Connick Tree Consultants
Specialist in Arboricultural Assessment

BS5837 ARBORICULTURAL REPORT,
ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT
& METHOD STATEMENT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>OUR REFERENCE</th>
<th>120197/TT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLIENT</td>
<td>Mr Stuart Buckthorpe</td>
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<tr>
<td>SITE</td>
<td>The Mill House, Hyde Drive, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0PL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPORT BY</td>
<td>Tom Thompson M.Arbor.A., BSc.(Hons) Arb, MSc. eFor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>19th March 2013, amended 28th March 2013</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CONNICK TREE CARE
NEW POND FARM, WOODHATCH ROAD, REIGATE, SURREY RH2 7QH
01737 859754
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The Mill House, Hyde Drive, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0PL

Application Ref No Unknown  The part demolition of existing restaurant/bar, conversion of restaurant/bar to residential use, removal of car park areas and construction of two detached houses and three detached garages.

Report produced by

Tom Thompson M.Arbor.A., BSc. (Hons) Arb MSc. eFor Arboricultural Consultant

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Signed……Tom S Thompson………………………………………………

Date………19th March 2013, amended 28th March 2013……………………
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1 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Connick Tree Care was commissioned by Mr Stuart Buckthorpe to undertake a tree survey and prepare an arboricultural report in accordance with British Standard 5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

This report includes a Tree Survey, an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA) and Method Statements for the protection of the retained trees and for all works within its root protection area (RPA) at The Mill House, Hyde Drive, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0PL.

1.1.2 The site was surveyed by Tom Thompson on Friday 16th March 2013 in the afternoon. The relative quantitative and qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the trees, their value, and any constraints that they pose to the prospective development and where necessary the tree protection measures and construction methods required to ensure their safe retention.

1.1.3 The tree information recorded relates to the tree condition, age, safe useful life expectancy, location, canopy spread, canopy height and tree height and direction of first significant branch as well as any work that is required.

1.2 QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

1.2.1 I have based this report on my site observations and investigations and I have come to conclusions in the light of my qualifications gained and experience obtained whilst working in the field of arboriculture. I have qualifications and practical experience in arboriculture and forestry and list the details in Appendix II.

1.3 LIMITATIONS AND USE OF COPYRIGHT:

1.3.1 All rights in this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted, in any form or by any means without our written permission. Its contents and format are for the exclusive use of Mr Stuart Buckthorpe and his associates. It may not be sold, lent out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in this situation without the written consent of Connick Tree Care.
This report contains all my advice and opinions and any representation and/or statements that have or may have been made which are not specifically and expressly included in this report should not be relied upon and no responsibility is taken for the accuracy of such statements.

The Inspections were carried out on the basis of ground level, Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) examination of external features of each individual tree. Binoculars were used to assess the aerial parts. The report and recommendations relate to the condition of the trees and their relationship to their surroundings at the time of inspection only. All measurements, proportions and assessments of age are approximate.

Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on apparent vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured and detached limbs, evidence of excessive basal movement and external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree. No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The conclusions and recommendations in this report are only valid for one year. This report will be invalidated if there are any changes to the site as it stands at present, e.g. building of extensions, excavation works, importing of soils, extreme weather events etc.

1.3.2 The survey findings are of a preliminary nature with regard to assessment of risk of direct damage (by contact) from trees to built structures. No soil samples were taken or trial pits were dug, therefore no risk assessment was carried out with regard to subsidence (indirect damage). No parts of the drainage or service systems were inspected on site as I am not qualified to do so.

If you, or your advisers, have at your disposal any information to suggest that the property is or has been suffering any tree related structural defect, I would ask that you release the information to us. All relevant data is presented within this report together with any recommendations for further analysis, as appropriate.

1.3.3 A principle aspect of tree inspections in relation to proposed developments is an assessment of the risk posed by trees in proximity to people or property. Generally tree risk will increase with the age of the trees. The benefits afforded by the trees will also increase with age. The management recommendations will be guided by an analysis of the risk posed by the trees and the benefits afforded by them.
1.4 Documentation

1.4.1 The following documentation was provided when the work was commissioned.

- Letter/Email to confirm commission of the work.
- 2 CAD drawings of the existing site 194-gga-00.existing and the proposed site 194-gga-00.final site.

1.5 Disclaimer

I have no connection with any of the parties involved in this situation that could influence the opinions expressed in this report.

2 Site Details

The site is located at The Mill House, Hyde Drive, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0PL

2.1 Description (including levels)

This is currently a restaurant and bar and considerable hard standing garages to the north and east of the main building. There are also a number of outbuildings, sheds and shipping containers on the hard standing to the north.

The site is essentially level, however, there is a slight decrease in levels once in the woodland to the west.

