HAYDEN'S
Arboricultural Consultants

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

Proj. No **10924**	**Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill, CB9 7BG**		
Client:		Leivers Consultancy Ltd	
Date of Report:	30/05/2024	Revision:	Original

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

Summary

The purpose of this report is to provide an assessment of the arboricultural implications created by the development at Haverhill Waste Development, CB97 BG. The site has been partially developed, so in addition to an appraisal of proposals, some details refer to works already performed. An arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan is laid out so that retained trees are provided with the necessary level of protection during the process of construction.

In this circumstance, it is intended to complete the construction of a Waste transfer station and its associated infrastructure. As a result, one individual tree, one group of trees, three areas of trees, one hedge and one woodland were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

1 It is necessary to fell part of one low quality landscape feature to achieve the proposed layout.

2 A group of fourteen Lombardy Poplar trees have been identified for removal irrespective of development for reasons of health and safety.

3 The alignment of constructed sections of boundary wall has encroached within the Root Protection Areas of an area of retained trees. In view of this, regular monitoring, on an annual basis, for a period of five years is required.

4 This report recommends that specialist advice is obtained by expert practitioners in other disciplines. In this particular circumstance it is necessary to contact the following:

- Structural Engineer (item 4.6.1)

Contact Details

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Local Planning Authority – West Suffolk Council			
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Contents

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Leivers Consultancy Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill, CB9 7BG.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 25/04/2024. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.

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

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It was not possible to access every tree and as such some measurements have been 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 from Mark Leivers dated 10/04/24
- Description of requirements/deadlines
- Topographical survey
- WRL - Haverhill Tree Report Aug 23
- Haverhill Massing Drawing Site Survey Plan + Trees Nov 23
- Haverhill Site Layout Plan Haverhill
- Proposed site layout

2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is at Haverhill Waste Development, Northwest of Falconer Road, Haverhill, CB9 7BG. The site comprises a partly constructed waste processing facility. A woodland tree belt lies to the west. Areas of trees also exist along the northeast and northwest boundaries.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are lime rich loams and clays with impeded drainage. They are of high fertility and support base-rich pastures, and classic 'chalky boulder clay' ancient woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 5.3% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

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

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

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.

3.0 Tree Survey

3.1 As part of this survey a total of one individual tree, one group of trees, three areas of trees, one hedge and one woodland have been identified. These have been numbered T001, G001, A001 – A003, H001 and W001 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. 10924-D-AIA.

3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *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:

G001	Fell to ground level.

3.6 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 a Waste transfer station and its associated infrastructure.

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 no demolition is associated with this proposal.

4.4 Construction- Completed at time of survey.

4.4.1 The waste transfer station building and the concrete apron, which had already been constructed at the time of survey, are not within the RPA of any retained trees.

4.4.2 Construction of footings for a section of boundary wall near to the weighbridge has encroached into the RPAs of a retained feature- A003. It was not possible to access the base of these trees, as such they were surveyed at distance. Although it is probable that a large proportion of the rooting environment has been affected by this construction, it has not been possible to quantify the incursion into the RPAs. The feature consists of an informal mixed species area. The crowns appear to be in a fair to good condition. As the full impacts of construction may not yet be manifesting in visible parts of the trees, it is recommended that the area be monitored annually for a period of five years. Future assessments should evaluate the condition and inform future management decisions.

4.4.3 Construction of footings for a section of boundary wall at the southeast of the site has encroached into the RPAs of a retained feature- W001. It was not possible to access the base of these trees, as such they were surveyed at distance. Although it is probable that a large proportion of the rooting environment has been affected by this construction, it has not been possible to quantify the incursion into the RPAs. As the full impacts of construction may not yet be manifesting in visible parts of the trees, it is recommended that the area be monitored annually for a period of five years. Future assessments should evaluate the condition and inform future management decisions.

4.5 Groundworks- Completed at time of survey

4.5.1 Cut and fill operations have incurred into 50% of the RPAs of the retained trees of G001. This has impacted the east aspect, up to the stem bases, severing the structural roots in this area. As a result, the fourteen individuals have been rendered structurally unsound and are at risk of sudden collapse. It is not viable to retain these trees, so their removal is recommended, as soon as possible.

4.5.2 Addition soil has been added to the northwest bank, within the RPA of A002. It was not possible to access the base of these trees, as such they were surveyed at distance. Although it is probable that a large proportion of the rooting environment has been affected by this construction, it has not been possible to quantify the incursion into the RPAs. As the full impacts of construction may not yet be manifesting in visible parts of the trees, it is recommended that the area be monitored annually for a period of five years. Future assessments should evaluate the condition and inform future management decisions.

4.6 Construction- Future proposed works

4.6.1 The boundary wall is not shown to encroach further into the RPA of woodland W001. Therefore, from an arboricultural perspective, no specialised construction or foundation techniques will be required to protect tree roots. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation design.

