ANNEX B

Previously prepared Tree Survey

SLAUGHAM GARDEN NURSERY, STAPLEFIELD RD, SLAUGHAM, RH17 6AG

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT & METHOD STATEMENT

(Including Tree Survey Schedule)

for

LEN NUGENT

ACD ENVIRONMENTAL

Ecology
Archaeology
Arboriculture
Landscape Architecture

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Checked By:	A.Bigg
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Revision:	0
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1. Executive Summary

1.1. For the Arboricultural Method Statement see section 4.

1.2. The site comprises the former Slaugham Garden Nursery, Staplefield Road, Slaugham, RH17 6AG with the town of Crawley approx.6 miles to the north. The proposed development is to provide six touring caravan pitches with associated parking, utilities, and amenity areas.

1.3. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees on site, and where necessary recommends mitigation.

1.4. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout development in the form of barriers and/or ground protection.

1.5. All 'A' and 'B' category trees are to be retained and protected throughout the development.

1.6. Trees proposed for removal are in the lower two categories, 'C' and 'U', and are not of a quality that should represent any constraint to development.

1.7. Where proposed new hard surfaces encroach into the RPA of trees highlighted for retention, sensitive surface construction will be required.

1.8. Five trees and one group of trees of low value (T28, T32, T33, T34, T35 and part of S36) will need be removed as a direct result of the current design (see section 4 for details):

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	0	0
A	0	0
B	0	0
C	5	1

1.9. The relationship between the proposed touring pitches and retained trees is sustainable and does not result in any situations which may result in unreasonable pressure to prune requests from future occupants.

1.10. A no dig method will be used for areas of new hard surfacing and soft landscaping within the RPAs of T44, T45, T50, T51 and the southern side of H37.

1.11. The Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been compiled in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) for the purpose of feasibility and planning, as per Figure 1 of BS5837:2012. These detail any mitigation which will be necessary to ensure the protection of retained trees throughout the development.

2. Introduction

2.1. ACD Environmental was instructed in July 2022 to prepare the following Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement by Len Nugent. Reference should be made to the appended Tree Protection Plan (PRI23929-03).

2.2. This Method Statement is to be made available to all operatives on site during the construction process, so that they understand the scope and importance of the measures set out for tree protection. Implementation of the protection methods and other details within this report are integral to ensuring protection for the retained trees.

2.3. For details of trees to be retained, and locations and types of special protection methods, reference should be made to the latest revision of Tree Protection Plan (ref: PRI23929-03), which should be displayed prominently on site for all staff to see.

2.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor/engineer with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. The AutoCAD version of the Tree Protection Plan is available on request.

2.5. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'.

2.6. The controlling authority is Mid Sussex District Council who can be contacted at: Mid-Sussex District Council who can be contacted at: Oaklands, Oaklands Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 1SS, Tel: 01444 458166.

2.7 A search was undertaken on the Mid Sussex interactive map on 21st July 2022, which confirmed that there are no Tree Preservation Orders present within, or directly adjacent to the site, and the site is not within a Conservation Area.

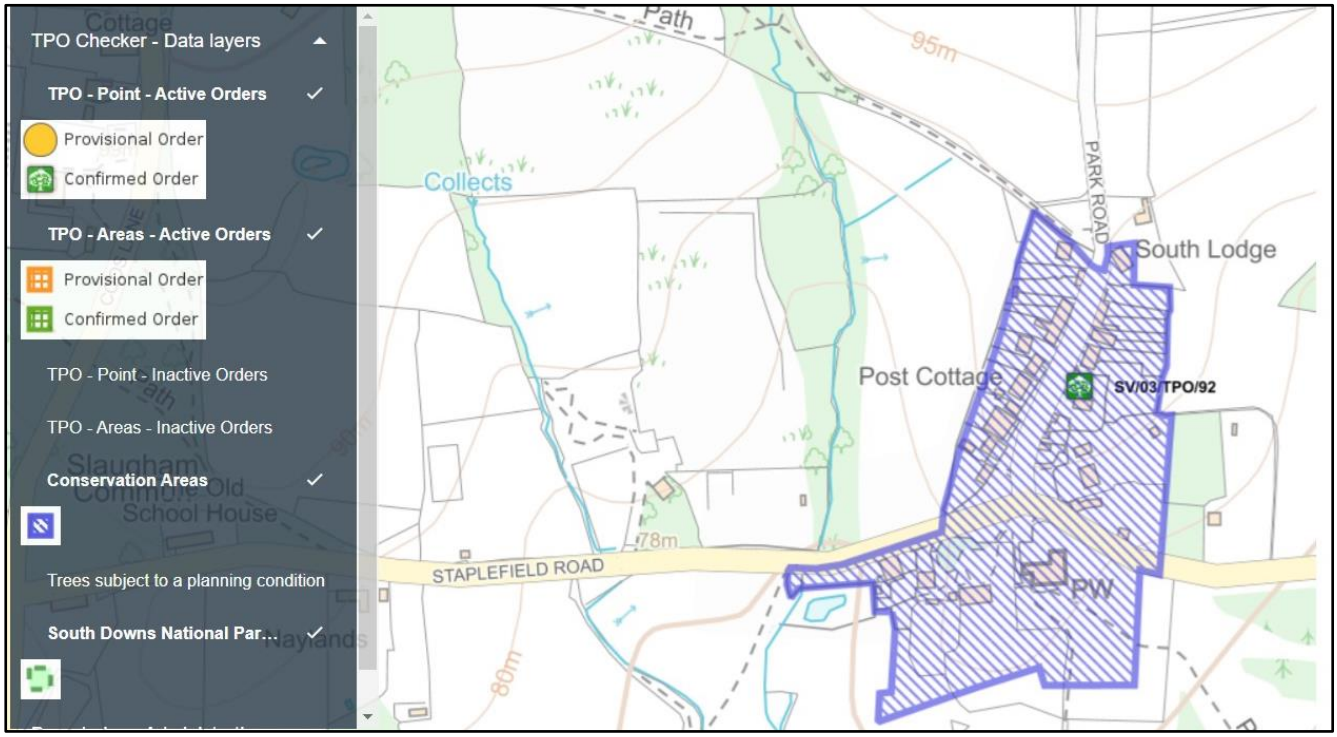

Image 1: Extract from Mid Sussex interactive map with no TPOs indicated on site.

