (m) / First Significant Branch | Life Stage | Physiological Condition | Structural Condition | Retention Recommendations | Remaining Contribution (years) | Category Grading | Root Protection Area (m2) |
|---------------------|---|------------|--------------------|-------------------|---|-----|---|-------|--|----------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | | | N | E | S | W | Avg | | | | | | | | |
| G01 | Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Elder, Oak and Ash | 3-5 | 100-150 avg | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young | Good | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 10 |
| W02 | Hawthorn, Elder, Blackthorn, Poplar, Ash and Cherry | 5-10 | 150-300 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Mature / Over Mature | Fair | Ivy clad. Moderate deadwood / snags. Past pruning / surgery. Mixed dense woodland compartment. | Sever ivy. Reduce deadwood and continue regular ongoing woodland maintenance. | 20+ | B2 | 41 |
| W03 | Hawthorn, Willow, Blackthorn, Pine, Alder etc | 10-17 | 250-450# | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Mature / Over Mature | Good / Fair | Moderate deadwood / snags. Mixed dense woodland compartment. | Sever ivy. Reduce deadwood and continue regular ongoing woodland maintenance. | 20+ | B2 | 92 |
| G04 | Poplar | 7 | 180 | refer to drawing | | | | | 1.5 W | Young | Fair / Dead | Restricted root environment. Ivy clad. Moderate deadwood / snags. Past pruning / surgery. One dead specimen in group. | Sever ivy. Reduce deadwood and remove dead tree. | 10+ | C1 | 15 |
| G05 | Oak | 9 | 110-215 | refer to drawing | | | | | 2 E | Young | Fair | Restricted root environment. Moderate pruning wounds. Fractured branches. | Reduce deadwood and remove fractured branches. | 20+ | B2 | 21 |
| G06 | Hawthorn, Hornbeam, Goat Willow | 6-8 | 100 avg | refer to drawing | | | | | 0.5 E | Semi-Mature | Fair | Restricted root environment. Moderate pruning wounds. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 5 |
| T07 | Hornbeam | 7 | 210 | 4.5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | 2 N | Semi-Mature | Fair | Restricted root environment. Moderate pruning wounds. Minor deadwood / snags. Rubbing / fused limbs. | Reduce deadwood and remove fused limbs. | 20+ | B1 | 20 | |
| G08 | Hawthorn, Cherry, Hornbeam, Oak and Goat Willow | 2-4.5 | 75-100 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young | Fair | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 5 |
| G09 | Birch and Alder | 7 | 110 avg | refer to drawing | | | | | 0.5 | Young | Good / Fair | Minor deadwood / snags. Basal epicormic growth. | Reduce deadwood and remove epicormic growth. | 10+ | C2 | 5 |
| G10 | Hawthorn and Cherry | 1.5-3 | 75-100 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young | Good | None. | None. | 10+ | C2 | 5 |
| G11 | Hawthorn, Cherry and Birch | 1.5-4 | 75-100 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young | Good - Fair | Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 5 |
| G12 | Hawthorn, Cherry and Holly | 4-8 | 100-250 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young / Semi-Mature | Fair | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 20+ | B2 | 28 |
| G13 | Hornbeam | 4.5 | 75 | refer to drawing | | | | | 2 | Young | Fair - Poor | Restricted root environment. Moderate deadwood / snags. Crown dieback / loss of leaders on some specimens. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 3 |
| G14 | Hornbeam, Pine, Cherry and Birch | 5 | 75 | refer to drawing | | | | | 2 | Young | Fair | Restricted root environment. | None. | 10+ | C2 | 3 |
| T15 | Hornbeam | 4.5 | 105 | 1.5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1.5 S | Young | Fair | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. Included tree tie at base. | Reduce deadwood and remove tie. | 10+ | C1 | 5 | |
| G16 | Hawthorn and Hornbeam | 5-7 | 100-200 | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Young / Semi-Mature | Fair | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 10+ | C2 | 18 |
| G17 | Cherry, Hawthorn and Hornbeam | 7-9 | 250 avg | refer to drawing | | | | | 0 | Semi-Mature | Fair | Restricted root environment. Minor deadwood / snags. | Reduce deadwood. | 20+ | B2 | 28 |



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| rev | date: | amendments: | alt: |
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client:
Trebore Developments

project:
Iceni Way, Haverhill Business Park

title:
Tree Survey and Tree Constraints Plan

status:
PLANNING

date: Apr 2019
scale@A0: 1:500

drawn: DP
checked: TGW

number: 19-50-01
revision:

bea Landscape Design Ltd
132A The Westlands, Common Road, Wolverhampton, WV3 9GB
T: 01902 424 950 / 01902 425 001
E: info@bealandscape.co.uk
W: www.bealandscape.co.uk

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