2.2 Tree Protection

2.2.1 The Local Planning Authority has not yet been contacted to establish whether any Tree Preservation Order (TPO) covers any of the trees, or to determine if the site is situated within a Conservation Area (CA). It would be necessary to determine whether either of these planning controls are in operation before commencement of any works.
2.2.2 Exemptions and Actions

There are a number of exemptions when this notification or permission are not required. They are detailed below:

- Removal of an imminent threat to people or property
- Removal of dead trees

2.3 Soils

There is no information provided about the soils and there was no investigation undertaken.

2.4 Development Proposals

The part demolition of existing restaurant/bar, conversion of restaurant/bar to residential use, removal of car park areas and construction of two detached houses and three detached garages.
3 Tree Details

3.1 As part of the tree survey a total of 29 trees on the site or immediately adjacent to it was assessed. There were also 4 groups of trees and 2 hedges assessed. These were recorded on Appendix I.

3.2 An accurate topographical survey of the site was provided indicating the tree positions.

3.3 The trees have been assessed and categorised in relation to the methodology in Table 1 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction.

3.4 There was 1 Category A tree.

3.5 There were 5 Category B trees

3.6 There were 21 Category C trees

3.6 There were 2 Category U trees

3.7 There were 20 off site trees (included in the numbers above), affected by the proposed development. The trees are offsite but their root protection areas extend into the site. They will need to be protected by tree protection fencing during the construction process.

3.8 It is proposed to remove four trees, T12 and T13 two poor quality Cherry trees as well as T21 a small Field Maple and T22 a small Leyland Cypress, along with G1, G2, G3 and H01. This will be mitigated for with the substantial replacement planting as indicated on the drawings, TPP01 Rev A and site 194-gga-00.final site.

3.9 In addition to this it is recommended to remove the deadwood in T01 and T02 and inform the LPA of the extensive deadwood in T03-06, and T16, T17 and T19 as well as the ivy in T19 and the leaning stump between T19 and the site entrance.
3.10 It is also proposed to crown lift T23-27 to give adequate clearance for the proposed garage adjacent to them. It is proposed to remove one branch on T10 that is currently growing through the canopy of T12, and the removal of the decayed stem in T15. Finally there is a diamond shaped scar on T08 that needs monitoring as it may be Chalara fraxinea.

3.11 In addition to the individual tree work it is proposed to remove G2, a group of mixed species small trees and shrubs including Goat Willow Blackthorn and Hazel, as well as G3 around 30 ornamental conifers, and H2 a privet hedge. Finally it is proposed to remove G4.

3.12 G2 and G4 are two areas of small scrubby trees and shrubs either side of the site entrance, and G3 and H02 that run around the east and south side of the existing restaurant and bar.

3.13 All these groups and hedges are small in size with individual trees having poor form, often there is extensive ivy and deadwood and decay present. They are of limited amenity value.

4 Tree Constraints and Implications on Proposed Development

4.1 The root protection areas (RPAs) of T01-05 extend into the site to the south of one of the proposed buildings. These will require protection during the construction works.

4.2 The RPA of T06 is 5.8m and extends into the site. Its crown also extends 6.5m to the north. This will require protection during the construction works.

4.3 The root protection area (RPA) of T07-10 and T14 and T15 extend into the site. These will require protection during the construction works.

4.4 The RPAs of T12 and T13 extend into an area proposed for Plot A. It is proposed to remove these trees. They will therefore pose no constraints on the proposed development. This will be mitigated for with the substantial replacement planting as indicated on the drawings, TPP01 Rev A and site 194-gga-00.final site.
4.4 The theoretical RPAs of T16-20 extend into the site however the existing hard standing will limit the incursion of the roots of T18 and all the other trees are on the other side of the drainage ditch. Their crowns extend over the site but they are all at least 4m high and many are greater than 8m tall. Consequently they pose no further constraints on the proposed development but protective fencing will be installed around the edge of the existing hard standing.

4.5 The RPAs of T21 and T22 extend into an area proposed for hard standing. It is proposed to remove these small trees. They will therefore pose no constraints on the proposed development. This will be mitigated for with the substantial replacement planting as indicated on the drawings, TPP01 Rev A and site 194-gga-00.final site.

4.6 The RPAs and crown spreads of T23-29 extend into the site and the RPAs of T23, T24 and T26 extend into the footprint of a proposed garage. The trees are on the adjacent site and are to be retained. A protective fence and ground protection measures will be erected around these trees to protect them during the construction phase. T23-27 will also be crown lifted to 4m to give adequate clearance.

4.7 G02 and G04 extend into the proposed footprint of a garage and some hard standing respectively. It is proposed to remove these and plant some replacement screening on completion of the proposed development.