2.8 Any questions relating to the content of this report should be directed in the first instance to: ACD Environmental, 4 & 5 The Old Mill, Fry's Yard, Bridge Street, Godalming, Surrey GU7 1HP, 01483 425714, quoting the site address and report reference number.

2.9 The following abbreviations have been used throughout this document:

- Root Protection Area – RPA
- Tree Protection Plan – TPP
- Tree Protection Fencing – TPF

3. Scope and Method of Survey

3.1. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations and the trees are assessed objectively and without reference to any site layout proposals. Categories are based on each tree's health and condition, together with an assessment of its life expectancy if its surroundings were to be unchanged. An explanation of the categories can be found at appendix 1.

3.2. This report is based on the recommendations given in BS5837:2012 and is not a health and safety survey. Detailed tree inspection including decay mapping, aerial inspection, soil analysis, etc. was not undertaken.

3.3. No discussions took place between the surveyor and any other party.

3.4. The reference numbers of surveyed trees and groups of trees are shown on the Tree Survey Plan, which is based on the supplied survey drawing and appended to this report. The prefix 'T' has been used to indicate individual trees, 'G' has been used to indicate a group of trees, and 'H' for hedges. Stem locations within groups may be estimated, and indicative of canopy only.

3.5. The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.

3.6. Where trees are located on neighbouring land an estimated appraisal has been made of their quality and dimensions. Where stems or branches are obscured by Ivy or other materials a full assessment of those parts will not be possible.

3.7. Tree heights were measured with a clinometer or estimated in relation to those measured with the clinometer. If individual tree heights are of particular concern, for example in shading calculations, then they are measured using a clinometer.

3.8. Trunk diameters were measured or, where inaccessible, estimated. Single stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m from ground level. Multiple stemmed trees are measured according to section 4.6 of BS5837:2012. For groups of trees the diameter may be an estimated average or a maximum.

3.9. Tree canopies, where markedly asymmetrical, were measured (or estimated by pacing) in four directions using a laser measure. Symmetrical canopies are measured in one direction only, with dimensions in the remaining directions assumed to be similar. The canopy of tree groups will be indicated by measuring the maximum canopy radius for each compass point (more complicated groups will have further notes taken and an accurate representation will be shown on the plan).

3.10. No soil assessment was carried out at the time of survey. According to the National Soil Resources Institute online mapping service at http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes the soil on site is expected to be: Freely draining very acid sandy and loamy soils.

3.11. A topographical plan was provided by the client showing the majority of tree and vegetation locations. Those not identified on the topographical plan have been plotted by hand.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1. The site comprises the former Slaugham Garden Nursery, Staplefield Road, Slaugham, RH17 6AG with the town of Crawley approximately 6.0 miles to the north. The proposed development is to provide six touring caravan pitches with associated parking, utilities, and amenity areas.

4.2. This impact assessment is intended to evaluate the direct and indirect impacts on the trees on the site in relation to the proposed development. Any potential tree impacts are identified as per BS5837:2012 section 5.4, and details are given of proposed mitigation.

4.3. Any potentially damaging activities proposed in the vicinity of retained trees are identified, such that mitigation to significantly reduce or avoid this impact can be detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan as recommended in BS5837:2012 section 5.4.2.

4.4. The development proposals are in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction – Recommendations'. Adequate protection can be provided to ensure all retained trees are protected throughout the development.

4.5. The tree survey for the site is at Appendix 2 of the Tree Report for the site ACD reference REF: PRI23929tr.

4.6. This assessment is based upon the supplied layout drawing REF. WS Planning & Architecture – As propose site plan June 2022.

4.7. Evaluation of impact of proposed tree losses

Table 1: Trees to be removed as a direct consequence of development

BS Category	Number of individual trees	Tree Groups
U	0	0
A	0	0
B	0	0
C	5	1

4.7.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference PRI23927-03.

4.7.2. T28, T32, T33, T34, T35 and part S36 are to be removed to accommodate of the development proposals and are all in the two lower categories ('C' & 'U') and as such it is judged that they are not of a quality that should present any constraint to development of the site.

4.7.3. In relation to the conception and design of development proposals, BS5837:2012 section 5.1.1 states: The constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground should inform the site layout design, although it is recognised that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.

4.8. Trees to be pruned

4.8.1. At this time only minimal shortening of overhanging branches from T11 (London plane) are required back to the kerb line along the main access route (excluding tree removals). Should any other works become necessary it should comply with BS3998:2010 Tree Work or more recently accepted arboricultural good practice and be approved by the LPA and project arboriculturist prior to any commencement.

4.9. Protection for retained trees

BS5837:2012 section 6.2.1. states: 'All trees that are being retained on site should be protected by barriers and/or ground protection (see 5.5) before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Where all activity can be excluded from the RPA, vertical barriers should be erected to create a construction exclusion zone. A specification for protective fencing is given on the Tree Protection Plan. This consists of interlocking weld-mesh panels (e.g., Heras) well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.'

4.10. Barriers

4.10.1. BS5837:2012 figure 2 recommends a default specification for protective barrier. This is a weld mesh panel design, mounted upon a well braced scaffold framework. This is perfectly adequate for this site and all the retained trees can be suitably protected by its erected before any works start on site whatsoever.

4.11. Ground protection

In certain areas, space required to construct buildings will require encroachment into RPAs. Potential damage cause by foot traffic and associated works can be mitigated using ground protection as specified in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3. To ensure the ongoing survival of the retained trees, this is detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement and indicated on the Tree Protection Plan where required.

