August 2023
CBA11636 v1B

SLR Consulting Ltd

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

Site:Thurlow Estate 2
Haverhill

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The Complete Arboricultural Consultancy

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

Client:	SLR Consulting Ltd
Site:	Thurlow Estate 2, Haverhill
Arboricultural Consultant:	Dominic Poston *F.Arbor.A, MICFor, CEnv, Prof Dip (RFS), BSc(Hons) HND*
Date:	August 2023

Contents

Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) considers the proposed Anaerobic Digestion (AD) development at the site of Thurlow Estate 2, Haverhill.

1.2 This assessment of the arboricultural implications that the proposal will have on the site and the tree stock based on drawings provided by the client:

- Topographical Survey, reference: TL-01-22-A
- Proposed Plans, reference: GGP-29351-P-101-S-Site Layout, 404.11923.00004.07.0005.001.3a Site Access

1.3 The above topographical plan has been the basis of the Tree Survey and Tree Survey Plan which has then been overlaid with the proposed plans to produce the indicative Tree Protection Plan (CBA11636.04A TPP).

1.4 This AIA will highlight areas of conflict, trees, groups or hedges that can be retained, trees, groups or hedges that will need to be removed (where necessary) and ways to mitigate the proposals on the existing trees that may be implicated by the proposal or through construction activities to implement the proposal.

1.5 **Note:** Any mitigating build techniques for working methodologies etc. that are detailed within this assessment must be agreed upon/accepted to ensure that post planning approval, tree protection is in place and trees that are detailed for retention are retained and not removed because working practices have not considered the implications on trees.

2.0 SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF REPORT

2.1 This AIA considers the implications that the development and provision of an Anaerobic Digestion site with associated new access and haulage road will have upon the existing tree stock, and also provides solutions to any implications where possible, to ensure the safe and healthy retention of any trees which are considered to be worthy of retention should the proposals be put forward for planning permission.

2.2 This AIA only considers the implications of the works which are illustrated on the drawings detailed above. If any changes to the proposed layout occur, then further advice should be sought.

3.0 LEGAL PROTECTION STATUS

3.1 West Suffolk District Council website interactive mapping facility indicates that at the time of compiling this report there are no Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) and the site is not within a Conservation Area that would provide legal protection to the trees on site.

3.2 It should be noted that the Local Planning Authority (LPA) can serve a TPO at any time without any prior notice; it is therefore essential that checks are made with the LPA prior to any work being carried out (along with checks for ecological constraints that may need to be adhered to).

4.0 TREE ASSESSMENT AND IMPLICATIONS

4.1 CBA Trees undertook a tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 on 26th April 2022. The tree survey exercise identified 3 individual trees, 2 groups of trees, 2 hedges and 1 woodland; the Tree Survey Schedule and Tree Survey Plan (CBA11636.01 TSP) are appended at CB1. Photographs taken during the site visit are appended at CB3.

4.2 Site Access

4.2.1 Proposed vehicular access point will utilise the existing field access but it is understood that this will need to be widened to meet the requirements of current highways standards. Given the existing usage (heavy farm machinery), it is not anticipated that the proposed works here will raise any significant arboricultural issues.

4.3 Area of Proposal

4.3.1 This area is an arable field and has been managed as such which likely means that rooting activity by trees is below the top 300mm (to the plough depth) of ground where the ground and crops are turned over and it is therefore thought tree roots are more likely to be beneath this depth (rather than as is generally understood that the majority of roots are in the top 600mm of soil).

4.3.2 There is a water course along the southern side of the eastern field area which is deep and water filled. It is considered that such a feature will act as an effective barrier to root growth. However please note the presence of T1 along this same boundary, which is growing on the field side of said ditch and will have laid down roots within the area indicated on the appended plan.

4.3.3 Along the western side of the southern boundary is an area of woodland (W1).

4.3.4 The eastern half of northern boundary to the development parcel is formed by an established field boundary hedge with mature Oak trees of varying quality within. The western half appears to be a broader shelter belt, although containing similar maximum size Oaks within.