4.7 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing

4.7.1 Prior to the commencement of any future construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work, protective fencing will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing.

4.8 Compound

4.8.1 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.

4.9 Phasing

4.9.1 The proposal involves the integration of a number of complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times. Shown on drawing 10924-D-AIA is an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.

4.10 Monitoring

4.10.1 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. Shown on drawing 10924-D-AIA is an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

4.10.2 In addition to the method statement flowchart/checklist, it is necessary to identify the key arboricultural responsibilities associated with the progression of the development. Accordingly, a draft “Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture)” has been included at Appendix H. The purpose of this document is to identify a definite decision making and data recording structure in the monitoring process, together with providing a list of specific inspection trigger points. Prior to works commencing on site, this document should be re-issued with contact names and document reference numbers included.

4.10.3 It is the responsibility of the Site Manager, with authorisation from their Client, to commission and plan Arboricultural Monitoring site visits as listed in the Statement of Supervision (Appendix H) and on drawing no. 10924-D-AIA. Upon request, Hayden’s Arboricultural Consultants will produce a detailed quotation to match the critical Arboricultural Monitoring points outlined.

4.11 Landscape Implications

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

Feature No	Reason for Removal	BS Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*
A001 (part of)	To allow construction of the boundary wall	C	Moderate

* 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, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

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

5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 10924-D-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 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 10924-D-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 pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.

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

5.4 Programme of Works

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

5.5 Tree Surgery

5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An 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 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.

5.7.2 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.

5.7.3 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.

5.7.4 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 Leivers Consultancy Ltd and the Local Planning Authority.

6.0 Recommendations

6.1 It is recommended that the measures detailed in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the necessary level of protection during the process of construction.

6.2 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.

6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.

7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

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

General exclusions

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

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

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection 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.

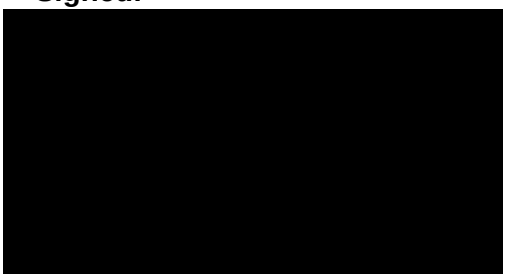
However, if any additional alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out and/or further tree works undertaken other than specified within the report, it will become invalid and a new tree inspection strongly recommended.

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:



May 2024……
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited

8.0 References

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9.0 Appendices

Appendix	**A**	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	**B**	Schedule of Trees
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Appendix	**D**	Schedule of Works to Allow Development
Appendix	**E**	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	**F**	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
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1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
2. European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
5 Figure 4 Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS5837:2012 Root Protection Area

Appendix	**H**	Statement of Supervision
Appendix	**I**	Drawing No 10924-D-AIA

Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*
Cherry Plum	*Prunus cerasifera*
Crab Apple	*Malus sylvestris*
Elm	*Ulmus sp*
Field Maple	*Acer campestre*
Goat Willow	*Salix caprea*
Hawthorn	*Crataegus monogyna*
Lombardy Poplar	*Populus nigra 'Italica'*
Sycamore	*Acer pseudoplatanus*
Western Red Cedar	*Thuja plicata*

Tree Problems:

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

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:	 

Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA)

Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill,

Surveyed By: Lewis Alexander Date: 25/04/2024
Managed By: Lewis Alexander

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, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple - native	200	10		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Surveyed at distance. An area of semi-mature mixed species trees. Informal and unmanaged in appearance. Located on sloping ground at the site northeast boundary. Trees of fair form. Young foliage appears healthy. Generally of good physiological condition.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell on-site trees to permit development	0
		2.4	1		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			<10 years	Bare earth						
A002	Sycamore, Goat Willow, Ash Spp, Hawthorn	300	14		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Surveyed at distance. A belt of trees at the sites northwest boundary. A steep, approx. 8 metre bank ramps up from the stem bases to the southeast. The bank appears to have recently had additional aggregate added to it. Predominantly Sycamore, with an understorey of some Hawthorn and Elm suckers. Generally fair condition and form. Some in leaf, others with busting buds. Occasional areas of minor deadwood.	C2	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	3		
		3.6	4		SM	High						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Bare earth, Light undergrowth						
A003	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple - native	200	10		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Surveyed at distance. An area of semi-mature mixed species trees. Informal and unmanaged in appearance. Located between off-site industrial buildings and a recently constructed 4 metres retaining wall. Situated on sloping ground with recent level changes. Trees of fair form. Young foliage appears healthy. Generally of good physiological condition. The impact of recent activity on rooting environment is not apparent. Long term viability may have been compromised, although of limited arboricultural merit.	U	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	3		
		2.4	1		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			<10 years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m^2)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G001	Lombardy Poplar	400	24		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Surveyed at distance. A group of fourteen Lombardy Poplar. Recent cut and fill excavations have occurred to within 1 metre of stem base on the east. Stability is compromised and they should be removed as soon as possible.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
		4.8	4		EM	High						
Yes		72.4			<10 years	Bare earth, Woodland floor						
H001	Western Red Cedar	80	3.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	A double-spaced hedge row of Thuja. Recent plantings which have not yet fully established. Some browning of foliage. Recent trenching excavation on south has severed rooting material. Hedge should be irrigated during periods of drought while still establishing. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.96	0.1		Y	Moderate						
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
T001	Hawthorn	100	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	An off-site tree in an area of dense bramble scrub. Enclosed by a metal fence. Low quality. Fair form. Good condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0.1		SM	High						
No		4.5			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
W001	Field Maple, Sycamore, Elm Spp, Hawthorn	300	14		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Surveyed at distance. A woodland belt by the west of site. Generally of good health and condition. Earthworks activity has encroached the rooting areas of trees at the north of site. Two dead Ash trees with 100-150mm DBH observed.	B2	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	3		
		3.6	1		EM	High						
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Bare earth, Woodland floor						

Appendix C

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill,

Surveyed By: Lewis Alexander
Surveyed: 25/04/2024
Managed By: Lewis Alexander

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G001	Lombardy Poplar	Fell to ground level.	**1**
A002	Sycamore, Goat Willow, Ash Spp, Hawthorn	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**
A003	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple - native	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**
W001	Field Maple, Sycamore, Elm Spp, Hawthorn	Mointor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill,

Surveyed By: Lewis Alexander
Surveyed: 25/04/2024
Managed By: Lewis Alexander

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A002	Sycamore, Goat Willow, Ash Spp, Hawthorn	Monitor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**
A003	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple - native	Monitor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**
W001	Field Maple, Sycamore, Elm Spp, Hawthorn	Monitor anually in June for a period of five years	**3**

Appendix D

Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill,

Surveyed By: Lewis Alexander
Surveyed: 25/04/2024
Managed By: Lewis Alexander

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Sycamore, Hawthorn, Cherry Plum, Crab Apple - native	Fell on-site trees to permit development	**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.

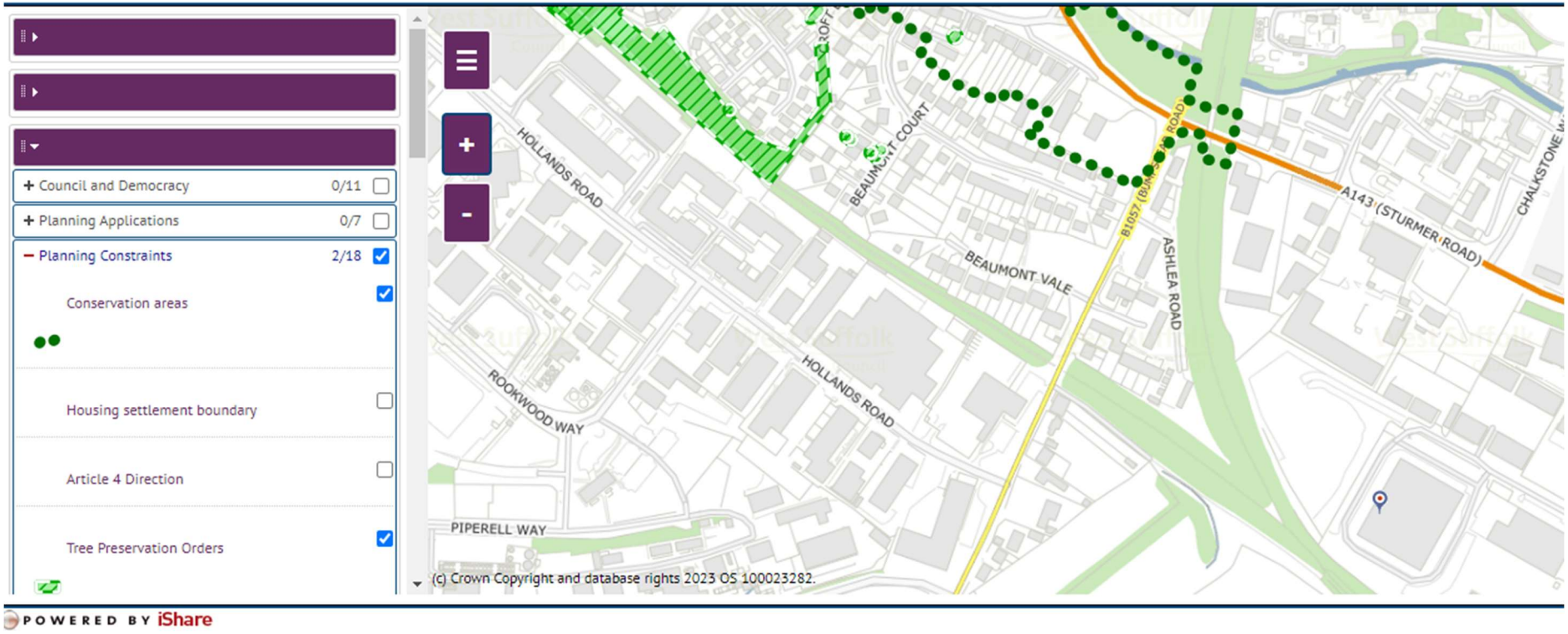
BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