4.12. Demolition

To ensure damage does not occur to trees highlighted for retention, tree protection fencing must be erected prior to any plant machinery entering site whatsoever. This should be subject to a pre-commencement site meeting between the developer, their project arboriculturist and a representative from the Local Authority. No special demolition procedures need be observed on this site, other than respecting the tree protection fencing.

4.13. New Hard Surfaces within RPAs

4.13.1. To minimise impact on the trees where new hard surfaces are proposed, sensitive surface construction will be required in the form of a no-dig surface. It is anticipated that using no dig surface means that installation of permanent hard surface in these areas is unlikely to cause significant adverse impact on the trees to be retained.

4.13.2. Retained trees must first be protected during all stages of the development including demolition, by the erection of fencing as specified on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). Installing the surface may require the re-positioning of the tree protection fencing to a secondary location in line with and associated method statement.

4.13.3. The Arboricultural Method Statement describes installation of a typical no-dig surface. This follows the recommendations set out in Section 7.4 of British Standard 5837:2012. The author of this report is not an engineer and therefore detailed engineering design, and analysis must be carried out by a suitably qualified engineer. However, any design must be approved for use by the project arboriculturist.

4.14. **Construction within RPAs**

It is confirmed that there is no construction proposed within the RPAs of retained trees.

4.15. **Shade and future pressure to prune**

The site layout has been assessed in terms of shading and future pressure to prune. Given the orientation of the site, and the relationship between the proposed buildings and the retained trees, the juxtaposition is viable for long-term tree retention, and it is considered that shading by trees is unlikely to be a concern to future residents. As a result, it is considered unlikely that there would be any undue pressure to remove trees, or excessively prune from any future occupants.

4.15.1. All the trees discussed above fall within recommendations made in 6.1 of BS5837:2005: 'Care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site may result in excessive pressure on the tree during development work and subsequent demands for their removal. The end result may be fewer or less suitable trees than would be the case if arboricultural input, planning, selection, conservation and new planting is incorporated into the approved final design'.

4.16. **Services**

4.16.1. Full details of the service and utility provisions for the site remain to be finalised. It is fundamental to tree protection that infrastructure design is sensitively approached, as trenching close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Constraints posed by retained trees must be passed to the infrastructure engineers to inform their design, ensuring that all services avoid areas of potential conflict.

4.17. **Levels and Landscaping**

Full details of any changes in ground levels on site remain to be finalised. Any alterations to levels close to trees may damage roots and affect tree health and stability. Unless no-dig methodology is proposed for installation of surfaces within RPAs the original levels in these areas must be noted, retained, and integrated into the engineering design of the site. Landscaping operations within the RPAs of retained trees must be carried out in a sensitive manner and be subject to a detailed method statement and arboricultural supervision.

4.18. **Supervision & monitoring**

The development process should be subject to arboricultural supervision and monitoring, especially areas where incursion into the RPA of retained trees is required. Therefore, a pre-commencement site meeting is advised with monthly site monitoring visits. Supervision is recommended during the installation of all special details, such as no-dig surfaces and construction. This should be detailed in the approved method statement and to provide comfort to the LPA, they are invited to include a planning condition to support this.

5. Arboricultural Method Statement

TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE APPENDED TREE PROTECTION PLAN REFERENCE: PRI23927-03

5.1. Phasing of operations for tree protection

5.1.1. Implementation of tree protection measures on the site must be carried out in the following order

1) Tree removals and tree surgery.
2) Line of tree protection fence to be set out to node points by surveyor.
3) Accurate erection of tree protection fence and ground protection.
4) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic.
5) Demolition/site clearance.
6) Construction.
7) Removal of tree protection fencing.
8) Remedial tree surgery (if required).

5.1.2. The above phasing must not be changed without approval from the project arboriculturist and agreement with the Council.

5.2. Site supervision

5.2.1. The development process will be subject to arboricultural supervision where construction work inside the construction exclusion zone is required, and for the installation of any special detail (e.g., no-dig surface). Therefore, input and supervision from the project arboriculturist will be required at the following stages:

1) Tree removals and access facilitation pruning.
2) Accurate erection of tree protection measures.
3) Site meeting with project arboriculturist, Local Authority Tree Officer, site manager and groundworkers.
4) Site accessible to construction/demolition traffic.
5) Demolition/site clearance.

5.2.2. Arboricultural supervision is to be carried out at all crucial stages throughout the development process to ensure detailed tasks are carried out as per the approved methodology, and during any other, unplanned incursions into protection areas, for whatever reason.

5.2.3. This supervision will require the arboriculturist to be present throughout the task, to ensure all the arboricultural objectives are met.

5.2.4. If the task is to take a long period of time, provided the arboriculturist is satisfied, and after an initial 'tool-box talk', the supervision may be reduced to telephone contact between the site foreman/contractor and arboriculturist.

5.3. Tree protection areas

5.3.1. Based on tree survey data, tree protection areas have been determined for every retained tree. These areas are designed to protect at least a functional minimum of tree root mass to ensure that the trees survive the construction process.

5.3.2. It is the responsibility of everyone engaged in the construction process to respect the tree protection measures and observe the necessary precautions within and adjacent to them.

5.4. Restrictions within tree protection areas

5.4.1. Inside the exclusion area of the fencing, the following shall apply:

- No mechanical excavation whatsoever.
- No excavation by any other means without arboricultural site supervision.
- No hand digging without a written method statement having first been approved by the project arboriculturist.
- No lowering of levels for any purpose (except removal of grass sward using hand tools).
- No storage of plant or materials.
- No storage or handling of any chemical including cement washings.
- No vehicular access.
- No fire lighting.

5.4.2. In addition to the above, further precautions are necessary adjacent to trees:

- No substances injurious to tree health, including fuels, oil, bitumen, cement (including cement washings), builders' sand, concrete mixing and other chemicals shall be stored or used within or directly adjacent to the protection area of retained trees.
- No fire shall be lit such that flames come within 5m of tree foliage.