5.0 PRE-DEVELOPMENT TREE WORKS

5.1 If development does occur on this site, tree works will be required. This will be either removing trees/sections of vegetation to allow improved site access. Prior to any works being carried out on the trees, advice must be sought from the project ecologist to ensure that ecological constraints are fully considered.

5.2 **All tree work** should be carried out in accordance with the British Standard *"Recommendations for Tree Work"* BS3998:2010, by suitably qualified and experienced professional arborists. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree surgery works should be carried out prior to the development of the site, and the erection of protective barriers.

5.3 Consideration should be given to the timing of the proposed tree works to avoid the active growing period of trees. Therefore, all tree work should ideally be carried out during the dormant period from November through to February and then again from June to August.

5.4 Due to the bird-nesting season, considered to be from 1st March through to the 31st July (Natural England) depending on weather conditions, consideration must also be given to the potential for nesting birds. Therefore, where tree work is to be carried out within these months the project ecologist must be consulted to:

- Complete or advise on a pre-works survey that needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person. As a general rule, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to contactors to assess, record and confirm that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation has not disturbed actively nesting birds.

- Ground vegetation, and therefore ground nesting birds, can often be overlooked by tree workers, so additional care and controls should be taken when access and egress to the work site may also cause disturbance or damage to a nesting site. This is also true for retained trees on site as the removal of adjacent trees or remedial works on a tree may lead to an established nest being abandoned, exposed to the elements or predation. This action is also a breach of the Act and therefore could lead to prosecution due to the infringement of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and breaching the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2010 (as amended).

5.5 Consideration should also be given to the presence of bats, badgers and the possibility of Great Crested Newts. Again, advice and assessments from the project ecologist and a full visual assessment as part of the tree contractors' method of working should be undertaken before any works are carried out on the trees. Where bats are identified as a serious concern where trees are being removed, the project ecologist will be able to advise on and identify the needs of the bats (roosts, resting place etc) and no tree works can be carried out until the 'all clear' is given by the project ecologist.

5.6 Trees to be removed to facilitate the development are detailed within the Tree Works Schedule appended at CB4.

6.0 SERVICES

6.1 CBA Trees has not been provided with the finalised service location plans to establish if these will implicate the retained trees, groups and hedges.

6.2 Where new services, drainage and utilities are to be installed, these will be designed and located to be outside of retained rooting areas and allow for working space to install the route without impacting on trees.

6.3 New routes should be designed and located to allow for new tree planting to establish and grow a rooting area that at maturity would not be significantly impacted on by maintenance and future works to the services, drainage or utility run.

6.4 Cabling will only be recovered from beneath root protection areas where it is located in ducting and can be removed by winching from an existing service manhole beyond the CEZ.

6.5 Pipes and ducts, where they are located within the CEZ or RPA of retained trees, will be made redundant either by pipe bursting or by filling with an inert material such as foamed concrete.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

7.1 Once planning approval has been granted and details to discharge planning conditions approved as required then all site operations will be planned, implemented and supervised to prevent the following unless otherwise agreed within this report:

- Unplanned root severance
- Damage to the bark, branches and trunks
- Compaction of the soil within the Construction Exclusion Zone
- Alterations in soil level
- Soil contamination by phytotoxic materials such as herbicides, petrol, oils, diesel, cement and concrete washings or other construction additives

7.2 Before starting any site works in relation to this development proposal, tree protection will be installed in accordance with the indicative Tree Protection Plan CBA11636.04A TPP (appended at CB5). This will occur immediately following the completion of tree works and prior to any site preparation works starting. Phasing of site works may be programmed within the build programme and will enable tree protection to be set up and established for specific areas at a given time rather than have barriers erected across areas that are not under construction. Barriers may be formed by existing fencing on site or purposely erected barriers that will need to be fit for purpose.