4.8 G03 and H01 are currently around the existing building. These will pose a significant constraint to the proposed development so it is recommended to remove these as well.

4.9 The retained trees that are located to the south of the proposed development are considered to be far enough away from the new houses so that shading by the loss of direct sunlight is not considered to be an issue.
5 Tree Protection

5.1 Construction Exclusion Zone

5.1.1 The Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) required by the current edition (2012) of BS 5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction relates to the stem diameter of each tree when measured at a height of 1.5m from ground level. The CEZs are to be afforded protection at all times and will be protected by a combination of fencing and ground protection measures. There is proposed work within the root protection area (RPA) of the retained tree. Measures will be taken to prevent/minimise compaction to the soil or severance of tree roots. These are detailed in the method statement.

5.1.2 There shall be construction of a garage within the RPA of some retained trees. These are detailed in the foundation design and installation method statement.

5.2 Protective Fences

5.2.1 A protective fence shall be erected prior to the commencement of any site works e.g. before any materials or machinery are brought on site, development or the stripping of soil or demolition commences. The fence shall have signs attached to it stating that this is a Construction Exclusion Zone and that NO WORKS are permitted within the fence.

5.2.2 All tree protection fencing shall be regarded as sacrosanct and will not be removed or altered without prior written consent of the Local Authority Tree Officer.

5.2.3 The fence is required to be sited around the edge of Hedge 01 and along the inside edge of the existing parking area along the northern and eastern edge of the site, then around the RPA of T10, T14, T15 and G01. It will then extend around T7, T08 and T09 as well as the probed new planting, and around T06 and more proposed new planting before continuing around T01-05 and joining the perimeter fence.

There will be further fencing and ground protection measures in place to the west of the entrance around T23-29. All the fence and ground protection measures are shown on TPP 01.
There will be ground protection measures installed between the fence and the edge of the new garage to allow access whilst ensuring protection of the RPA.

These are detailed in 5.2.4 below and are in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan. The fence shall comply with Figure 2 in BS 5837 2012 shown in Appendix II and be fit for the purpose of excluding all construction activity.

5.2.4 Where there is access required for work space, vehicle or pedestrian access routes or parking areas within the RPA of retained trees, these areas must be protected by suitable ground protection measures. For pedestrian movements within any CEZ then a single thickness scaffold board on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile fabric may be acceptable to prevent compaction of the soil. This is detailed in the method statement.

5.2.5 There are no permanent vehicle access routes within the RPA of retained trees. There are some pedestrian routes for work access within the RPA of the retained trees. This is addressed with the method statement.

5.2.6 There are some areas of new planting to be protected during the construction phase. These are indicated on 194-gga-oo finalsite and TPP01.

5.2.7 There shall be no access to the site other than from the existing site entrance to the north. This entrance will be used for the delivery of supplies. If it is required to crane in any equipment the process and method will be agreed in writing with the Local Authority Tree Officer.

5.2.8 The protective fence and ground protection measures may only be removed following completion of all construction works and the removal of the associated equipment and machinery.

5.3 Contractors car parking

There will be no parking or site deliveries within the CEZ.
5.4 **Site Huts and Toilets**

The position of the site office, compound and toilets will be agreed in writing with the Local Authority Tree Officer prior to the commencement of any permitted development works. Any re-siting of these facilities during the course of proposed development will need to be approved in writing by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

5.5 **Storage Space**

5.5.1 There will no spoil or construction material stored within the RPA of any retained trees or shrubs on the site.

5.6 **Hazardous Materials**

5.6.1 No mixing or storage of materials will take place up a slope where they may leak into a CEZ.

5.6.2 Materials which may contaminate the soil will not be discharged within 10m of any tree stem. When undertaking the mixing of materials, it is essential that any slope of the ground does not allow contaminates to run towards a tree root protection area.

6 **Site Levels**

6.1 It is not anticipated that there will be any alterations to the site levels within the RPA of the retained tree other than the foundations of the proposed garages within the RPA of T23, T24 and T26. These are fully detailed in the method statement.

6.2 If there is any excavation within the RPA of the retained trees appropriate methods must be undertaken to ensure that any damage to the root systems is kept to a minimum. This will include excavating using hand tools only or using an air spade. Once exposed, any roots larger than 25m roots will be kept moist by placing damp hessian around them and they will be surrounded by sharp sand prior to the replacement of any soil.

6.3 If there is a requirement to raise the soil level within the RPA this must be undertaken in a way that ensures an adequate filtration of water and gaseous exchange for the roots. This can be achieved with the use of a granular material.
7 Services

7.1 It is proposed that all underground and above ground service runs will run from the existing runs into the site and will not require any excavation within the RPA of the retained trees.