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

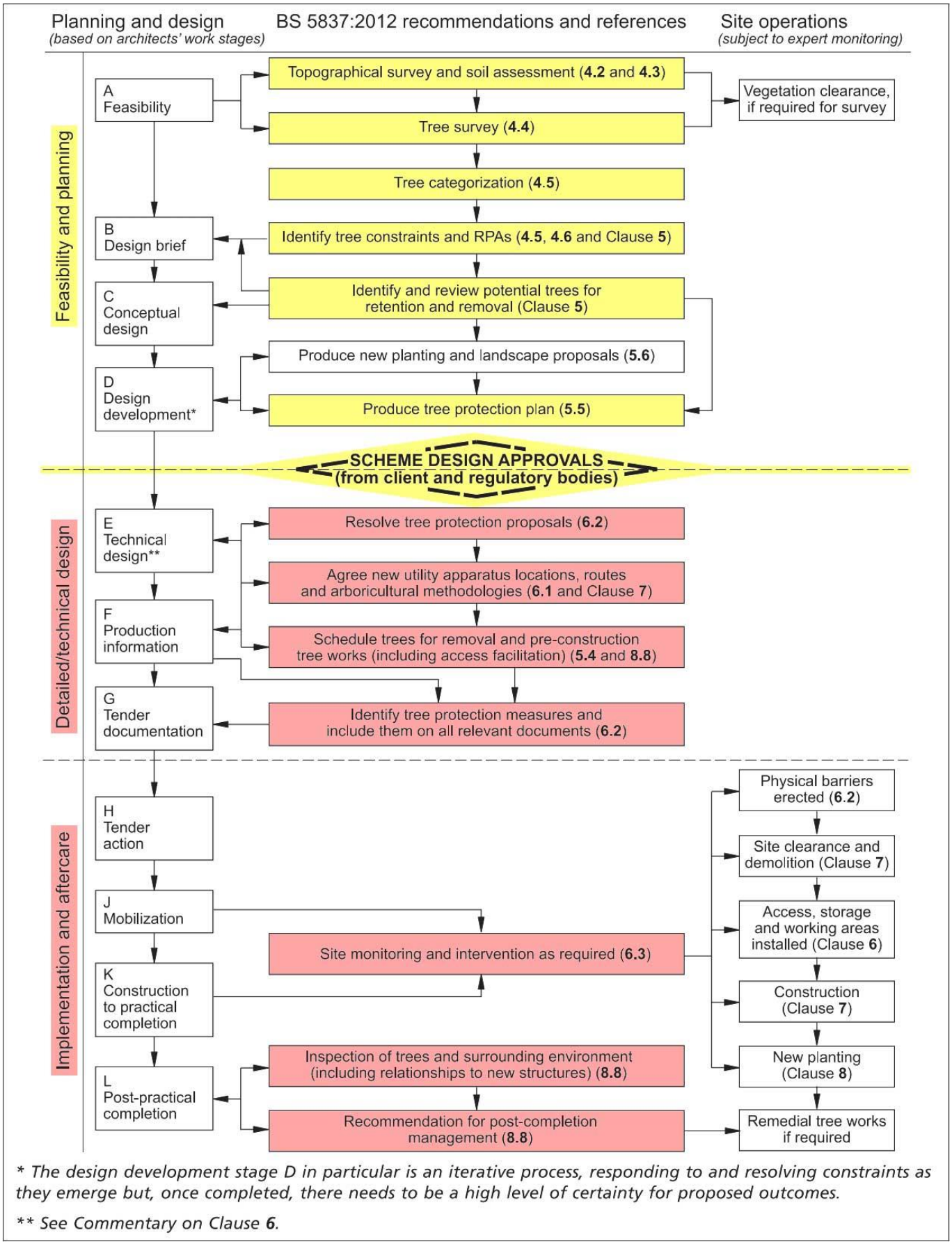
Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract



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

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

Area: (ha)

Date of Assessment:

Name of Assessor:

CHECK POINT

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

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

Notes

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

YES / NO

- 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

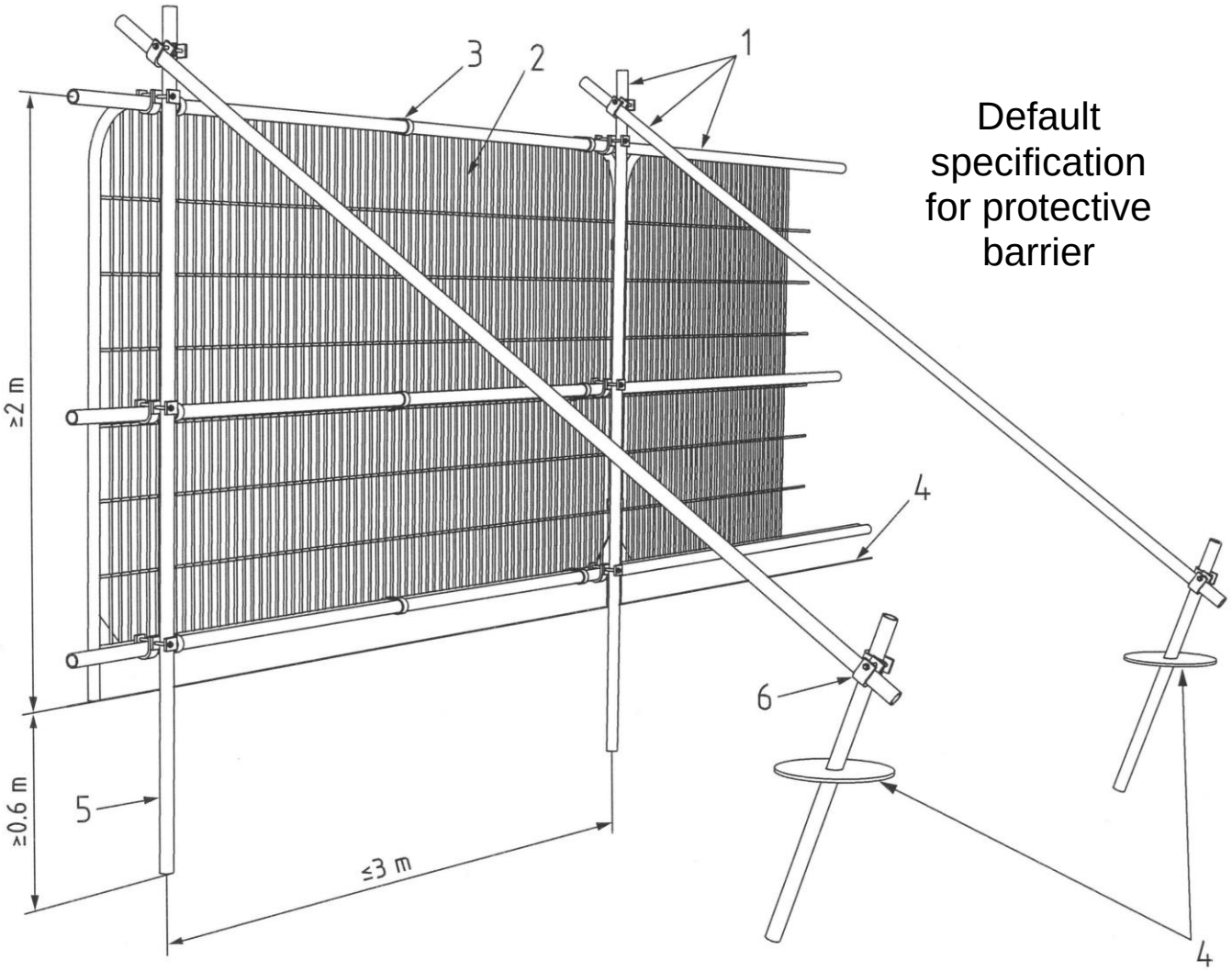
- NO: You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