7.3 A copy of the indicative Tree Protection Plan CBA11636.04A TPP will be kept on site by the client. A specific copy will be kept in the site office of the appointed contractor as an immediate reference for all site operatives to review during working processes as required and to reference at the start of each phase or area of works.

7.4 Given the nature of the existing site being primarily an agricultural field, tree protective barriers will take the form of a design that is considered appropriate for the site and fit for purpose. The barrier must be robust, where it (the barrier) is resistant to impact from machinery or storage of materials and requires a positive or considered movement/adjustment by contractors of the barrier to adjust its position.

7.5 The tree protection barrier will follow the principles as set out in BS5837:2012 and as set out on the Tree Protection Plan CBA11636.04A TPP to protect the retained trees during external site works.

7.6 Examples of suitable tree protection barriers are detailed below but is not exclusive. Should the client wish to use a different specification of barrier, they may do so if it follows the principles below and is agreed in writing by the retained arboricultural consultant for the project:

- The barrier is to comprise of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weld mesh panels should be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps (see Figure 1).

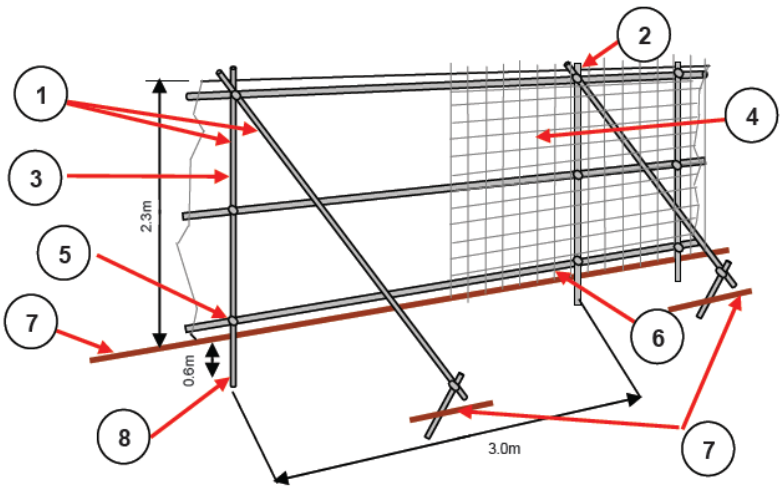
- The barrier will consist of weld mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet that are pinned into position with supporting struts. The weld mesh panels will be coupled together with clasps fastened from the inside (see Figure 2).

- The barrier will consist of 100mm x 100mm wooden posts concreted or driven into the ground supporting weld mesh panels The fence will consist of weld mesh panels supported by one 100mm x 100mm x 3000mm post per panel. Posts will be concreted in position (see Figure 3).

- The barrier will consist of 100mm x 100mm wooden posts driven securely into the ground supporting 18mm plyboard or OSB board sheets (typical of development site hoarding). Within this barrier a gate/doorway access point for pedestrian use would be required to allow for a site assessment beyond the barrier.

7.7 Tree protection measures will remain *in-situ* for the duration of the project. The areas protected by barriers and ground protection will be regarded as **sacrosanct**, and the tree protective barriers shall not be taken down or relocated at any time without the prior written approval of the Tree Officer of West Suffolk District Council.

Figure 1: Protective barrier principles as recommended by BS5837:2012



1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Uprights to be driven into the ground
3. Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4. Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5. Standard clamps
6. Wire twisted and secured on inside face of barriers to avoid easy dismantling
7. Ground level
8. Approximately 0.6m driven into the ground

Example of protective barriers:

Figure 2: Alternative tree protection barrier example as recommended by BS5837:2012

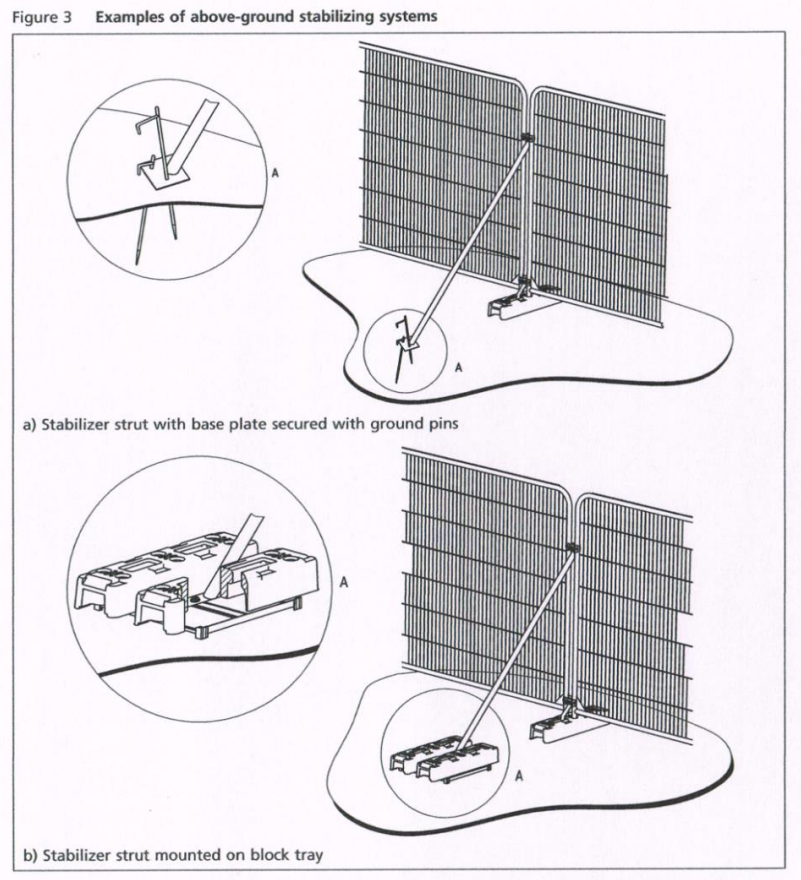
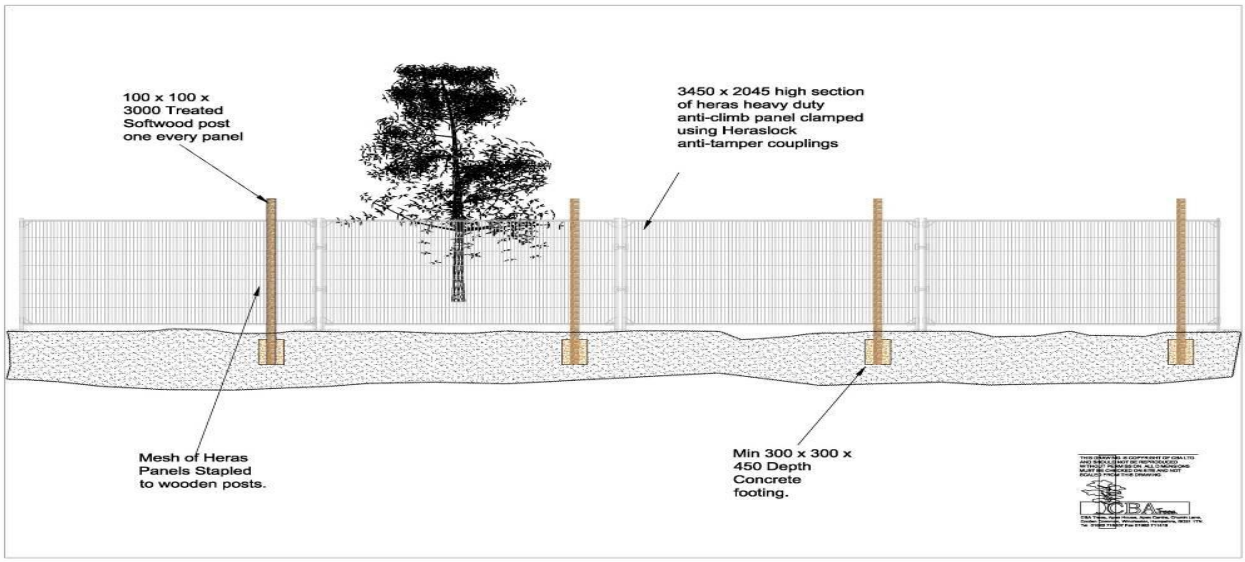


Figure 3: An example of a different specification of fit for purpose tree protection barrier



8.0 CONCLUSION

8.1 Advice contained within this report is a commentary on what was observed via a visual assessment on a walk-through site visit, and what may be considered appropriate action. This does not authorise or instruct any person to carry out the work that is suggested within it.

8.2 It would appear from the walk-through visit that there is scope for development of the site without being arboriculturally detrimental to the majority of the site. The proposed site access point and field access point should be positioned to avoid trees to enable their retention and remove only sections of hedges.

8.3 From an arboricultural view, it is important to ensure that mature trees are properly retained so that their rooting environment is minimally affected by built form or by construction works to implement an approved development. Younger trees that are retained should be given space to grow so that any remedial work requirement is kept to a minimum. It is also considered important to retain the visual nature of the site in terms of the boundary hedging as much as possible.

The removal of the short sections of W1, and Grp1 will not be detrimental to the overall treed nature of the site.

8.4 The design and layout of the site must fully account for the extent of required earth works and utility/drainage installation given the varied topography of the site as this can have a negative impact on trees beyond the footprint of the design.

8.5 In conclusion, it would appear that the site is developable without detriment to the majority of important and/or significant trees, subject to the extent, design and layout of the infrastructure for the AD development


CB1

The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

TREE SURVEY NOTES

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice.

- Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, has been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.
- Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.
- Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the tree survey plan.
- An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape and defined as:

  Y = young trees
  SM = semi-mature trees
  EM = early mature trees
  M = mature trees
  OM = over-mature trees

- An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

  Good = fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
  Fair = fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
  Poor = a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
  Dead = dead

- An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

  Good = no significant structural defects
  Fair = structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
  Poor = structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
  Dead = dead

- An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is defined as: **<10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the recommendations of BS5837:2012. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [this will however not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

Category U				Identification colour on plan
Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality			**DARK RED**
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands, of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	**LIGHT GREEN**
Category B	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation value or other cultural value	**MID BLUE**
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	**GREY**

Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey. This will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either "*full ground level inspection"* or "*climbing inspection required".* There may also be a further reference to the need for "*decay detection equipment"* to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

A Tree Survey should not be confused with a Tree Inspection or Arboricultural Implication Assessment, which are totally separate exercises.

TREE SURVEY REPORT (BS5837:2012)

Site:	Thurlow Estate 2, Bowsey Field and Spring Grove Field, Spring Grove Farm, Withersfield, Haverhill, West Suffolk, CB9 7SW
Date:	26 April 2022
Consultant:	Dominic Poston *F.Arbor.A, MICFor, CEnv, Prof Dip(FRS), BSc(Hons), HND*
Tagged:	No

Notes:

1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed; carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area; and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base.
2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access.
3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised.
4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals.
5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner.
7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing.
8. The data collected and any advice provided within this report is supplied in the interests of sound arboricultural management. Trees are a living dynamic organism that can be affected by external conditions (high winds, storms, snow, heavy rain or drought) and may occasionally fail without warning. It is therefore not possible to state with any certainty that any tree or group of trees is completely safe. The condition of a tree or group of trees can change rapidly as a result of external factors; we would advise that the occupier/ owners inspect the trees at least every 12 months or following periods of extreme weather and where concerns are raised relating to tree health that would be considered beyond the knowledge of a layperson, further arboricultural advice should be sought.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:

The interactive mapping facility on the West Suffolk District Council website indicates that there are no Tree Preservation Orders applicable to the site and it does not lie within a Conservation Area. However, online information is published for guidance and it is advised that written confirmation is sought from the LPA prior to undertaking any tree works.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	H't of Crown AGL (m) N	E	S	W	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
T1	Comon Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	12	S	650	6.0	6.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	M	Fair	Fair Located on field side of deep ditch Major deadwood throughout	No works required at time of survey	20+	B2
T2	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	11	S	650	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	M	Good	Good Outgrown from hedge	No works required at time of survey	40+	A2
T3	Pedunculate Oak *Quercus robur*	8	S	600	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	M	Good	Fair Subordinate to T2	No works required at time of survey	40+	B2
G1	Mixed species	12	S/MS	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Fair	Fair Dense group of mixed deciduous trees but predominantly Ash located far side of deep ditch/watercourse and over what appears to be a redundant railway enbankment Good screening value from south	No works required at time of survey	40+	B2
G2	Mixed species: Common Oak Common Ash Maple Thorn	12	S	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Good	Good Shelter belt of secondary woodland consisting of mixed broadleaved species Predominantly Oak but with Thorn, Ash and Maple Good screening value from north	No works required at time of survey	40+	A2
W1	Mixed species: Poplar	16	S	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Good	Good Dense area of mixed deciduous species but with apex species being predominantly Poplar Good screening value from south	No works required at time of survey	40+	A2

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Branch Spread (m) N	E	S	W	H't of Crown AGL (m) N	E	S	W	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
H1	Mixed species: Maple Elm Common Oak Thorn	10	S	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	M	Good	Good Mixed native hedgerow including Thorn, Maple, Elm, Oak Lapsed from normal management but faced back from field boundary	No works required at time of survey	40+	B2
H2	Mixed species	3	S	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	SM	Fair	Fair Intermittent native hedgerow with dense bramble ingress Predominantly Thorn	No works required at time of survey	20+	C2

T3
T2
H2
Grp2
H1
W1
T1
Grp1

50m 100m

N
W E
S

NOTES:

1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical circle and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.
3.The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

KEY

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
CROWN SPREAD
GROUP NUMBER
TREE NUMBER
CATEGORY

Grp1
T1
C

CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
CATEGORY U TREES

JOB TITLE
Haverhill

DRAWING TITLE
Tree Survey Plan

CBA DRAWING No.
11636.01 TSP

BASE PLAN BASED ON DRG:
TL-01-22-A - THURLOW TOPO SURVEY - 1TO1500 @ A1 - 11.03.22

SCALE 1:1000 @ A1

DRAWN MJE

DATE May 2022

CBA Trees
Chesil House, Arrow Close
Eastleigh, SO50 4SY
Tel: 02380 986229


CB2

BS5837:2012 TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE

Site:	Thurlow Estate 2, Bowsey Field and Spring Grove Field, Spring Grove Farm, Withersfield, Haverhill, West Suffolk, CB9 7SW
Date:	26 April 2022
Consultant:	Dominic Poston *F.Arbor.A, MICFor, CEnv, Prof Dip(FRS), BSc(Hons), HND*

Notes:
1. This is an assessment of the Root Protection Area (RPA) required, based on the individual tree data collected and Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.
2. For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m2 in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837.2012.

TREE PRESERVATION ORDER / CONSERVATION AREA STATUS:
The interactive mapping facility on the West Suffolk District Council website indicates that there are no Tree Preservation Orders applicable to the site and it does not lie within a Conservation Area. However, online information is published for guidance and it is advised that written confirmation is sought from the LPA prior to undertaking any tree works.