5.5. Avoiding damage to stems and branches

5.5.1. Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity of retained trees to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs, and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury to them and might make their safe retention impossible.

5.5.2. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity of trees shall be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is at all times maintained. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to achieve this without pruning works known as 'access facilitation pruning'.

5.5.3. Access facilitation pruning shall be kept to the barest minimum necessary to facilitate development and shall be carried out in strict accordance with the guidance below (Tree Surgery). Under no circumstances shall construction personnel undertake any tree pruning operations.

5.6. Tree protection fencing

5.6.1. The Tree Protection Plan (see the latest revision of: PRI23927-03) shows the alignment of Tree Protection Fencing (TPF), which is to be installed prior to any of the following taking place:

- Demolition.
- Plant and material delivery.
- Soil stripping.
- Utility installation.
- Construction works
- Landscaping.

5.6.2. Stages for installation of TPF:

1) Hand clearance of any vegetation to allow clear working access.
2) Setting out of fencing points.
3) Fencing erected.
4) Site accessible to demolition/construction traffic.

5.6.3. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Tree Protection Fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

5.6.4. Once erected, all TPF will be regarded as sacrosanct, and will not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and approval of the local planning authority.

5.6.5. The typical TPF construction is suitable for areas of high intensity development, and shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels, well braced to resist impacts by attachment to a scaffold framework that is set firmly into the ground. A detailed specification can be found on the TPP.

5.6.6. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent.

5.6.7. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence.

5.6.8. All weather notices should be erected on the barriers (for example see figure below).

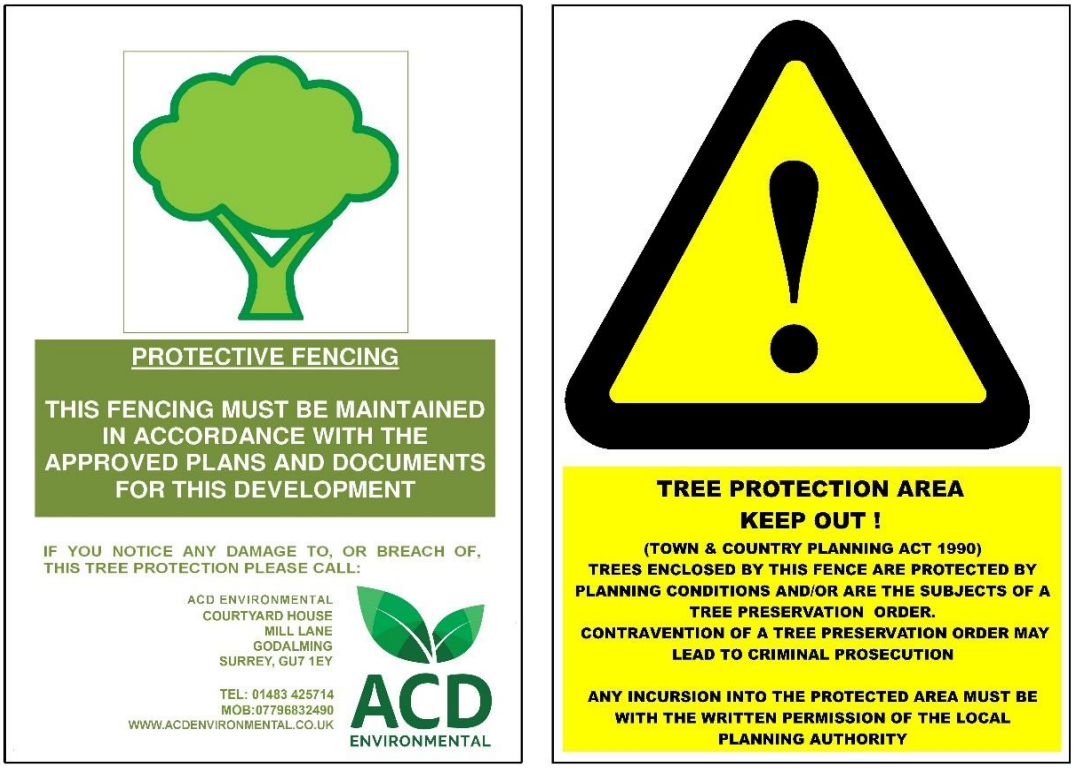

Figure 1: Tree Protection Sign (digital copies available for download at: www.acdenvironmental.co.uk)

5.7. Ground Protection (pedestrian movement)

5.7.1. The following methodology will be used to provide ground protection for pedestrian movement within RPAs in the areas indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

5.7.2. Where directly adjacent to proposed buildings, an additional layer of scaffolding will be installed just above ground level to form a suspended walkway (specification given on Tree Protection Plan).

5.7.3. Where ground protection is required for pedestrian movements not directly adjacent to proposed buildings, this will be formed of 100mm of woodchip laid onto TreeTex T300 non-woven geotextile membrane (or equivalent) held in place with treated timber edging.

5.7.4. Stages for ground protection installation:

<u>No plant machinery to be used in the area of ground protection for whatever reason</u>

1) Dismantle temporary tree protection fence (blue line on Tree Protection Plan) and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP.
2) Proposed buildings, and extents of ground protection to be set out to co-ordinates using wooden pegs/ground marking spray paint.
3) **Either:** Where adjacent to buildings where scaffold is to be erected, install additional layer of scaffold at 150mm above existing ground level to form a suspended walkway.
4) **Or:** Install an edging to the ground protection area using 100mm treated timber boards. Each edging board will be fixed in place with two 3-400mm treated wooden stakes driven firmly into the ground.
5) Lay TreeTex T300 non-woven geotextile membrane (or equivalent) within edged ground protection area by hand.
6) Cover area with wood chip to a depth of 100mm.
7) If over the course of the development the wood chip rotes or compresses below 50mm this will be refilled to 100mm in depth.
8) Area ready for pedestrian access.