8 Tree Surgery

8.1 All tree works considered necessary for health and safety reasons or to facilitate the development will be agreed with the Local Authority Planning Authority and undertaken in accordance with the planning conditions attached to the planning consent. They will be undertaken in accordance with British Standard 3998 (2010) Recommendations for Tree Works. This will be undertaken by an arboricultural contractor approved by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

8.2 If at any time additional pruning works are required permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Works (2010).

8.3 It is proposed to remove four trees, T12 and T13 two poor quality Cherry trees as well as T21 a small Field Maple and T22 a small Leyland Cypress. In addition it is proposed to remove G2 and G4, two areas of small scrubby trees and shrubs either side of the site entrance, and G3 and H02 that run around the east and south side of the existing restaurant and bar.

This will be mitigated for with the substantial replacement planting as indicated on the drawings, TPP01 Rev A and site 194-gga-00.final site.

In addition to this it is recommended to remove the deadwood in T01 and T02.

It is also proposed to crown lift T23-27 to give adequate clearance for the proposed garage adjacent to them. It is proposed to remove one branch on T10 that is currently growing thought the canopy of T12, and the removal of the decayed stem in T15.
9 Phasing of Works

9.1 All agreed tree works will be undertaken prior to any site works commencing.

9.2 Once the tree work is completed then the tree protection fencing and ground protection measures will be installed. This will be undertaken prior to the commencement of any construction or demolition works.

9.3 The Tree Officer will be notified of any unforeseen damage. The site will be inspected regularly by a qualified or competent arboriculturalist.

9.4 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that the planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime with regard to tree protection is adopted on site. All operations will be monitored by the main contractor except where specified otherwise in a method statement.

10 Additional Precautions

10.1 No fires will be lit within 20 metres of any tree stem and will take into account fire size and wind direction so that, no flames come within 5m of any foliage.

10.2 No notice boards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.

10.3 No high-sided vehicles or cranes have access to the site therefore their movement on the site is not an issue.

10.4 The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any trees on site.

10.5 There will be no use of herbicides is on this site.

10.6 Water will be available on site to flush any spills.
10.7 No building material storage or operations will be conducted within any of the CEZ’s with the exception of the proposed garage within the RPA of T23, T24 and T26. Full details of how this is to proceed and the ground protection measures employed are detailed in the method statement.

10.8 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during construction processes. Protective fences and ground protection measures will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.

10.9 The fencing and signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by a member of site personnel designated that responsibility.

11 Hard Surfaces

11.1 No hard surfaces are to be constructed within the CEZ with the exception of the southern garage to the west of the site. This is addressed in the method statement at the end of this report.

12 Reporting Procedures

12.1 The site and associated development should be monitored / inspected regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are enforced and to deal with and advise on any problems that may arise during the development process. Should any problems arise during the development; the Arboriculturalist will contact the client and the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with their prior permission.
13 Arboricultural Implications Assessment

13.1 Effects of new buildings on amenity value on or near the site

13.1.1 There is the proposed removal of T12 and T13, two poor quality Cherry trees, T21 a small Field Maple and T22 a small Leyland Cypress, along with G1, G2, G3 and H01. There will be a minor loss of amenity value on, or off, site initially as a result of the proposed development. This will be mitigated for with the replacement planting as indicated on TPP 01 and 194-gga-00.final site.

13.2 Above and below ground constraints

13.2.1 There is proposed construction of a double garage within the RPA of T23, T24 and T26. This will be undertaken in accordance with a method statement and specialist engineering advice.

13.3 Construction processes of the proposed development

13.3.1 Development processes that lead to soil compaction in tree rooting zones and physical damage to trees can adversely affect long-term tree health. This can lead to unnecessary tree loss if not controlled properly on site during construction phases.

13.3.2 The processes of construction are unlikely to have a detrimental effect upon the health of the retained trees assuming recommendations made in this report are adhered to at all times by the contractors e.g. the positioning of a suitable fence between the retained trees and construction activities is placed prior to commencement of works and remains intact and in position throughout the duration of the project.
14 Method Statement for Construction within the RPA of Retained Trees

All of the details specified in this method statement will need to be supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant with suitable qualifications and experience.

14.1 Ground Protection Measures

The ground protection measures will be for pedestrian work access only. This will be around T23-27. This will consist of a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm minimum depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane. This is accordance with BS 5837 (2012) and is to prevent compaction to the underlying soil.

14.2 Demolition of Car Park

Care will be taken when lifting the car existing car park area and converting it to garden space within the RPA of T18. Hand tools only will be used in this area.