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

YES / NO

- NO: You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

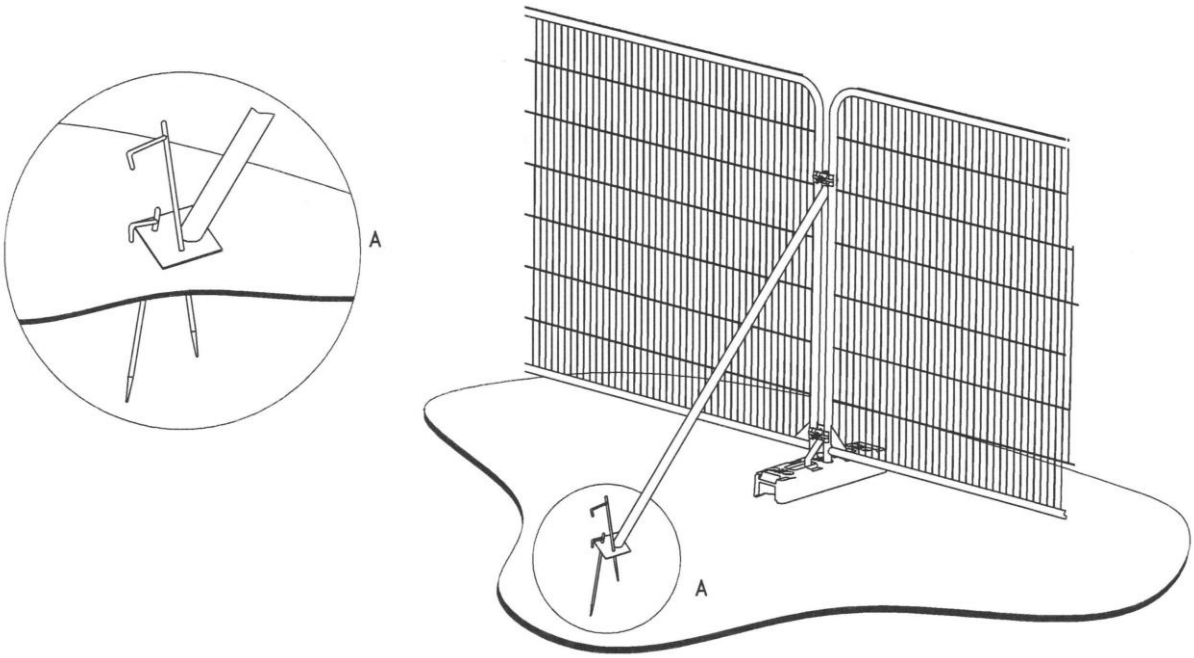
3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier



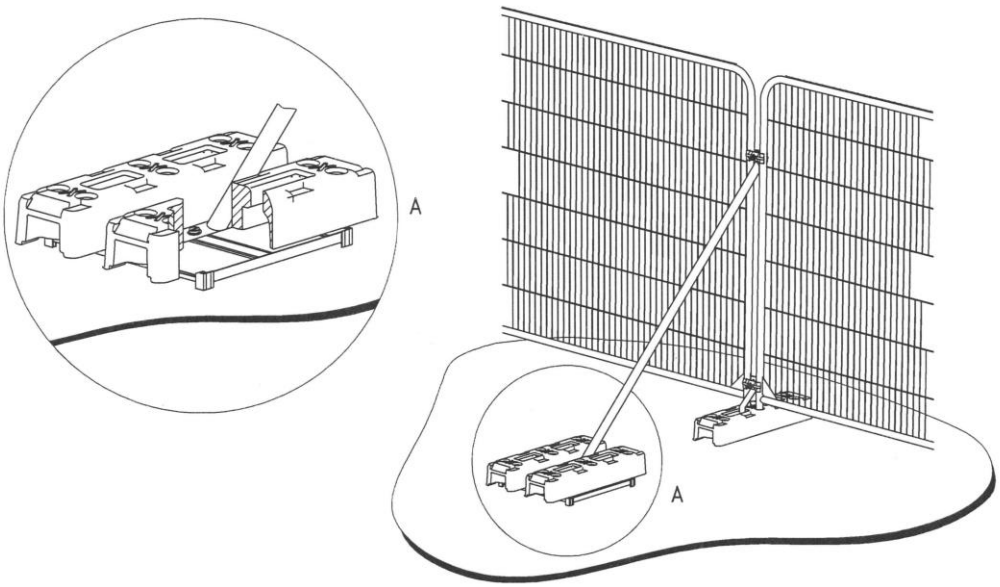
Key

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

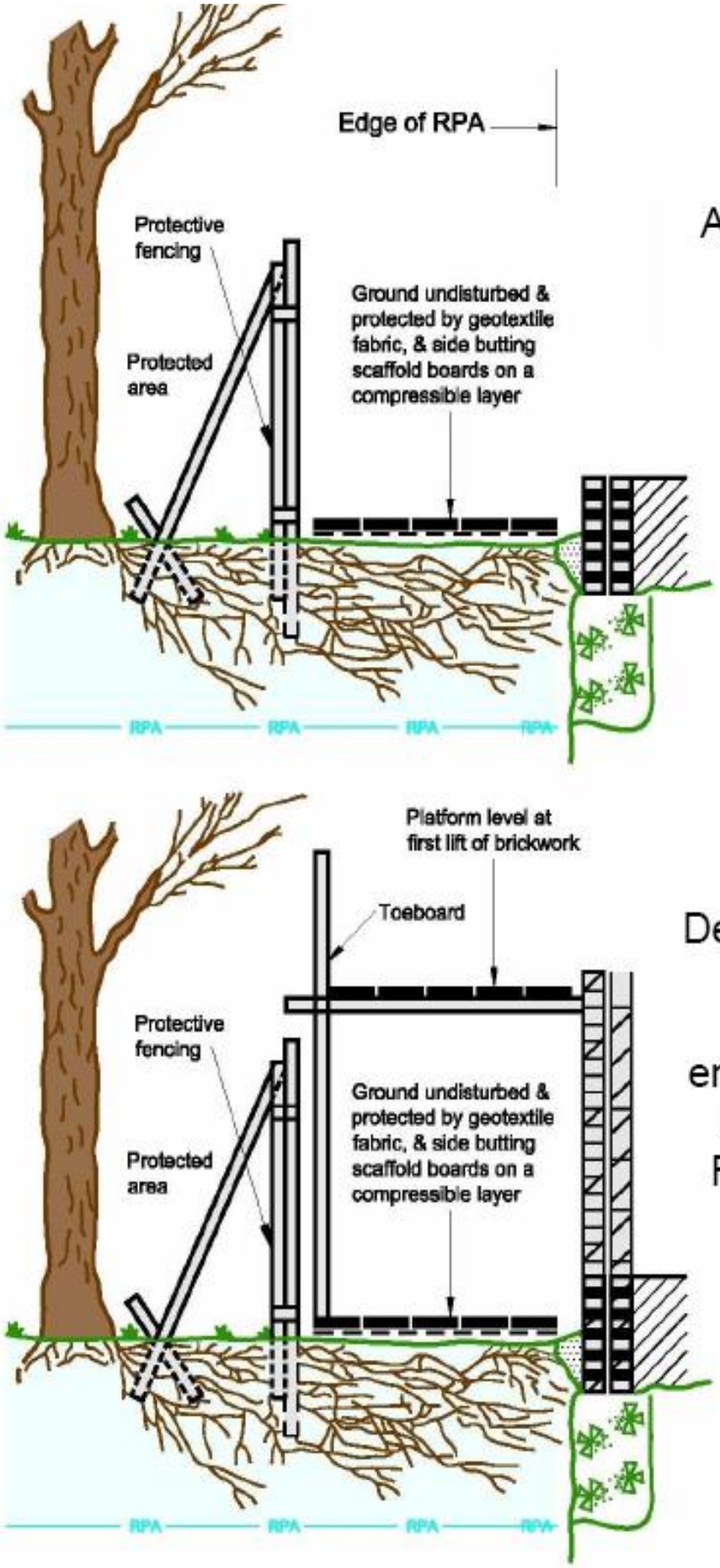


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

5. Figure 4 Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS5837:2012 Root Protection Area



Appendix No 2.1

Figure 4 –

Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area (RPA)

Appendix H

Statement of Supervision

NB. Items designated ?? cannot be entered until after approval is granted, but are to remain in the document to show where updates are required. This document to be reissued prior to any works commencing onsite with this text to be deleted from final document.

Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill, CB9 7BG

Statement of Supervision (Arboriculture)

Introduction

In accordance with Planning Permission ?? (dated ??/??/????), Leivers Consultancy Ltd are undertaking the development of the above site.

The purpose of this document is to ensure that all works that have an impact on retained trees are undertaken in accordance with the approved Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan. As such, the purpose of the Statement is to identify the following arboricultural issues:

- Approved documents;
- Key staff and contacts;
- Critical phases of pre-commencement, induction and construction.

Approved Documents

The following documents must be available to all those with responsibility for arboricultural matters during construction:

- BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- Notice of Planning Decision ??, dated ??/??/????.
- Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan for this project – produced by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants dated 29/05/2024.

Key Staff

The following have or are to be appointed responsible for arboricultural matters at the site:

- Developer: Leivers Consultancy Ltd (or their representative).
- Arboricultural Consultant: Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Ltd. Contact Mr David Carmichael (Practice Manager) – [redacted], info@treesurveys.co.uk, (or his representative).
- Site Manager/Agent – TBC, (or their representative).