5.7.5. There is to be no-excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities.

5.8. Ground protection

5.8.1. The specification for Ground Protection is shown on the Tree Protection Plan. Any alternative specification to be installed must be capable of supporting the expected loads and avoiding rutting, compaction, and damage to the soil. As advised in BS5837:2012 section 6.2.3:

5.8.2. New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil. The ground protection might comprise one of the following:

a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane.

b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g., 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane:

c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g., proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an

engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

5.8.3. Stages for ground protection installation[1]:

No plant machinery to be used in the area of ground protection for whatever reason

1) Discuss procedure with project arboriculturist.
2) Dismantle primary TPF and re-erect in secondary location as shown on TPP.
3) Any shrubs, saplings, or trees to be removed, are to be cut, or ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out, which can damage roots of retained trees.
4) Lay woven geotextile over existing ground surface by hand.
5) Cover the area with compressible layer, woodchip for example, using hand tools only.
6) Cover compressible layer with side butting scaffold boards or plywood boards.
7) Confirm surface is acceptable for use with project arboriculturist.
8) Area ready for construction access.

5.8.4. To ensure accuracy and avoid future costly adjustments, the Ground Protection must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to.

5.8.5. There is to be no-excavation within ground protection area whatsoever. This includes installation of services and associated utilities.

5.9. **Site storage, parking, welfare facilities**

5.9.1. The site will require provision for; site storage, contractor parking, welfare facilities, temporary services/drainage, material drop of points, etc.

5.9.2. No details of these provisions are available at the time of writing of this report.

5.9.3. None of the above provisions will be sited within RPAs of retained trees without the input or the project arboriculturist and the consent of the Local Authority.

5.10. **Tree surgery and removal**

5.10.1. Those trees which are to be removed are shown with a red dashed canopy outline, and a dashed emblem around the trunk on the Tree Protection Plan ACD reference PRI23927-03.

5.10.2. The following surgery works are to be carried out:

Tree number	Species	Operation
T11	London plane	Shorten ends of lateral branches over main access back to kerb line.
T28	Ash	Remove
T32	Willow	Remove
T33	Willow	Remove
T34	Willow	Remove
T35	Willow	Remove
S36	Willow, hawthorn, blackthorn	Remove

[1]For protection from foot traffic only

5.10.3. All trees to be removed are indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

5.10.4. If any further surgery works are proposed, it will be submitted to, and approved by Mid Sussex District Council before being carried out.

5.10.5. All work will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work, industry best practice and in line with any works already agreed with the Council.

5.10.6. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any work being carried out.

5.10.7. The statutory protection afforded by the Wildlife and Countryside Act and Countryside and Rights of Way Act will be adhered to. If further advice is required, particularly if bats are discovered during tree work, it will be obtained from Natural England or other competent persons and recommendations adhered to.

5.10.8. The stumps of any trees removed from within the Construction Exclusion Zone or the RPAs of retained trees will be either; cut flush to ground level and left in situ or ground out using a stump grinder. They will not be winched out.

5.10.9. All operations shall be carefully carried out to avoid damage to the trees being treated or neighbouring trees. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

5.11. **Soft landscaping within RPA**

5.11.1. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within exclusion zones will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand; turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.

Turfing

5.11.2. Stages for turfing gardens and open spaces:

No plant machinery[2] to be used in the area for whatever reason

1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
2) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
3) Existing poor-quality turf may be removed with a turf stripper.
4) Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area.
5) Import turves by hand in wheelbarrow.
6) Lay turves.

Planting

5.11.3. Should the soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.

5.11.4. Stages for planting within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

1) Remove TPF to allow access to area.

[2] Including rotovators

2) Remove existing vegetation by hand, turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper.
3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way.
4) Import good quality topsoil by hand (with wheelbarrow) into area.
5) Level to a depth of no more than 100mm with hand tools.
6) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted).
7) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.

5.11.5. No works will be carried out within any protected areas if the soil moisture is of a level likely to allow compaction to occur.

5.12. Installation of underground services

5.12.1. If for whatever reason installation within RPAs is required, the project arboriculturist and local authority must be notified prior to any tree protection barrier removal and the following details adhered to.

5.12.2. Stages for installing services within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be used in the area for whatever reason

1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2) Remove just enough tree protection fencing to allow access to area and facilitate trenching.
3) Remove any surface vegetation or existing hard surfaces using hand tools.
4) Using and air-pick excavate the trench, keeping to minimum dimensions required.
5) If roots over 10mm diameter are encountered they will be retained and kept damp by covering with hessian (re-wetted as required).
6) Feed in services.
7) Back fill trench with 200-300mm depth of excavated soil, or a mixture of excavated and imported top-soil (to BS3882:1984), firming down with heels.
8) Repeat step 7 until trench is filled.
9) Re-erect tree protection fencing as per approved plan.

5.12.3. An alternative to the method of excavation above, for trenching within RPA's, is by using an 'air-spade' or similar. This tool utilises compressed air to remove soil from around tree roots causing minimal damage and can be run off a typical site compressor. ACD can provide details of contractors supplying air-spade services if required.

5.12.4. Alternatively, trenchless technology such as thrust boring can be used in some instances and is particularly effective as it can pass directly under the tree, at a depth which is likely to avoid almost all impact on roots of the subject tree. As no access/thrust pits will be located within the RPAs of the subject trees, the need for arboricultural supervision is limited.

5.12.5. Reference can be made to National Joint Utilities Group Publication Volume 4 (NJUG Vol 4) for guidance, but any approach must be approved by the project arboriculturist and brought to the attention of the local authority tree officer.