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
T1	Comon Ash Fraxinus excelsior	B2	S	650	7.8	191
T2	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	A2	S	650	7.8	191
T3	Pedunculate Oak Quercus robur	B2	S	600	7.2	163
G1	Mixed species	B2	S/MS	500	6.0	113
G2	Mixed species: Common Oak Common Ash Maple Thorn	A2	S	700	8.4	222
W1	Mixed species: Poplar	A2	S	600	7.2	163

Tree No	Species	Category	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Initial Linear Root Protection Distance (Radius m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
H1	Mixed species: Maple Elm Common Oak Thorn	B2	S	500	6.0	113
H2	Mixed species	C2	S	200	2.4	18


CB3

Photograph 1: Showing eastern half of southern boundary (Grp 1)

Photograph 2: Showing central section of southern boundary (Grp 1/ W1)

Photograph 3: Showing western section of southern boundary (W1)

Photograph 4: Showing remainder of southern boundary (W1) (note T2 and T3 on western boundary (H2) in distance)

Photograph 5: Showing eastern side of northern boundary (H1)

Photograph 6: Showing western half of northern boundary (Grp 2)

Photograph 7: Showing western element of southern boundary (W1) with H2 to the photographers back.

Photograph 8: Showing T2 and T3 on western boundary (H2)


CB4

CBA Trees	**TREE WORKS SCHEDULE**			
	Site:	Thurlow Estate 2, Haverhill		
	Date:	June 2023	**Consultant:**	Dominic Poston - *F.Arbor.A, MICFor, CEnv, Prof Dip (RFS), BSc(Hons), HND*

Tree No.	Species	Recommended Works
Grp 1	Mixed species	• Selective fell/prune to permit widened access
W1	Mixed species	• Selective fell/prune to permit widened access

- It is advised that all tree works such as pruning is carried out between July and September or November and February. Tree works should also avoid the season for nesting birds.

- All tree works should be carried out in accordance with current best practice guidelines and BS3998: 2010 – Tree Works. Only natural target pruning method to be used.

- We recommend the use of an Arboricultural Association Approved Contractor or an ISA Certified Arborist/Tree Worker suitably insured and experienced to carry out the tree works.


CB5

NOTES:

1. Shading Arcs not shown on this plan.
2. Root Protection Areas are shown as a theoretical circle and at this stage do not take into account site features and constraints.
3.The original of this drawing was produced in colour, a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

KEY

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
CROWN SPREAD
GROUP NUMBER
TREE NUMBER
CATEGORY

Grp1
T1
C

TREES/GROUPS TO BE RETAINED AND PROTECTED

TREES/GROUPS TO BE REMOVED TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT

FIT FOR PURPOSE TREE PROTECTION BARRIER

JOB TITLE
Thurlow Estate 2, Haverhill

DRAWING TITLE
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

CBA DRAWING No.
11636.04A TPP

BASE PLAN BASED ON DRG:
GGP-29351-101-H- Thurlow Estate-Site Layout.dwg

SCALE 1:1000 @ A1

DRAWN MJE/DP

DATE June 2023

CBA Trees
Chesil House, Arrow Close
Eastleigh, SO50 4SY
Tel: 02380 986229


CB6

The Professional Arboricultural Consultancy

Qualifications of
Dominic Poston
Senior Consultant

Dominic Poston *F.Arbor.A. MICFor, CEnv, Prof Dip (RFS), BSc (Hons), HND* joined CBA Trees in 2015 as a Senior Consultant and brought with him a wealth of knowledge and experience. He has over 17 years' experience of undertaking a variety of arboricultural assessments for a wide range of public, corporate and private clients.

Having attained a Bachelor of Science Degree in Horticulture, a Higher National Diploma in Landscape Management and the prestigious Royal Forestry Society's Professional Diploma in Arboriculture, Dominic is now a fellow of the Arboricultural Association, a Chartered Arboriculturist and Chartered Environmentalist and has attained Registered Consultant status with the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

He has considerable experience as an advisor to planning teams, currently acting as lead arboriculturist on three high volume (<1000units) active development sites in East Anglia as well as several smaller developments nationwide.

Dominic has appeared numerous times at planning related Public Inquiries, and also undertakes advocacy at Inquiries on behalf of Rule 6 parties. Additionally he has been instructed as an expert witness on several occasions to assist local authorities with prosecutions for offences under Tree Preservation Order legislation, and has appeared at Crown Court.