Critical phases of pre-commencement, induction, construction & completion

REF	ACTIVITY	ONE OFF /REPEAT	ATTENDEES	ACTION
1	Pre-commencement meeting (to discuss working methods, timescales and tree protection schemes)	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor, Council Arboricultural Officer	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to attendees
2 & 3	Inspection of completed tree surgery & erection of fencing	One off	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
7	Final tree assessment – after fencing removal	One off	Developer, Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent, Ground Works Contractor, Council Arboricultural Officer	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
8	Completion of construction – prior to removal of fencing	One off	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer
*	Additional inspections (if necessary) to ensure periods not greater than three months elapse between any of above listed monitoring events	Dependent on progress of the project	Arboricultural Consultant, Site Manager/Agent	Arboricultural Consultant to record minutes – copies to be submitted to Developer and Council Arboricultural Officer

Variations and Incidents

Any proposed variations to the proposed working method (relating to arboricultural matters) will be referred by the on-Site Manger/Agent to the Developer who will seek advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. The Arboricultural Consultant shall advise on minor amendments (e.g. realignment of fencing etc) and will subsequently report these to the Arboricultural Officer by e mail or minutes. Issues directly relating to tree surgery or tree retention will be forwarded by the Arboricultural Consultant (with recommendations) to the Arboricultural Officer for approval. Except in an emergency situation **and** when the Arboricultural Officer is unavailable, no such actions will occur without the written approval of the Arboricultural Officer.

David Carmichael
Practice Manager
Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Ltd

29/05/2024

Appendix I

Drawing

Method Statement Flow Chart

Pre Development

1. Pre Commencement Site Meeting
   Critical Monitoring Point
2. Undertake Tree Felling/Surgery
   Critical Monitoring Point
3. Erect Protective Fencing
   Critical Monitoring Point

Construction

4. Construct Boundary Wall
5. Remove Protective Fencing
6. Main Phase of Construction

Post-Development/ Completion

7. Post Development Tree Survey
   Critical Monitoring Point
8. Completion Site Visit/ Final Monitoring Visit
   Critical Monitoring Point

Project Completion

Existing Site Plan

TREE PROTECTION STATUS

Hayden's sourced TPO & Conservation Area status from the Local Planning Authority's Online Mapping System on 02/05/2024.

We were informed that:

- No TPO's are present on site
- The site is not located within a conservation area

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.

CATEGORY AND DEFINTION

Trees unsuitable for retention	
Category U	Those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the current land use for longer than 10 years
Trees to be considered for retention	
Category A	**Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
Category B	**Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
Category C	**Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm

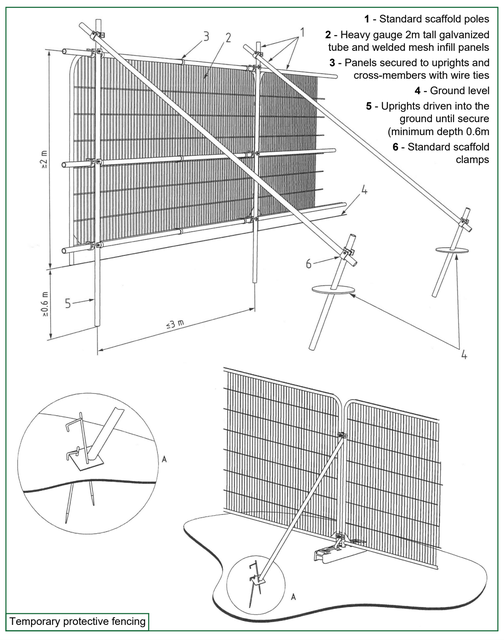
NOTE:

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants were provided with a Topographical Survey but these do not always show the positions of all the trees/features on site. The locations of any additional features have been fixed using GPS. As such the position of the trees/landscape features should not be taken as exact but gives a fair distribution of their locations on site.

LEGEND

- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category B
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be removed to allow for development BS 5837:2012 Category C
- Existing Tree/Feature BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Existing Tree/Hedge to be removed to allow for development BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Line of Root Protection Area (RPA) - calculated following guidelines set in BS 5837:2012
- Existing Tree/Feature to be Removed BS 5837:2012 Category U
- Dead or Dying Tree
- Area where excavation is understood to have occurred
- Completed Boundary Wall
- Boundary Wall yet to be constructed
- Line of proposed protective barrier BS 5837:2012 (main phase of Construction)
- Hedgerow planting to soften screening wall

Proposed Site Plan



Temporary protective fencing

Rev:	Date:	By:	Revision:
-	29/05/24	GM	Based on "Haverhill Site Layout Plan.dwg"

The position, condition, and dimensions of the trees are based on a site survey undertaken on 25/04/24

"The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon"

Scale 1:500

0m 10m 20m 30m 40m 50m

HAYDEN'S Arboricultural Consultants

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Fornham All Saints,
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP28 6JY

Head Office: 01284 765391
Southern Office: 01722 657423
Email: info@treesurveys.co.uk
www.treesurveys.co.uk

Client:	Drawing Title:
Leivers Consultancy Ltd	AIA + TPP

Site: Haverhill Waste Development, North West of Falconer Road, Haverhill, CB9 7BG

Date:	Drawn By:	Cad File Ref:
29/05/24	GM	Cli\Pro\10924-D-AIA.dwg
Scale:	**Checked By:**	**Drawing No:** / **Rev:**
1:500 (A0)	LA	10924-D-AIA / -

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

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