5.13. Demolition close to trees

5.13.1. All TPF to be installed as per approved Tree Protection Plan prior to any plant arriving on site.

5.13.2. Sensitive demolition will occur under supervision from the project arboriculturist

5.13.3. Stages for demolition within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2) Dismantle any fencing to allow work to proceed.
3) Buildings to be folded in on themselves.
4) Removal debris by hand or with plant machinery not located on any exposed rooting area.
5) Floor to be broken up with had held breaker and pieces removed by hand. Slab floor can be lifted carefully by machinery if appropriate.
6) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur.
7) Any exposed roots and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
8) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan.

5.13.4. No reduction in levels of the underlying soil surface will occur.

5.13.5. At no point are any heavy machinery permitted within the RPA.

5.13.6. Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

5.14. **Hard surface removal**

5.14.1. No hard surface removal within RPAs will occur without arboricultural supervision.

5.14.2. Stages for hard surface removal within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2) Dismantle fencing as required to access area.
3) Plant machinery to run only on existing hard surfaces with consent from arboriculturist.
4) Plant may be used to carefully peal up existing tarmac and concrete.
5) Other surfaces are to be removed by hand (paving etc.).
6) Where any subbase is not likely to contain roots, and only on approval from project arboriculturist, it may also be carefully removed.
7) Underlying ground levels to be retained. No excavation to occur.
8) Any exposed roots[3] and surrounding newly exposed areas to be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil, from elsewhere on site, or imported topsoil (to BS3882:1984). Soil may be placed in area by plant but must be spread by hand.
9) Tree protection fencing to be erected in final position as shown on plan.

5.14.3. If the area around the retained trees is to be left following the removal of the existing hard surface, before a new hard surface is laid or soft landscaping implemented, then the line of protective fencing MUST be correctly re-established immediately the hard surface removal work has been completed.

[3]Should any roots over 25mm diameter, have grown above the final soil level and be a hindrance to any new surface installation, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

5.15. **Resurfacing/repair of existing roads**

5.15.1. Tree protection measures will remain in place until work commences and when removed all personnel to be working within the area are to be made aware of the extent and nature of the area.

5.15.2. All work within protected areas to be supervised at all times by project arboriculturist.

5.15.3. Stages for repair/replacement of existing hard surface within tree protection areas:

No plant machinery to be sited on any exposed rooting area

1) Contact project arboriculturist to hold pre-start site meeting and 'toolbox' talk before starting work.
2) Remove TPF to allow access to area.
3) Plant machinery to run only on existing tarmac surface.
4) Plant may be used to carefully peal up existing tarmac.
5) Other hard landscape features are to be removed by hand (paving etc.) or carefully lifted with plant.
6) Sub-base to be retained.
7) Sub-base to be enhanced if required.
8) New tarmac surface to be installed.

5.15.4. Should any roots over 25mm diameter be encountered during deconstruction of the old profile, their removal will only be carried out under arboricultural supervision and with the approval of the LPA.

5.15.5. Any new kerbing must be installed within the current hard construction profile.

5.15.6. No new excavation closer to the tree will be permitted.

Callum Campbell *FdSc Arb:MArborA*
Arboriculturist

16 August 2022

Appendix 1: Summary of Categories BS5837:2012

BS5837:2012 Table 1 - **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
Category U Those 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7.***		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A **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)
Category B **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 downgraded 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 or other cultural value
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	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

SITE: Slaugham Garden Nursery
CLIENT: Len Nugent
DATE: 27/07/2022

SURVEYOR: C. Campbell

TAGGED? No

Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia at 1.5m (mm)	Ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown clear (m)	Age class	Observations	Life exp	BS cat	RPA radii	RPA m²
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	950	15	8	9	8	6	2	M	Declining in health and condition. Little wider long-term landscape value. Ownership is unclear. Fire has killed 50% of tree on the south side, the north side of the tree has flushed and currently appears health, although witha heavily unbalanced crown. Remedial pollarding at approx. 8m may enable the tree to be retained.	<10	U	11.4	408
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	1030	16	9	12	10	10	4	M	No obvious significant defects. Good quality with high landscape value. Ownership is unclear.	40+	A2	12.3	480
T3	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	245	11	3	3	3	3	4	M	No obvious significant defects. Low quality and value. Weak and suppressed. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Self-seeded scrub regeneration	10+	C2	2.9	27
T4	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	450	12	3	3	3	3	4	EM	Low quality and value. Multiple stems below 1.5m.	10+	C2	5.3	90
T5	Cedrus atlantica f. glauca (Blue Atlas Cedar)	320	10	3	2	2	2	4	SM	Fair quality with some landscape value. Spindly habit. Part of compact group with closely planted ornamental trees.	20+	B2	3.8	46
T6	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	430	10	4	4	4	4	2	M	Low quality and value. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Western stem failed at base due to non-optimised union, leaning on workshop roof.	<10	U	5.1	83
G7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Quercus robur (Common Oak), Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	140	8	0	0	0	0	1	Y	No obvious significant defects. Roots restricted by hard surface. Part of linear group. Spindly habit.	10+	C2	1.6	8

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Slaugham Garden Nursery **SURVEYOR:** C. Campbell
CLIENT: Len Nugent
DATE: 27/07/2022 **TAGGED?** No