There will be the installation of new top soil and turf which will alter the ground level and water percolation and gaseous exchange characteristics. This should not adversely affect the Sycamore to a significant level. This assessment is based on the condition of the tree, its life stage and the species characteristics.

There will be no use of soil rotivators or disturbance of soil below the existing sub base of the car park.
14.3 No-Dig Construction for Garage

The construction of the garage within the RPA of T23, T24 and T26 will be built using non-dig construction techniques, unless the removal and replacement of these trees can be agreed with the LPA. If this is agreed then there are no constraints on the construction of the garage.

Without this agreement then the garage must be built on top of the existing ground level. This is defined as the level once all of the existing structures, hard standing, foundations and sub bases have been removed. This removal, where it occurs within the RPA of retained trees will be undertaken with hand tools only.

There will be a non-permeable membrane installed between the remaining ground level and any concrete raft or pad. This is to prevent the leaching out of contaminants and toxic materials from the cement that may potentially harm or kill the tree roots.

Given the limited incursion over the RPA of these trees it is not considered that this structure will significantly affect the filtration of water and gaseous exchange for the roots.
References and Bibliography


Lonsdale L (1999) Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management HMSO


National House Building Council, (1992) Building near trees. NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.2


Town & Country Planning Act Part VIII (1990). Issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment, HMSO.
## Appendix I

### Tree Survey Results and Key

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tree No.</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Height in m</th>
<th>Stem Diam in mm</th>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Height of lowest Branch</th>
<th>Canopy Spread</th>
<th>Estimated Life Remaining</th>
<th>Physiological &amp; Structural Condition</th>
<th>Comments</th>
<th>Tree Works</th>
<th>BS Cat</th>
<th>RSA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T01</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8m NW</td>
<td>7 5 8 5</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>Clear stem up to 8m where there are 2 main stems and numerous scaffold branches. Major deadwood in the crown including one dead stem.</td>
<td>Remove deadwood</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T02</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8m NW</td>
<td>5 6 4 5</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>Twin stemmed from 8m. Epicormic growth all the way up to 8m.</td>
<td>Remove deadwood</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T03</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>500 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>8m E</td>
<td>1 6 6 1</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Major deadwood including a low branch at 8m to the east. Extensive ivy beginning to obscure stem.</td>
<td>Recommend removal of deadwood and ivy severance.</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T04</td>
<td>Quercus robur</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>700 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5m E</td>
<td>3 6 6 3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Scaffold branches form 5-6m where there are 2 stems. Moderate deadwood.</td>
<td>Recommend removal of deadwood</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
<td>Height of lowest Branch</td>
<td>Canopy Spread</td>
<td>Estimated Life Remaining</td>
<td>Physiological &amp; Structural Condition</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Tree Works</td>
<td>BS 5837 Cat</td>
<td>RPA</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T05</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>500 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>6m E</td>
<td>3 9 3 1</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Worst condition of all 5. Phototrophic growth so tree growing at an angle to east. Has shed a limb in the past at 6m. Damaged branches and major deadwood and ivy taking hold. Recommend removal of deadwood and ivy severance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T06</td>
<td><em>Fraxinus excelsior</em> Ash</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>480 OI</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5m SW</td>
<td>6.5 3 7 7</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Branch to SW at 5m. Extensive ivy obscuring most of the stem. Map show inside boundary but it is just outside the fence. Asymmetric crown. Recommend ivy severance.</td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T07</td>
<td><em>Populus alba</em> White Poplar</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>150 E</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1 3 3 3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Clear stem up to 5m. No Visible Defects (NVD) No Action Required</td>
<td></td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
<td>Height of lowest Branch</td>
<td>Canopy Spread</td>
<td>Estimated Life Remaining</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>T08</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>200 E</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>33 13</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Scaffold branches at 2.5m (5 stems). Diamond shaped scar wound on main stem, possibly Ash Die-back.</td>
<td>Monitor possible Ash Die-back</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T09</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>8.5</td>
<td>200 E</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>1m SE</td>
<td>33 33</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Twin stem at 3m with included bark and persistent bulge.</td>
<td>No Action Required (NAR)</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T10</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>300 E</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>44 14</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Diverges into 2 stems at 45m. Ivy taking hold obscuring the stem union. Small branch at 2m growing into Cherry. Suppressed by the Cedar.</td>
<td>Remove branch growing into the Cherry Crown</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T11</td>
<td>Cedrus atlantica Glauca Blue Atlas Cedar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>600 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>1m S &amp; SE</td>
<td>7.5 7.5</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Canopy just up to the boundary on the SW side. Fairly even crown distribution. Stem deviates at around 10m.</td>
<td>NAR</td>
<td>A 1</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
<td>Height of lowest Branch</td>
<td>Canopy Spread</td>
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<tr>
<td>T12</td>
<td><em>Prunus avium</em></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>OM</td>
<td>2m All</td>
<td>2 2 2 2</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>P Fair S Poor</td>
<td>Extensive buttress roots and fungal fruiting body at 500mm on S side and a cavity at 1.7m on W side. Well balanced formatively pruned round canopy. Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T13</td>
<td><em>Prunus avium</em></td>
<td>7</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>4.5m All</td>
<td>4.5 4.5</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>P Fair S Fair</td>
<td>Extensive ivy coverage. Twin stemmed form around 2m. Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T14</td>
<td><em>Fraxinus excelsior</em></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1m</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>4m All</td>
<td>5 3 4 4</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>Twin stemmed from 1.3m. Supressed by T15.</td>
<td>NAR</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T15</td>
<td><em>Aesculus x carnea</em></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>5m All</td>
<td>5 5 5 5</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>P Fair S Poor</td>
<td>Twin stemmed from 1m. Trunk rot and stem canker. Scarring all the way up SW side of S stem, necrotic bark to 4m. 3 main stems. Remove decayed stem and monitor trees condition.</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T16</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em></td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>1000 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>&lt;8m</td>
<td>8 8 8 8</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Major deadwood. Recommend removal of deadwood.</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T17</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>300; 150</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>&lt;8m</td>
<td>3 1 1 5</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Twin stemmed. Ivy beginning to take hold. Some stem wounds. Undermined on the ditch side. Recommend removal of deadwood.</td>
<td>C1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
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<td>Physiological &amp; Structural Condition</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Tree Works</td>
<td>BS Cat</td>
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<tr>
<td>T18</td>
<td><em>Acer pseudoplatanus</em> Sycamore</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>200; 200</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>4m W</td>
<td>1 5 5 5</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>P Good S Fair&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;Twin from 1m with included bark at 2m. Cavities in the main stem and deadwood. This side of the ditch at ditch level. Growing out from bark.</td>
<td>NAR&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. 3 stems from around 3m, with a forth larger stem previously failed at 2m. Ivy beginning to take over. Moderate deadwood.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T19</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em> Pendunculate Oak</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>200, 160, 110</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>&lt;8m</td>
<td>1 3 3 3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Soon becoming 2 stemmed. Exposed root area due to erosion. Major deadwood. Snapped branch at 7m up with 2m stub. Hangers in crown and several other failures.</td>
<td>Recommend removal of deadwood and ivy severance.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T20</td>
<td><em>Quercus robur</em> Pendunculate Oak</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1200 E</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>&lt;8m</td>
<td>4 7 7 7</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Soon becoming 2 stemmed. Exposed root area due to erosion. Major deadwood. Snapped branch at 7m up with 2m stub. Hangers in crown and several other failures.</td>
<td>Recommend removal of deadwood</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
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<td>Comments</td>
<td>Tree Works BS 5837</td>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>RPA</td>
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<tr>
<td>St 01</td>
<td>Stump</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>400 E OI D N/A</td>
<td>2 2 2 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>P Dead S Poor</td>
<td>On adjacent land, viewed from inside the site. Topped at 6m, dead stem extensively covered in ivy. Growing at an angle, not sure if it was growing like this.</td>
<td>Inform Council, recommend removal</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td>N/A N/A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T21</td>
<td><em>Acer campestre</em></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>180 5M 2m E 3 3 3 3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>NVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAR</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T22</td>
<td><em>Chamaecyparis</em></td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>160 Y 1.5 All 2 2 2 2</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>NVD</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAR</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T23</td>
<td><em>Carpinus betulus</em></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>140; 180 EM 2m W</td>
<td>1 5 4 1</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>Old coppice stool with large area between the 2 large stems. Minor deadwood.</td>
<td>Crown lift to 4m or remove (with owners permission) to facilitate proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T24</td>
<td><em>Carpinus betulus</em></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>160; 160; 170; 210; 240 EM 4m E 5 5 4 1</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td></td>
<td>Old coppice stool with large area between the stems. 6 major stems, a dead stems and 4 small ones.</td>
<td>Crown lift to 4m or remove (with owners permission) to facilitate proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
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<tr>
<td>T25</td>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>140; 180; 230; 230</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>4m</td>
<td>4.4 4.4</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>Ivy beginning to take hold. 4 major stems a small one in centre and 1 dead one. Ivy beginning to take hold. Crown lift to 4m or remove (with owners permission) to facilitate proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T26</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>8m All</td>
<td>2.5 6.2</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>Ivy beginning to take hold. Asymmetrical crown, typical woodland tree. Crown lift to 4m or remove (with owners permission) to facilitate proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T27</td>
<td>Carpinus betulus</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>120; 150; 190</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>6m All</td>
<td>1.5 3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>Ivy beginning to take hold. 3 stems and a large one failed/topped at 1m. All remaining stems have cracking bark and necrotic bark and dead sapwood evident. Monitor bark and sapwood decline.</td>
<td>U</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>T28</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>10 N</td>
<td>3.0 3.3</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Poor</td>
<td>Ivy beginning to take hold. Asymmetrical crown, typical woodland tree. Previously suppressed by tree now removed. Monitor bark and sapwood for decline.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T29</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>410</td>
<td>EM</td>
<td>10 N</td>
<td>7.5 5.5</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Fair</td>
<td>Cracking and necrotic bark and dead sapwood evident. Monitor bark and sapwood for decline.</td>
<td>B 1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
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<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
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<td>Estimated Life Remaining</td>
<td>Physiological &amp; Structural Condition</td>
<td>Comments</td>
<td>Tree Works</td>
<td>BS 5837 Cat</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>G01</td>
<td>Fraxinus excelsior Ash</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>1 1 1</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>All &lt; 75mm.</td>
<td>NAR</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G02</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>P Fair S Poor</td>
<td>Various small trees around the north edge of the existing parking area. They have poor form.</td>
<td>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G03</td>
<td>Conifers</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>0m All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>Mixed ornamental conifers planted in a raised bed extending into privet hedge.</td>
<td>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>C 1</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G04</td>
<td>Mixed species including Hazel, Hornbeam, and Goat Willow</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Y</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Fair S Fair</td>
<td>Various small trees around the north edge of the hard standing adjacent to the entrance. They have poor form, extensive deadwood and ivy.</td>
<td>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H01</td>
<td>Mixed species</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>0m All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>Mixed hedge around the edge of the car park extending to the ditch to the north.</td>
<td>Protect during construction and maintain hedge management.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H02</td>
<td>Ulex europaeus Privet</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>0m All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P Good S Good</td>
<td>Running around the southern aspect of the existing public house.</td>
<td>Remove to facilitate the proposed development.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree No.</td>
<td>Species</td>
<td>Height in m</td>
<td>Stem Diam in mm</td>
<td>Age Class</td>
<td>Height of lowest Branch</td>
<td>Canopy Spread</td>
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<td>Physiological &amp; Structural Condition</td>
<td>Comments</td>
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<tr>
<td>H03</td>
<td>Mixed species including Hazel.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>SM</td>
<td>0m All</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>40+</td>
<td>P, Good, S, Fair</td>
<td>Running along the eastern boundary and managed as a boundary hedge.</td>
<td>Protect during the proposed development and maintain hedge management.</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Key to BS5837 Survey Results

Age Class:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Y</td>
<td>Young – Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. up to 12-14cm stem diameter.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>Semi-Mature - An establishing tree which is still exhibiting apical dominance and has significant growth potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EM</td>
<td>Early-Mature – A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height and losing apical dominance, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread and has safe life expectancy remaining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Mature tree with limited potential for any increase in size but with reasonable safe useful life expectancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OM</td>
<td>Over mature – A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>Veteran – Trees of great age for species with important biological, aesthetic, conservation or cultural value. Trees are in a state of decline due to old age.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

P = Physiological

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>No significant health problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Symptoms of ill health that can be remediated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Significant ill health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S = Structural

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>No significant defects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fair</td>
<td>Significant defects that can be remediated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Significant defects no remedy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Category of retention:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Colour</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
<td>Removal</td>
<td>Dark red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>High quality value</td>
<td>Light green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Moderate quality value</td>
<td>Mid blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Low quality value</td>
<td>Grey</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b.d. = Basal Diameter; Multi stemmed tree (measured just above root flare)
O.I. = Over Ivy
E = Estimated

Deadwood Categorisation

- **Minor Deadwood**: Less than 50mm in diameter or less than 3m in length
- **Moderate Deadwood**: Greater than 50mm but less than 150mm in diameter or less than 5m in length but greater than 3m in length
- **Major Deadwood**: Greater than 150mm in diameter or greater than 5m in length
Appendix II

Figure 2  Default specification for protective barrier

Key
1  Standard scaffold poles
2  Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized 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 6.6 m)
6  Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3  Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray
APPENDIX III – QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

Tom Thompson BSc (Hons Arb), MSc eFor, MArborA Certified Arborist

1. QUALIFICATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>May – 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Professional Tree Inspection Course (LANTRA)</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>April - 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSc Hons Arboriculture</td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
<td>2008 - 2009</td>
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<tr>
<td>FdSc Arboriculture</td>
<td>Distinction</td>
<td>2004 - 2007</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSc. Environmental Forestry (MSc eFor)</td>
<td>Pass</td>
<td>2001 - 2002</td>
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<tr>
<td>BSc. Hons Env Science (Conservation Management)</td>
<td>(2.2)</td>
<td>1997 - 2000</td>
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<td>Environmental Studies</td>
<td>Access Course</td>
<td>1996 - 1997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forestry &amp; Practical Environmental Skills</td>
<td>NVQ I &amp; II</td>
<td>1996 – 1997</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. CAREER SUMMARY

Tom Thompson began his career with trees in 1994 completing various practical forestry and environmental courses with BTCV as well as undertaking various voluntary roles within this field whilst studying to gain entry to university. During the completion a degree in Environmental Science from the University of Surrey he spent six months working on sustainable forestry operations in British Columbia, Canada. He then spent one month on a forest based work camp in Japan before commencing an MSc in Environmental Forestry at the University of Wales Bangor.

He then spent five years working in new woodland creation, firstly for ADAS in the National Forest and then for 18 months with the Forestry Commission in Cobham, Kent. During this time he began a degree in Arboriculture through Myerscough College.

This course enabled him to make the transition from forestry to arboriculture where he spent 5 years as a tree officer, firstly at St Albans and then more recently at King’s Lynn and West Norfolk. He joined Connick Tree Care in May 2012, where he now works as an Arboricultural Consultant.
3. AREAS OF EXPERTISE

Tree hazard risk assessments for tree owners
Decay assessment and mapping
Mortgage and Insurance reports to assess the influence of trees on buildings
Pre-development site surveys and arboricultural implication studies
Tree management reports to prioritise maintenance programs
Tree related insurance claims
Diagnosis of tree disorders
General arboricultural advice
Woodland design for conservation

4. SELECTED CONTINUAL PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Tree Pruning – Ed Gilman Barcham Nursery June 2012
Up By Roots – James Urban ISA May 2012
Tree Biomechanics – Claus Mattheck Symbiosis May 2012
BS 5837 2012 & Tree Regs Changes Arboricultural Association May 2012
BS 3998 Changes to Standard London Tree Officers Association May 2012
Bat Course for Arboriculturalists AA & Bat Conservation Trust April 2012
Tree Biomechanics (Germany) Claus Mattheck Oct 2011
Designing with Trees T Kirkham & P Thurman Sept 2011
Urban Forest–Climate Change, Shade & SUDS Peter MacDonagh Sept 2011
Arb Consultancy Report Writing Consulting Arb Society July 2011
BS5837 Seminar on new 2011 draft Arb Association & ICF June 2011
BS3998 Road show presenting 2011 document Arb Association May 2011
New Pests and Diseases Advance David Rose Mar 2011
Fungal Management Strategies Barcham Nursery Nov 2010
Perfect Roots & Tree Growth Gary Watson June 2010
Fungi Recognition and Response Tree Life Training May 2010
Visual Tree Assessment Claus Mattheck May 2010
Arboriculture in Planning Arb Solution April 2010
Trees and the Law Charles Minors Barcham Nursery Oct 2009
Tree Related Subsidence Tree Life Training Oct 2009
CAVAT as a management tool NATO Sept 2009
CAVAT Training NATO Sept 2009
THREATS Tree Assessment JFL Arboriculture Aug 2009
BS 5837 (Trees in Relation to Construction) Tree Life Training Jul 2009
Trees and Hard Surfaces NATO June 2009
BS 5837 (Trees in Relation to Construction) Richard Nicholson May 2009
Native Woodland Plan Advisor F C Wales 2002

5. PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Arboricultural Association Professional Member since 2008
International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist since 2012
Royal Forestry Society since 1999
New Pond Farm, Woodhatch Road, Reigate, Surrey, RH2 7QH
T 01737 859754  M 07870 667284  Tom@Connicktreecare.co.uk

Client:
Project:

Title: Tree Constraints Plan
Tree Protection Plan

Date: 20/03/13  Scale: 1:200  Original Paper Size: A1
Drawn: TT  Checked: - N/A  Job Ref: 120197 Rev A
Drawing Number: TPP01  Rev: A

Connick Tree Care

Notes:

Legend
- CATEGORY A TREE RPA
- CATEGORY B TREE RPA
- CATEGORY C TREE RPA
- CATEGORY U TREE RPA
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- CROWN SPREAD
- SHADE AREA
- TREE TO BE REMOVED
- PROTECTIVE FENCING
- TEMPORARY GROUND PROTECTION
- "NO DIRT" SURFACING
- SHADE AREA
- CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE

Drawn: [Name]
Checked: [Name]
Job Ref:

- Mrs Helen Needham of RDjW Architects Limited
Mill House, Hyde Drive, Ifield, Crawley, RH11 0PL
20/03/13