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia at 1.5m (mm)	Ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown clear (m)	Age class	Observations	Life exp	BS cat	RPA radii	RPA m²
H8	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	300	11	0	0	0	0	1	SM	Part of linear group providing screening.	20+	B2	3.6	40
T9	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	141	4	1	1	1	1	0	SM	No obvious significant defects. Low quality and value.	10+	C2	1.6	8
T10	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	130	8	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Spindly habit. Major bark wounding on stem.	10+	C2	1.5	7
T11	Platanus X hispanica (London Plane)	470	12	7	7	7	7	2	SM	Good form and condition	20+	B2	5.6	99
T12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	158	8	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Dead.	<10	U	1.9	11
T13	Cornus sp.	110	3	3	3	4	4	1	SM	Low quality and value. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Small garden ornamental.	10+	C2	1.3	5
T14	Parrotia persica (Persian Ironwood)	93	3	4	4	4	4	0	SM	Low quality and value. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Small garden ornamental.	10+	C2	1.1	3
T15	Taxus baccata (Yew)	250	6	4	4	4	4	0	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form. Weak and suppressed.	10+	C2	3.0	28
T16	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	230	10	2	2	2	1	3	SM	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. Poor shape and form. Sparse foliage in lower crown due to shading from companion trees.	10+	C2	2.7	23
T17	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	291	12	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form. Stem divides below 1.5m.	10+	C2	3.4	38
T18	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	200	9	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	2.4	18
T19.1	Cotoneaster x watereri	87	3	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Low quality and value. Small garden ornamental.	10+	C2	1.0	3
T19.2	Cotoneaster x watereri	98	3	2	2	2	2	0	SM	Low quality and value. Small garden ornamental.	10+	C2	1.1	4
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	140	10	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Small with limited current landscape value. Spindly habit.	10+	C2	1.6	8

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Slaugham Garden Nursery **SURVEYOR:** C. Campbell
CLIENT: Len Nugent
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Tree ref	Species	Stem dia at 1.5m (mm)	Ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown clear (m)	Age class	Observations	Life exp	BS cat	RPA radii	RPA m²
T21	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	140	10	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Small with limited current landscape value. Spindly habit.	10+	C2	1.6	8
T22	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	140	10	1	1	1	1	1	Y	Small with limited current landscape value. Spindly habit.	10+	C2	1.6	8
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	200	10	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Small with limited current landscape value. Spindly habit.	10+	C2	2.4	18
G24	Buddleja sp., Betula pendula (Silver Birch), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	100	4	0	0	0	0	0	Y	Low quality and value. Self-seeded. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	1.2	4
H25	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	200	9	0	0	0	0	1	SM	Dead. Fire damaged	<10	U	2.4	18
T26	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	350	11	0	0	0	0	3	EM	Low quality and value. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Part of linear group. Major bark wounding on stem. Vehicle impact damage and branch tear outs. Fire damage to eastern tree.	10+	C2	4.2	55
T27	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	300	12	2	2	2	2	2	EM	Low quality and value. Woodland edge tree that overhangs the site. Poor shape and form. Major bark wounding on stem. Tree occluding around metal shipping container, liable to fail at occlusion point when container is removed.	<10	U	3.6	40
T28	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	300	10	3	3	3	3	2	SM	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. ADB	<10	U	3.6	40
T29	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	200	8	3	3	3	3	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	2.4	18
T30	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	250	10	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	3.0	28
T31	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	250	12	5	6	6	6	1	M	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	3.0	28

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Slaugham Garden Nursery **SURVEYOR:** C. Campbell
CLIENT: Len Nugent
DATE: 27/07/2022 **TAGGED?** No

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia at 1.5m (mm)	Ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown clear (m)	Age class	Observations	Life exp	BS cat	RPA radii	RPA m²
T32	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	200	9	2	2	2	2	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	2.4	18.1
T33	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	150	7	2	2	2	2	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	1.8	10.18
T34	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	80	5	2	2	2	2	1	Y	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	0.9	2.9
T35	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	150	6	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	1.8	10.18
S36	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Corylus avellana (Hazel), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	150	5	0	0	0	0	0	SM	Low quality and value. Provides some screen. Self-seeded group of stems. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	1.8	10.18
H37	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	400	14	0	0	0	0	1	EM	Linear group of early mature screen planting	20+	B2	4.8	72.39
T38	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	280	9	2	2	0	2	1	SM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form. Weak and suppressed.	10+	C2	3.3	35.47
T39	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	354	8	4	2	2	3	1	EM	Low quality and value. Poor shape and form.	10+	C2	4.2	56.75
G40	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	250	1	0	0	0	0	0	EM	Declining in health and condition. group.	<10	U	3.0	28.28
T41	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	650	1	0	0	0	0	0	EM	Dead. Recently fallen tree.	<10	U	7.8	191.16
T42	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	650	17	5	5	5	5	3	EM	Good quality with high landscape value. Provides some screen. Off site. Part of linear group.	20+	B2	7.8	191.16
T43	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	800	17	7	7	7	7	5	M	Good quality with high landscape value. Inaccessible. Part of linear group.	20+	B2	9.6	289.57
T44	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	950	17	8	8	8	8	1	M	Good quality with high landscape value. Off site. Part of linear group.	20+	B2	11.4	408.33

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

SITE: Slaugham Garden Nursery
CLIENT: Len Nugent
DATE: 27/07/2022

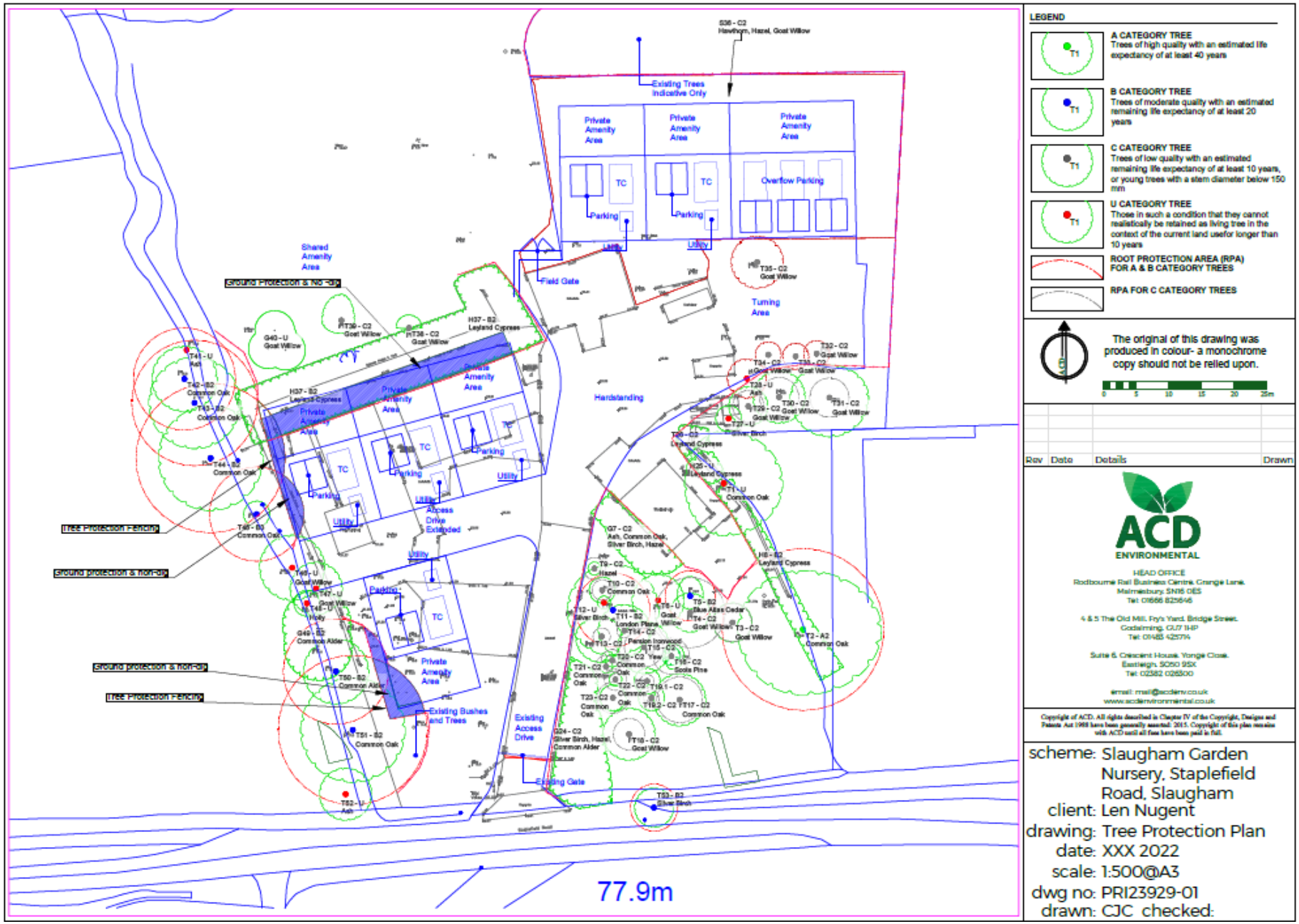
SURVEYOR: C. Campbell

TAGGED? No

Tree ref	Species	Stem dia at 1.5m (mm)	Ht (m)	N	E	S	W	Crown clear (m)	Age class	Observations	Life exp	BS cat	RPA radii	RPA m²
T45	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	600	8	2	2	2	2	1	M	Declining in health and condition. Downgraded due to limited life expectancy. Off site. Part of linear group. Stunted habit. Epicormics on stem. Habitat value.	20+	B3	7.2	162
T46	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	583	10	5	5	5	5	1	OM	Declining in health and condition. Downgraded due to limited life expectancy. Off site. Poor shape and form. Part of linear group. Stem divides below 1.5m. Decay present on stem.	<10	U	7.0	153
T47	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	300	8	4	4	4	4	1	SM	Declining in health and condition. Off site. Poor shape and form. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem.	<10	U	3.6	40
T48	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	350	6	2	2	2	2	0	M	Dead.	<10	U	4.2	55
G49	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	433	13	0	0	0	0	4	EM	No obvious significant defects. Fair quality with some landscape value. Off site. Spindly habit. Off-site group with multiple individual stems.	20+	B2	5.2	84
T50	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	671	15	5	5	5	5	3	EM	No obvious significant defects. Fair quality with some landscape value. Inaccessible. Part of linear group. Multiple stems below 1.5m. Basal epicormic growths.	20+	B2	8.0	203
T51	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	950	17	8	8	8	8	4	M	Fair quality with some landscape value. Off site. Part of linear group. Broken branches in crown.	20+	B2	11.4	408
T52	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	433	13	4	4	4	4	4	SM	Declining in health and condition. Low quality and value. Off site. Poor shape and form. Ivy on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Sparse foliage. ADB	<10	U	5.2	84
T53	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	300	13	3	3	3	3	5	EM	No obvious significant defects. Fair quality with some landscape value. Off site. Roadside tree: of value in the street-scene. Plotted by eye on plan.	20+	B2	3.6	40

Notes: Dia (stems): trunk diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level (number of stems) | **HT (crown):** Tree height (crown clearance) | **Life stage: Y:** Young (obviously planted within the last three years (unless as a heavy or extra-heavy standard)). **SM:** Semi mature (recently planted and yet to attain mature stature; up to 25% of attainable age.). **EM:** Early mature (almost full height, crown still developing and seed bearing; up to 50% of attainable age.). **M:** Mature (full height, crown spread, seed bearing; over 50% of attainable age.). **OM:** Over mature (full size, die-back, small leaf size, poor growth extension.) | **FSB:** First significant branch (& compass bearing) | **ERC:** Expected remaining contribution in years- <10, 10+, 20+, 40+ (assuming that there will be no physical changes to its immediate environment. | **BS Category:** Refer to appendix 1 of this report or BS5837:2012 Table 1 for detailed descriptions.

Appendix 3: Tree Protection Plan (PRI23927-03).



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ECOLOGICAL SURVEYS * PROTECTED SPECIES LICENSING * MITIGATION * IMPACT ASSESSMENT * ARBORICULTURAL SITE MONITORING AND SUPERVISION * ARCHAEOLOGY LANDSCAPE & VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT * LANDSCAPE AUDIT * PROJECT MANAGEMENT EXPERT WITNESS * LANDSCAPE DESIGN & PLANNING LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT