



The Sizewell C Project

9.120 Comments on Earlier Deadlines, Subsequent Written Submissions to ISH11-14 and Comments on Responses to Change Request 19 - Appendices - Part 4 of 4

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SIZEWELL C PROJECT –
COMMENTS ON EARLIER DEADLINES, SUBSEQUENT
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS TO ISH10-14 AND
COMMENTS ON RESPONSES TO CHANGE REQUEST 19

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

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APPENDIX Q: TWO VILLAGE BYPASS ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

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

Proj. No 9002	Sizewell - Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk		
Client:		LDA Design Consulting Ltd	
Date of Report:	12/10/2021	Revision:	Original

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by LDA Design Consulting Ltd to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk.

1.1.2 The site survey was carried out between the 11th August and the 17th September 2021. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.

1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size, and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with BS5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations*.

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected based on the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought.

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees near persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.

1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways, and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged. The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.



2.0 The Site

2.1 Overview

2.1.1 The site is the route of the proposed 'Two Village Bypass' intended to connect two sections of the A12 highway but bypassing the villages of Stratford St. Andrew and Farnham.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are generally freely draining, slightly acid, and sandy in texture. They are of low fertility and typically support acid dry pastures, and acid deciduous and coniferous woodland heath type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 2.8% the total English land mass.

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

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

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

2.3.1 Given the scale of the project, a detailed examination of Tree Legal Protection has not yet been completed. This information will be necessary as the project progresses.

2.3.2 Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows: -

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees that are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.



2.3.3 Hedgerow Regulations and Enclosure Act

Certain hedgerows within the United Kingdom are protected under The Hedgerow Regulations 1997. The regulations apply to any hedgerow growing in, or adjacent to, any common land, protected land (local nature reserves and SSSIs), or land used for agriculture, forestry or the breeding or keeping of horses, ponies, or donkeys, if it: (a) has a continuous length of, or exceeding 20m; or (b) it has a continuous length of less than 20m and, at each end, meets another hedgerow. The regulations do not apply to hedgerows within the curtilage of, or marking a boundary of the curtilage of, a dwelling house.

Anybody wishing to remove or destroy a hedge must apply to their Local Planning Authority (LPA) for consent. Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements The Hedgerow Regulations.

Older hedges could be protected by old Enclosure Acts. These Acts may require that hedges are retained and managed in perpetuity.

It is recommended professional legal advice be sought before removing hedgerows to determine whether the hedgerow might be protected by the Enclosure Act. Details of the Enclosures Act are held by the Local Records Office.

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of eighty-nine individual trees, thirty-five groups of trees, seventeen areas of trees, thirty-six hedges and five woodlands have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T088, G001 – G035, A001 – A017, H001 – H036 and W001 – W005 respectively.
- 3.2 Due to the large geographical area over which the trees are spread, there are six drawings associated with this report. There are three drawings covering the length of the site as existing, and three drawings covering the length of the site as proposed. These are numbered as follows:

Existing Site Drawings	Proposed Site Drawings
9002-D-1	9002-D-4
9002-D-2	9002-D-5
9002-D-3	9002-D-6



- 3.3 Every effort was made to ensure the trees were numbered sequentially for ease of review. However, due to land access restrictions and other unforeseen events beyond Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants control, parts of the site required re-visiting later in the overall survey process, resulting in breaks in the desired sequencing of the tree numbers. For convenience and ease of on-site reference, the table below lists all the tree features per drawing cited above.

9002-D-1 (Existing) & 9002-D-4 (Proposed)
A001, A002, A003, A004, G001, G002, G004, G006, G007, G008, G009, G010, G011, G013, G014, G015, H001, H002, H003, H004, H005, H006, H007, H008, H009, H010, H011, H012, T001, T002, T003, T004, T005, T006, T007, T008, T009, T010, T011, T012, T013, T014, T015, T016, T017, T018, T019, T020, T021, T023, T089, W001, W002, W003
9002-D-2 (Existing) & 9002-D-5 (Proposed)
A005, A006, G012, G016, G017, G018, G020, G021, G022, H013, H014, H015, H016, H017, H018, H019, H020, H021, H022, H023, H024, H025, H026, H027, H028, T022, T024, T025, T026, T027, T028, T029, T030, T031, T032, T033, T034, T035, T036, T037, T038, T039, T040, T041, T042, T043, T044, T045, T046, T047, T048, T049, T050, T051, W004, W005
9002-D-3 (Existing) & 9002-D-6 (Proposed)
A007, A008, A009, A010, A011, A012, A013, A014, A015, G024, G025, G026, G027, G028, G029, G030, H030, H031, H032, H033, H034, T052, T053, T054, T055, T056, T057, T058, T059, T060, T061, T062, T063, T064, T065, T066, T067, T068, T069, T070, T071, T072, T073, T074, T075, T076, T077, T078, T079, T080, T081, T082, T083, T084,

- 3.4 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of each tree and landscape feature shown on the attached drawing nos. 9002-D-1 to 9002-D-6 has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although the above referenced drawings provide a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.
- 3.5 In order to provide a systematic, consistent, and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837:2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.6 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.



- 3.7 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

G018	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.
T022	Remove Ivy and reinspect.
T027	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.

Within six months:

T030	As a minimum, remove the decaying central crown stem to the union above the main union. Remove deadwood over driveway. Consider pollarding the whole tree.
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- 3.8 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837:2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.

4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 The Proposal

- 4.1.1 It is proposed to construct a 'Two Village Bypass' intended to connect two sections of the A12 highway but bypassing the villages of Stratford St. Andrew and Farnham.

4.2 Access

- 4.2.1 Site access is unencumbered by the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of any trees to be retained. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots. It may however be necessary to install proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots in necessary working space around the proposed highway. However, such areas have not been made available in detail to Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants and therefore no assessment of specific tree impact can be made.

4.3 Demolition

- 4.3.1 Demolition of existing surfaces or structures has not been detailed on any plans supplied to Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants. Therefore, no assessment of trees affected by any demolition works has been made within this report.



4.4 Construction

4.4.1 According to Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants interpretation from the supplied information, installation of new hard surfaces do not encroach within the RPA of any retained trees. Therefore, and from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary for these items to be of specialist design.

4.4.2 To achieve the highway footprint, embankments, and necessary construction and/or working space, it is necessary to fell the following:

- Seven complete areas of trees, and
 - Sections of a further three areas of trees
- Five complete groups of trees, and
 - Sections of two further groups of trees
- Eight complete hedgerows. and
 - Sections of nine further hedgerows
- Zero completed woodlands, but
 - Sections of two woodlands
- Thirty-Eight individual trees
 - Of which, five have been recorded as Veteran Trees
 - Of which, one has been recorded as an Ancient Tree

A detailed list of each tree and tree feature to be felled is given in Section 4.11.

4.4.3 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants have recorded ten trees as either 'Notable', 'Veteran' or 'Ancient', having met the criteria cited in The Woodland Trust 'Ancient Tree Guide 4: What are ancient, veteran and other trees of special interest?'. These trees are listed in the 'Schedule of Veteran Trees' (Appendix H). Further information on these trees is given below:

Tree No.	Recorded As	Listed on Ancient Tree Inventory?	Ancient Tree Inventory Ref. No.
T032	Notable	Yes	197462
T033	Ancient	Yes	197461
T038	Notable	Yes	207176
T040	Veteran	Yes	197460
T056	Veteran	No	-
T062	Veteran	No	-
T063	Veteran	No	-
T069	Ancient	Yes	207278
T070	Veteran	Yes	207279
T081	Veteran	No	-
W005	Ancient	No	

4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground

4.5.1 Details of ground level changes, gradients, ditches, or embankments are shown on drawings 9002-D-1 – 9002-D-3). It is accepted that there may be further changes to ground levels required to facilitate the scheme, as the planning process progresses. This will require a further assessment of Arboricultural impact.



4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing

4.6.1 The alignment of the construction zone hoarding has been supplied to Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants and is detailed on drawings 9002-D-1 to 9002-D-6.

4.6.2 Within the construction zone hoarding, all retained trees will be protected from construction related activity using temporary protective fencing. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing.

4.7 Compound

4.7.1 The locations of the construction compounds are shown on drawings 9002-D-1 to 9002-D-3. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed with the LPA prior to re-siting.

4.8 Phasing

4.8.1 The proposal involves the integration of several complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for always retained trees.

4.9 Monitoring

4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with.

4.10 Tree Surgery to Facilitate Development

4.10.1 At this stage, no tree surgery/pruning to facilitate construction space is anticipated, as all trees within the necessary construction space are to be felled.



4.11 Landscape Implications

4.11.1 The items listed in the table below require felling to permit the proposed development to proceed: -

Feature No.	BS 5837:2012 Category*	Visual Amenity Assessment*	Associated Drawing Reference
A001	B	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
A005 (section of)	B	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
A008	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
A009	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
A010	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
A011	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
A012	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
A013	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
A014 (section of)	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
A015 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
G013 (section of)	B	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
G014	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
G015	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
G016	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
G017 (section of)	A	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
G020	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
G028	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
H003 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
H005	C	Low	9002-D-1 & D-4
H006	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
H007 (section of)	C	Low	9002-D-1 & D-4
H010 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
H014	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
H015 (section of)	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
H016	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H017 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H019	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H020	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
H024 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H026 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H028 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
H030	C	Low	9002-D-3 & D-6
H033	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
H034 (section of)	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T003	C	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
T009	A	High	9002-D-1 & D-4
T016	C	Low	9002-D-1 & D-4
T017	U	Low	9002-D-1 & D-4
T018	U	Moderate	9002-D-1 & D-4
T023	B	High	9002-D-1 & D-4
T024	B	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
T033	A	High	9002-D-2 & D-5
T034	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T035	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T036	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T039	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
T040	A	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T041	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T042	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5



T047	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
T048	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5
T049	C	Low	9002-D-2 & D-5
T055	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T056 (Veteran)	A	Low	9002-D-3 & D-6
T057	A	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T058	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T059	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T060	C	Low	9002-D-3 & D-6
T061	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T062 (Veteran)	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T063 (Veteran)	A	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T064	C	Low	9002-D-3 & D-6
T065	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T066	C	Low	9002-D-3 & D-6
T067	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
T069 (Ancient)	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
T070 (Veteran)	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
T077	C	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T080	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
T081 (Veteran)	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
T082	A	High	9002-D-3 & D-6
T084	B	Moderate	9002-D-3 & D-6
W003 (section of)	B	High	9002-D-1 & D-4
W004 (section of)	B	Moderate	9002-D-2 & D-5

* Please see definitions in the Explanatory Notes attached to this report.

4.12 Post Development Implications

- 4.12.1 It is expected that this scheme is supplemented by a robust tree planting scheme.
- 4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.
- 4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837:2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.



5.0 Design Advice, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

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

- 5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected using stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawings. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837:2012 including any necessary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed, or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.3 If hard surfaces are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking

- 5.2.1 The locations of the construction compounds are shown on drawings 9002-D-1 to 9002-D-3. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed with the LPA prior to re-siting.

5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

- 5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 9003-D-AIA. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges, and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land, or underground strata. Associated pipework shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.



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

5.4 **Programme of Works**

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

5.5 **Tree Surgery**

5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998:2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An appropriately qualified, experienced, and insured arboricultural contractor will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.6 **Levels**

5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.

5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles, or Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g., brick pavers.

5.7 **Services**

5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to.

5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.



- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.
- 5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

5.8 **Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area**

- 5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837:2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.
- 5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.

5.9 **Reporting and Monitoring Procedures**

- 5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837:2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of LDA Design Consulting Ltd and the Local Planning Authority.



6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures detailed in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of construction.
- 6.2 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees near the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

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

General exclusions

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

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

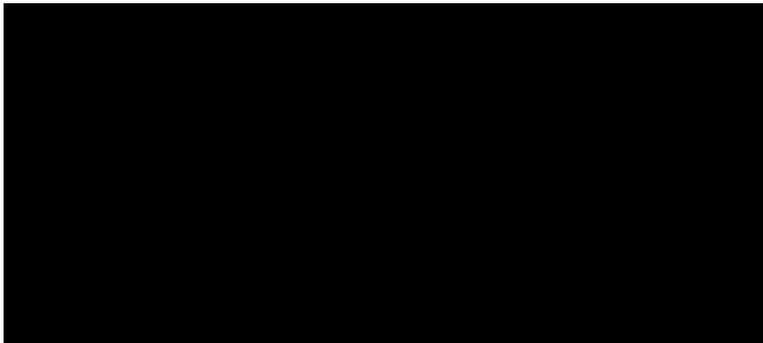
This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection subject to the recommendations specified within being adhered to. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

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

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonably foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.



October 2021.....
For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



8.0 References

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9.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development
Appendix	D	Schedule of Works to Allow Development
Appendix	E	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	F	Advisory Information & Sample Specifications
	1.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care
	2.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
	3.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 2 - Default specification for protective barrier
	4.	BS 5837:2012 Figure 3 - Examples of above-ground stabilising systems
	5.	Figure 4 Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS5837:2012 Root Protection Area
Appendix	G	Drawing Nos 9002-D-1 to 9002-D-6
Appendix	H	Schedule of Veteran Trees



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

Species List:

Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Austrian (or Black) Pine	<i>Pinus nigra</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Bird Cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Box	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>
Bullace Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus sp</i>
Dog Rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dogwood	<i>Cornus controversa</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus sp</i>
English Elm	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
European Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</i>
False Acacia	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse Chestnut	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Norway Spruce	<i>Picea abies</i>
Plum	<i>Prunus domestica</i>
Purple Leaved Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus 'Atropurpureum'</i>
Purple Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides 'Crimson King'</i>
Red Oak	<i>Quercus rubra</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Sessile Oak	<i>Quercus petraea</i>



Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Silver Fir	<i>Abies alba</i>
Spruce	<i>Picea sp</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Willow	<i>Salix sp</i>
Wych Elm	<i>Ulmus glabra</i>

Tree Problems:

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

Name: Acute Oak Decline (AOD)	
Notifiable to the Forestry Commission: If you suspect that a tree exhibits this pathogen, you should report it immediately to: Forest Research via the TreeAlert system: https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/tree-alert/	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The main symptom is extensive bleeding of a dark, sticky fluid from small lesions or splits in the bark plates. Trees may also suffer from canopy dieback but this can be severe and may not occur until the tree is near death. The bleeding usually appears in spring when the dark, sticky liquid seeps out and trickles down the stem; this may stop at certain times of year allowing the shiny droplets to dry out leaving dark stains on the trunk. Stains may be washed off by heavy rain which may cause the disease to be overlooked. Some affected trees become infested by the wood-boring larvae of <i>Agrilus biguttatus</i> (two spotted oak buprestid). This beetle is not considered to cause the disease but their presence often confirms the diagnosis and is easily spotted by the presence of conspicuous 2-3mm wide 'D'-shaped exit holes made by the emerging adult beetle.
Consequence:	The time between onset of the first symptoms to death of the tree can be as little as 4-5 years. The condition is also easily transferable and is thought to represent a serious threat to the Oak population of Britain.
Control:	Up to date advice can be obtained from the forestry commission and control measures are regularly reviewed.
Species affected:	<i>Quercus</i> spp.



Name: Basal Suckers	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	A profusion of shoots emanating from the base of the main stem close to ground level. Several species of trees but most notably Limes produce suckers as part of their naturalised habit however in some species this can be an indicator of elevated stress upon the tree.
Consequence:	Suckers do not cause direct harm to the tree in their self however they can be problematic where they impede free use of space such as where a tree is adjacent to a footpath or roadway. Where suckers are established, they can impede visibility of the basal area of the stem and prevent identification of more significant defects such as decay cavities or fungal growths. If left unchecked the suckers can establish to become large limbs in their own right and spoil the form of the tree and presenting issues for future management as removal would leave large wounds around the stem base providing opportunity for ingress of decay.
Control:	Regular pruning away of new sucker growth is recommended to prevent the development of the issues mentioned above dependent upon the implications and the trees location.
Species affected:	Most tree species can be affected.

Name: Deadwood	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.
Species affected:	Most tree species.
Images:	

Name: <i>Dothistroma septosporum</i> (Red Band Needle Blight syn. Dothistroma Needle Blight)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Fungal pathogen that infects the needles and causes the death of photosynthetic material, leading to yellowing discolouration and distinctive red-brown bands around the circumference of the needle. The discolouration symptom is most prevalent in June/July when the spores are being produced in their highest quantities. The spread of the fungus continues year on year as healthy material elsewhere in the crown or on surrounding trees becomes infected. The infection causes defoliation and impedes new healthy growth.
Consequence:	After multiple years of infection, the tree vitality is reduced until new needles cannot be produced and the tree dies from lack of photosynthesis.
Control:	None available.
Species affected:	Conifers, especially <i>Pinus</i> spp



Name: Epicormic growth	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree, heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.
Species affected:	Most tree species, including European Lime, Willow species, Sweet Chestnut, and Silver Maple.
Images:	

Name: <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> (Beefsteak Fungus)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This common and widespread fungus is most usually found on old Oaks and more rarely on Sweet Chestnuts and other broad-leaved trees. It is a decay fungus attacking the roots and base of the trunk of the infected tree. The presence of the fungal bodies often causes concern. They are tongue-shaped, 30cm or more across, purple-red or dull chocolate above, with an off-white pore surface beneath. The flesh is marbled and reddish, exuding red juice. The fungus may stain the wood.
Consequence:	Generally, a slow acting fungus which can persist for many years. In advanced cases stem breakage can occur. Wood becomes brittle which can result in fracture.
Control:	In advanced cases it may be necessary to fell the host tree to prevent harm to persons or property from falling branches or stems.
Species affected:	<i>Quercus</i> spp, <i>Sativa</i> spp and occasionally other broadleaved species.
Images:	



Name: <i>Hedera helix</i> (Ivy)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown. Ivy can also mask potentially dangerous faults on a tree.
Control:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.
Species affected:	Most trees can be affected.
Images:	

Name: <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> (Ash Dieback)	
Notifiable to the Forestry Commission: If you suspect that a tree exhibits this pathogen, you should report it immediately to: Forest Research via the TreeAlert system: https://www.forestryresearch.gov.uk/tools-and-resources/tree-alert/	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Symptoms of the disease can be visible on leaves, shoots, stems and branches of affected trees. The primary symptom is leaves and young shoot growth wilting and turning black in the late summer months. The leaves will often drop ahead of the usual period of senescence. As the fungus spreads towards the stem, branches start to show a black diamond that marks the area of infection. The diamond will continue to grow as the fungus progresses until it girdles the branch and kills the vascular tissue. In severe cases, the entire crown shows leaf loss and dieback, which is often associated with the formation of epicormic shoots on branches and the trunk.
Consequence:	The genetic variation within the <i>Fraxinus</i> genus means that individual trees have differing levels of resistance to <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> resulting in some trees dying in the year of infection and others displaying minimal symptoms and surviving alongside the presence of the pathogen. Infected trees will fall somewhere on this spectrum.
Control:	You can slow the spread of the Ash dieback disease by locally burning, burying or composting fallen Ash leaves.
Species affected:	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Images:	



Name: <i>Inonotus hispidus</i> (Ash Heart Rot)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	This is common and widespread, found most frequently on Ash as a serious cause of stem rot associated with wounds but also occurs on other broad-leaved trees (see species affected). The fruiting body is hoof or bracket shaped, rusty-red but later black, markedly shaggy (hence the alternate name 'shaggy polypore'), with red-yellow ragged pore surface underneath. The fruit bodies develop on the trunk or major branches and can enter the tree through wounds on the trunk and branches. The rot is indefinite but affected wood is softer and lighter than sound tissue. The wood turns a yellow-brown and spongy surrounded by a brown zone, which has a gummy appearance.
Consequence:	The strength of the wood is greatly reduced often leading to branch or stem failure.
Control:	Removal of affected tissues may be feasible to make the tree safe where there is risk of harm to persons or property from falling branches or stems. Tree removal may be required in some cases.
Species affected:	<i>Fraxinus</i> spp, <i>Platanus</i> spp, <i>Juglans</i> spp, <i>Ulmus</i> spp, <i>Malus</i> spp, <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Images:	

Name: <i>Ophiostoma novo-ulmi</i> (Dutch Elm Disease)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	The first symptom is the yellowing of the leaves from July onwards. It spreads rapidly often causing death in the same season - it is very rare for a tree to survive once the fungus has occurred. Dark brown streaks are evident when the bark and outer wood are peeled from the infected branches. Brown blotches may also be seen on infected branches if they are cut cleanly in a transverse section. The tree is infected by the Elm Bark Beetle which carries the disease (through fungal spores on their backs). Once active in the tree, the fungus produces yeast like cells in the wood which are transported within the trees water conducting tissues. These cause blockages of the tissue and hence both the wilting of the leaves and the brown staining of the infected wood mentioned above. Galleries (tunnels) can be found between the bark and the wood where the beetles have fed and laid their eggs. The beetles eat through the bark of stems and larger limbs and thus form emergence holes which contribute to disease identification.
Consequence:	This is the most serious disease in Elm trees and is still common in Britain. Infected trees decline and die rapidly.
Control:	Control by fungicidal injections has been successful in specimen trees of high value however the cost of this recurrent procedure usually outweighs the value of the affected tree.
Species affected:	<i>Ulmus</i> spp. and <i>Zelkova</i>



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham Date: 11/08/2021
 Managed By: Alex Garnham

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
			Min Dist	Crown Base									Lowest Branch
			RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE							Ground Cover
A001	Lime Spp, English Oak, Horse Chestnut	500	14		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Area of mixed species trees. Undergrowth of nettles has restricted a full detailed inspection. Trees appear to be in a good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0	
		6	1		M	High							
		113.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
A002	English Oak, Ash	550	20.9		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Area of mixed species trees which are located close the existing ditch. Condition of trees vary, some appear to be in a good overall condition whereas some display minor dieback. The area does have a good ecological value.	B2	No work required.	4			
		6.6	1		EM	High							
		136.8			20+ years	Dense undergrowth							
A003	Willow Spp, Hawthorn	340	13		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Area of mixed age and size Willow and Hawthorn along a drainage ditch in a cattle pasture. Limited access prevents full assessment. Surveyed from distance, thus all dimensions are estimates and all comments are based on that which could be observed from distance.	C2	No work required.	4			
		4.08	0.5		SM	High							
		52.3			10+ years	Bare earth							
A004	Alder, Hawthorn	200	7		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Sparse area of trees growing along drainage bank. Average dimensions provided. No access for detailed inspection. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4			
		2.4	0.5		SM	Moderate							
		18.1			10+ years	Grass, Dense undergrowth							
A005	English Oak, Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm	260	13		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree belt known as The Belt, located between arable fields. Lower crown managed over the fields. Good density and overall appearance. The Oak and Ash are the taller and broader species in the feature.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0	
		3.12	0		SM	High							
		30.6			40+ years	Bare earth							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A006	Horse Chestnut, English Oak, Field Maple, Sycamore, English Elm, Norway Spruce	500	18		High	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Tree belt which appears to be a tapering terminus of a larger woodland to the east. Located east of Hill Farm Road and north of an arable field. Good density and quality of tree. Good visual amenity as a tall, continuous tree belt. The edge trees are larger, with the central trees being slender and tall, typical of a woodland. A feature of high quality.	A2	No work required.	4		
	6	0.5		EM	High							
Yes	113.1			40+ years	Woodland floor							
A007	English Elm, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Ash, Hazel, Sycamore	170	10		High	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dense linear tree belt on north side of A12 highway. Forms a consistent and effective screen. Some occasional dead Elm within. Larger trees within have been surveyed separately.	B2	No work required.	4		
	2.04	0		SM	High							
Yes	13.1			20+ years	Bare earth							
A008	English Oak, English Elm, Wych Elm, Hawthorn, Ash	450	18.5		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Area of trees in a geographical rectangle, located south of A12 and flanked by arable fields. Predominantly Oak, with occasional Ash, Elm and an understorey of Hawthorn and Bramble. The Oak are all upright with little side branching, likely due to their collective race for sunlight promoting vertical growth over lateral. Some minor dieback and deadwood observed. Generally a high quality feature with material conservation value.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	5.4	0.5		EM	High							
Yes	91.6			40+ years	Woodland floor							
A009	English Oak, Sessile Oak, Ash, Beech, Sycamore, Hawthorn	720	15.5		High	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Line of semi mature to early mature trees between the A12 to the north and an arable field to the south. Good structural and physiological condition. No fungal fruiting bodies or indicators of disease were observed at the time of inspection. A tall and effective screen. High amenity value.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	8.64	0.5		EM	High							
Yes	234.5			40+ years	Bare earth							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A010	Ash, English Oak, Scots Pine, Beech	550	14.5		High	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Line of semi mature to early mature trees between the A12 to the north and an arable field to the south. Good structural and physiological condition. No fungal fruiting bodies or indicators of disease were observed at the time of inspection. A tall and effective screen. High amenity value. The largest Beech tree within the feature displays dieback on the south side of the crown, linked to one of four stems. The stem on the south side has a bark wound at the base, so the dieback may be linked to a disruption in the xylem and phloem on this part of the tree. One Ash tree shows scarring indicating it has suffered with Ash Dieback but has survived and continues to grow.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	6.6	0.5		EM	High							
Yes	136.8			40+ years	Bare earth							
A011	Plum	220	5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Line of fruiting Plum trees between the A12 highway to the north and an arable field to the south. The area is beset with multiple dead Plum trees, creating breaks in the feature of remaining live trees. Unclear what has caused so many to die.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	2.64	0		SM	Moderate							
Yes	21.9			10+ years	Bare earth							
A012	Field Maple	370	9.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear area of multi-stemmed Field Maple on the west boundary of an arable field. Appears to be a lapsed hedgerow. The lower crown is managed clear of the field. Good amenity value.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	4.44	0		SM	Moderate							
Yes	61.9			20+ years	Bare earth							
A013	Sweet Chestnut, Red Oak, False Acacia, Beech	600	1		High	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Seven semi mature to early mature trees located in a wide grass meridian between opposing carriageways of the A12 highway. Each tree is of good structural and physiological condition, and the coalesce into a feature of high visual amenity.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
	7.2	2.5		SM	Moderate							
Yes	162.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth							

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A014	Elm Spp, English Oak, Ash	300	13		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S0.5, W2.5	Area of mixed species tree however largely comprised of Elm. Feature does offer a moderate amenity to the area.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		3.6	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
A015	Sycamore, Field Maple, Silver Birch, English Elm	120	5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Area of mixed species trees. Offers good ecological value.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		1.44	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		6.5			20+ years	Woodland floor						
A016	Lime Spp, Scots Pine, Spruce Spp, Sweet Chestnut, Norway Maple, Cherry Spp, Beech	450	12.5		High	N5, E5, S5, W5	Dense area of trees or small woodland around the north and east boundary of the dwelling at Walk Barn Farm and along the north side of a track between the dwelling and farm ancillary structures. An attractive mix of deciduous and coniferous trees, in good condition and with further growth potential. Crowns managed over the track to the south and the arable fields to the north and east. A feature with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4		
		5.4	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		91.6			40+ years	Woodland floor						
A017	Scots Pine, Silver Birch, Norway Maple	370	14		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Area of Scots Pine, Silver Birch and Norway Maple located immediately west of a farm ancillary structure. Good form and condition. Attractive trees in their setting.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.44	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		61.9			40+ years	Bare earth						
G001	English Oak	1200	25		High	N13, E13, S13, W13	Two mature Oak trees which are deemed to be in a good physiological condition. The trees are displaying a large amount of healthy foliage throughout their canopies. They have form well balanced crowns and have good landscape and ecological value. No significant defects were discovered at the time of inspection.	A3	No work required.	4		
		14.4	1		M	High						
Yes		651.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G002	Willow Spp	450	21.2		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Row of Willow trees which provide good landscape and ecological value some trees within the feature contain tight unions. One tree has split at a main union point from approximately 3 metre to ground level. In its current surroundings intervention is not deemed necessary. Tree has been plotted separately to clearly identify its location.	B3	No work required.	4		
		5.4	1		M	High						
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G003	Hawthorn	220	3		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Two Hawthorns. Low value and little merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.64	1		M	High						
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
G004	Hawthorn	110	3		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant defects. Low value and little merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.32	1		Y	High						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G005	Field Maple	540	12.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Two mature Field Maple adjacent a drainage ditch in a cattle pasture. Limited access prevents full assessment. Surveyed from a distance, thus all dimensions are estimates and all comments are based on that which could be observed from a distance.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6.48	1.2		M	Moderate						
Yes		131.9			20+ years	Bare earth						
G006	Alder, Horse Chestnut, Hawthorn	300	12		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Group of trees lining bridge. Average dimensions provided. Minor deadwood. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		3.6	0.7		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Grass, Water, Light undergrowth						
G007	Alder	150	7		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Cluster of young trees in poor condition. Cause of decline is not apparent. Poor longevity.	U	No work required.	4		
		1.8	0.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			<10 years	Water, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G008	Alder, Ash, White Willow	400	15		High	N7, E7, S7, W7	Field boundary feature composed of large trees. Ash appears to be infected with Ash Dieback and so the crowns are sparse. Poor access to the trees due to the drainage ditch and undergrowth. Average dimensions provided. Good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	0.5		EM	High						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Water, Grass, Dense undergrowth						
G009	White Willow, Alder, Hawthorn	910	20		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Linear feature along field boundary. Trees grow east of drainage ditch. Many trees exhibit multi-stemmed form and tight unions. Evidence of past surgery. Low branches have snapped out in places but there is no ground target. Large landscape feature with high visibility. Average dimensions provided.	B1	No work required.	4		
		10.92	2		M	High						
Yes		374.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G010	Horse Chestnut, Hawthorn, Hazel, Apple Spp	200	8		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Broken group of semi mature trees growing along a field boundary and adjacent to a dirt track. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						
G011	English Oak	900	16		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Pair of mature Oak trees on field boundary. Western tree exhibits tear out wound at approx. 3 metres. Otherwise no obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.	A1	No work required.	4		
		10.8	2		M	High						
Yes		366.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
G012	Beech, English Elm, Hawthorn, Norway Maple, Horse Chestnut	300	10		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Sparse group of trees lining boundary between two fields. Average dimensions provided. The Elm is deteriorating in a fashion typical for Dutch Elm Disease infection. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		3.6	0.2		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G013	Alder	450	15		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Linear feature along field boundary. Levels change within rooting area: higher to the north and east; lower to the west. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		5.4	1		EM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			20+ years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G014	Ash	330	16		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Group of trees growing on field boundary. Average dimensions provided. Western section of the group is smaller in stature but crown is more dense. Minor deadwood. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3.96	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth, Grass						
G015	Hawthorn	470	4		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Sparse group of trees growing between arable field and woodland. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		5.64	0.5		EM	High						
Yes		99.9			10+ years	Grass, Light undergrowth						
G016	Field Maple	360	9.5		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Three multi-stemmed Field Maple located in a hedgerow between arable fields and farm tracks. Unremarkable specimens of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		4.32	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		58.6			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G017	English Oak	800	18		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Three mature Oak at the northern terminus of a tree belt known as The Belt. Both are well formed and in good structural and physiological condition. Some branch cavities resultant from branch losses, typical of the species. No fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection. Trees of high quality but limited public amenity due to their agricultural setting far from public highways.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell 2 of the 3 trees to allow development	0
		9.6	4		M	High						
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G018	Ash, English Oak	600	19		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Two Ash and one Oak in hedgerow east of a driveway. Dense Ivy coverage and limited access prevents full assessment. Each crown is multi-stemmed from the unions at approx. 4 metres. Broad spreading crowns, with no defined leader. Each tree displays good physiological condition. Structural condition is unknown due to the dense Ivy.	B2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	1		
		7.2	3		EM	High						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G019	Field Maple	180	9		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Group of approximately seven semi mature Field Maple between a driveway and arable field. Likely former hedgerow trees. Located between two gaps in a hedgerow either side.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
G020	Hornbeam, English Oak	410	13.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Row of five maturing old coppice specimens of Hornbeam located on an earth bund between a driveway and an arable field. There are three single stemmed Oak also within the feature. Appears to be an old or historic Hornbeam hedgerow that is now a tall group of trees.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		4.92	4		EM	High						
Yes		76			20+ years	Bare earth						
G021	Hazel	350	7.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Two lapsed coppice Hazel in verge between driveway and off-site cart lodge structure. Dense profusion of stems, typical of Hazel coppice. Good physiological condition. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.2	2.5		EM	Low						
Yes		55.4			10+ years	Bare earth						
G022	Cypress Spp, Field Maple	400	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	One Lawsons Cypress and one Field Maple at the terminus of a hedgerow and adjacent to where a driveway and highway meet. Crowns appear managed over the driveway and highway. Both specimens are twin stemmed from approx. 1.5 metres. The Cypress has a bark included union and the Field Maple has a strong naturally formed union. The trees contribute to the overall sheltering effect of the location, but are of little wider landscape consequence.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.8	3.5		SM	High						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Bare earth						
G023	Apple Spp	170	5.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Two young to semi mature fruiting Apple trees in domestic garden adjacent an arable field. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	1.8		SM	Low						
No		13.1			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
G024	Sweet Chestnut	330	8.5		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Group of four Sweet Chestnut within a linear tree feature north of the A12 highway and east of Park Road. Managed over footpath to the south. Although individually unremarkable they coalesce into a dense feature which contributes to the effectiveness of the wider tree belt.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.96	2.5		SM	Moderate						
No		49.3			40+ years	Bare earth						
G025	Leyland Cypress	380	13		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Three tall but slender Cypress on the southern edge of a linear tree belt north of the A12 highway.	C2	No work required.	4		
		4.56	0.5		SM	High						
No		65.3			10+ years	Bare earth						
G026	English Oak	290	11.5		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Two semi mature Oak located in dense linear tree belt north of a footpath north of the A12 highway. Both appear to be of good structural condition, although the southern tree is asymmetric to the south as a result of the partner tree to the north. Limited access prevents full assessment. Good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		3.48	3		SM	High						
Yes		38			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G027	Ash	170	11.5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Row of five young to semi mature Ash in a tree belt north of a footpath north of A12 highway. Unremarkable trees of limited merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.04	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Bare earth						
G028	Beech, Red Oak, False Acacia	690	17		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Group of three Beech, one Red Oak and one False Acacia in a wide grass meridian between opposing carriageways of the A12 highway. Each tree is of good structural and physiological condition, and the coalesce into a feature of high visual amenity.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		8.28	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		215.4			40+ years	Grass						
G029	Field Maple	460	12		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Three early mature multi-stemmed Field Maple on the south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.52	3		EM	Moderate						
Yes		95.7			20+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
On site												
G030	Elm Spp	90	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Area on low value and little merit trees next to the highway.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		Y	Low						
Yes		3.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G031	Norway Maple	400	12.5		Low	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Row of three semi mature Norway Maple on the east side of a track leading to Walk Barn Farm. Bark included unions of the scaffold limbs, typical of the species. Good physiological condition. Trees of moderate quality	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
G032	Austrian Pine	500	18		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Two tall and well formed Black Pine on south side of a vehicle track at Walk Farm Barn. A small portion of the crown is browning. Examination of dropped needles confirms Red Band Needle Blight. Although ostens bly fine trees, further physiological decline is foreseeable. A tree with slightly impaired condition.	B2	No work required.	4		
		6	4.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Bare earth						
G033	Silver Birch	390	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Two tall and well formed Birch on south side of a vehicle track at Walk Farm Barn. Crowns maintained clear of the vehicle track. Somewhat etiolated stems. Trees of moderate quality.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.68	0.5		SM	Low						
Yes		68.8			20+ years	Bare earth						
G034	Norway Maple, Purple Norway Maple	400	9		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Row of Norway Maple located between an arable field and a track leading to Walk Barn Farm. Good form and condition. Attractive trees with good future potential.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
G035	Horse Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut, Norway Maple	400	9.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Row of semi mature Horse Chestnut, Sweet Chestnut and Norway Maple on the western side of a vehicle track leading to walk barn farm. Attractive trees in their setting. Good future potential. Located in an understorey hedgerow of Elm.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		72.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H001	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	70	1.8		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Actively managed hedgerow running parallel to the A12.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.84	0		EM	High						
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H002	English Oak, Hawthorn	90	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small section of hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		Y	High						
Yes		3.7			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
H003	Hawthorn	50	1.8		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Actively managed hedgerow running parallel to the A12.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
H004	English Elm	50	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small section of hedgerow. Low value little merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H005	Hawthorn	50	1.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Actively managed hedgerow running parallel to the A12.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H006	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	50	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Actively managed hedgerow running parallel to the A12.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H007	English Elm	50	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small section of hedgerow. Low value little merit.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H008	Hawthorn	90	2		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Small section of hedgerow. Low value little merit.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		SM	High						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H009	Hawthorn, Sycamore	90	3		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Section of hedgerow running alongside the field boundary.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		SM	High						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H010	Hawthorn	50	1.8		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow which runs the length of the field boundary.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		0.6	0		SM	High						
Yes		1.1			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H011	Hawthorn, English Oak, Blackthorn	80	4		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Field boundary hedgerow.	C2	No work required.	4		
		0.96	0		SM	High						
Yes		2.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H012	Blackthorn	110	5		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Linear feature along field boundary. Unmanaged hedge. Fair form and condition.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.32	0.3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Grass						
H013	English Elm	80	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young hedgerow of Elm at the terminus of a longer hedgerow to the south. Located between arable fields and farm tracks.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		0.96	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
H014	Hawthorn, English Elm	80	4		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young hedgerow of Elm and Hawthorn located between arable fields and farm tracks.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development	0
		0.96	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
H015	Blackthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	80	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young and well maintained hedgerow between arable fields.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell section to allow development	0
		0.96	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
H016	English Elm, Hawthorn, Dog Rose	80	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young and well maintained hedgerow between arable field and highway.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development	0
		0.96	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.9			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H017	English Elm, Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	200	7.5		Moderate	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Hedgerow on a raised verge or embankment on western side of Hill Farm Road. Portions appear managed clear over the highway. Mixed height, breadth and density. The Hazel are maturing coppice specimens.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.		Fell section to allow development	0
		2.4	2		SM	High						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Bare earth						
H018	English Elm	150	7		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Remnant section of hedgerow on a raised verge or embankment on western side of Hill Farm Road. Consists entirely of English Elm which appear managed over the highway. Bramble and bracken understorey.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.8	2.5		SM	High						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth						
H019	Ash, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose, Dogwood - native	120	7.5		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Hedgerow on a raised verge or embankment on eastern side of Hill Farm Road. Appears managed clear over the highway. Generally consistent height, breadth and density.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development	0
		1.44	0		Y	High						
Yes		6.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
H020	English Elm	70	2		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young and well maintained hedgerow between arable field and highway.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell to allow development	0
		0.84	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Bare earth						
H021	Beech	170	7.5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Semi mature Beech hedgerow between arable field and domestic rear garden. Good quality screen. Lower crown on north side managed over the field.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		2.04	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Bare earth						
H022	English Elm, Horse Chestnut	180	5.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Hedgerow of Elm and Horse Chestnut between arable fields.	C2	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Bare earth						
H023	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Sycamore, Hazel, Blackthorn	150	6		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Semi mature hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Appears managed clear of the driveway. Serves both as a screen and an understorey to larger individual trees.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.8	0		SM	High						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H024	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple, English Elm, Sycamore	200	9		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	Mature hedgerow between driveway and arable field. The hedgerow comprises mixed age, height and breadth trees, likely from a lack of traditional management, and has been managed only to maintain clearance from the driveway. The result is a tall hedgerow with a high crown and poor understorey, although young hedgerow trees are populating an understorey which may thicken in time.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.		Fell section to allow development	0
		2.4	2.5		M	High						
Yes		18.1			10+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						
H025	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Box	100	2.5		Low	N1, E1, S1, W1	Small isolated hedgerow section adjacent to a farm access to an arable field.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		1.2	0		SM	High						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
H026	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder, Hazel, English Oak	250	11		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Lengthy tall hedgerow located between a driveway and an arable field. Appears to have lapsed from traditional hedgerow management, evidenced by the fact that the taller trees, the Field Maple, are all lapsed coppice. Hawthorn and Hazel form the understorey. Appears managed over the driveway. An effective screen.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3	Fell section to allow development	0
		3	3		SM	High						
Yes		28.3			20+ years	Bare earth						
H027	Hazel, Elm Spp, Hawthorn	80	4		Low	N1.2, E1.2, S1.2, W1.2	Young hedgerow on the boundary between a highway and a private property. Ownership unclear.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		0.96	0		Y	High						
		2.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
H028	Bullace Plum, English Elm, Elder, Hawthorn	170	5		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Dense dual row hedgerow between two arable fields. Doesn't appear recently managed to a set height or breadth, both of which vary. Sections north of a public footpath stile are beginning to succumb to bramble growth. Overall a dense and effective screen.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		2.04	0		SM	High						
Yes		13.1			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
H029	Beech	60	2.5		Moderate	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Young and well maintained hedgerow of Beech between domestic garden and arable field.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.	3		
		0.72	0		Y	Moderate						
No		1.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
H030	Blackthorn	150	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Unmanaged hedgerow of Blackthorn on west boundary of an arable field. Some dead specimens within.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		1.8	0		SM	High						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Bare earth						
H031	Elm Spp	90	3		Moderate	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Linear hedgerow running adjacent the main highway.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.08	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H032	Hawthorn	100	2.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow running adjacent small access road.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.2	0		EM	High						
Yes		4.5			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
H033	English Elm	90	2		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Linear hedgerow running parallel to main road. Feature contains a number of dead trees which have been plotted individually.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		1.08	0		SM	Moderate						
Yes		3.7			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H034	Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn	150	6		Moderate	N2, E2, S2, W2	Linear hedgerow which acts a boundary feature between two fields. Good ecological value.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		1.8	0		EM	High						
Yes		10.2			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
H035	English Elm	110	5.5		Moderate	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young densely populated Elm hedgerow west of the vehicle track leading to Walk Barn Farm.	C2	No work required.	4		
		1.32	1		Y	High						
Yes		5.5			10+ years	Bare earth						
H036	Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	70	1.5		Low	N0.5, E0.5, S0.5, W0.5	Young hedgerow of Hawthorn, Elm, Dog Rose and Bindweed between the dwelling and vehicle track at Walk Barn Farm. Appears routinely managed.	C2	Continue annual maintenance.			
		0.84	0		Y	High						
Yes		2.2			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T001	English Oak	250	4		Moderate	N3, E3, S3, W3	No significant defects at time of inspection. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition. Good growing potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.5		Y	High						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T002	English Oak	250	6		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	No significant defects at time of inspection. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition. Good growing potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.5		Y	High						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T003	English Oak	250	6		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	No significant defects at time of inspection. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition. Good growing potential. Main stem covered by Ivy which has restricted a full detailed inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3	1.5		Y	High						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T004	English Oak	250	6		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	No significant defects at time of inspection. Tree appears to be in a good physiological condition. Good growing potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3	1.5		Y	High						
Yes		28.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T005	English Oak	1150	26.5		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Crown retrenchment (growing downwards if deciduous or flattening if conifer). Fruiting bodies consistent with Heart Rot fungi. Stag-head top or large amounts of deadwood (>15cm). Tree has large sections of deadwood in the upper canopy. Appears to be in natural retrenchment. Fungal fruiting body identified on southern aspect at ground level, due to the presence of Ivy unable to access to inspect decay in main stem.	B1	No work required.	4		
		13.8	5		V							
Yes		598.3			20+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T006	English Oak	1000	15		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Tree is showing signs of retrenchment with the upper section beginning to die back. Deadwood located in the main canopy. On the western aspect there is a large tear out wound of approximately 1.5 metres in length, depth unable to be recorded. The tear out has occurred to a historical codominant stem, this has now left a cavity which show signs of decaying timber. Given the location no works deemed necessary.	B3	No work required.	4		
		12	1.5		OM	High						
Yes		452.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T007	English Oak	970	17		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Large open well balanced Oak. Tree has major deadwood in the canopy however this is typical to species. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies at time of inspection. Good ecological and landscape value.	A1	No work required.	4		
		11.64	1		M	High						
Yes		425.7			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T008	English Oak	1200	17		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Large open well balanced Oak. Tree has major deadwood in the canopy however this is typical to species. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies at time of inspection. Inspection restricted on the eastern side of the main stem. The tree has good ecological and landscape value. Signs of old tear wounds in the canopy.	A1	No work required.	4		
		14.4	0		M	High						
Yes		651.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T009	English Oak	1400	23.3		High	N12, E12, S12, W12	Mature Oak tree which is deemed to be in a good physiological condition. The tree is displaying a large amount of healthy foliage throughout its canopies. The tree has a well balanced crown and good landscape and ecological value. No significant defects were discovered at the time of inspection.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	2		M	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T010	English Oak	800	17		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Tree is heavily colonised by Ivy which extends from ground level into the main canopy. Minor dieback with sections of larger deadwood. The tree appears to be in a good physiological condition and is displaying a large amount of foliage. Access around the base of the tree however was not possible therefore defects in that section cannot be ruled out. Good ecological and landscape value.	A1	No work required.	4		
		9.6	1.5		M	High						
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T011	English Oak	650	14.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	The tree appears to be in a good physiological condition and is displaying a large amount of foliage. Access around the base of the tree was not possible therefore defects in that section cannot be ruled out. Good ecological and landscape value. Well balanced crown.	A1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	1		EM	High						
Yes		191.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T012	English Oak	650	17.7		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Large, open, well balanced Oak. Tree has major deadwood in the canopy however this is typical to species. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies at time of inspection. Inspection restricted due to electrical fencing. The tree has good ecological and landscape value.	A1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	3		M	High						
Yes		191.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T013	Alder	100	3		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant defects. Low value and little merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	1.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T014	Hawthorn	100	3		Low	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	No significant defects. Low value and little merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		1.2	1.5		Y	Moderate						
Yes		4.5			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T015	Hawthorn	180	3.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Multi-stemmed form. Low value and little merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T016	Hawthorn	300	3		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Fair form and condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3.6	1.5		EM	High						
Yes		40.7			10+ years	Grass						
T017	Alder	390	5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Previously three stemmed but now down to two. Atypical form with one stem resting on the ground for 4 metres before gaining vertical growth. Poor foliar density. Poor form.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		4.68	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		68.8			<10 years	Grass						
T018	Alder	700	10		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Stems growing out of river bank. Decline visible in all stems. Apical dieback visible. Poor longevity.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		8.4	1.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		221.7			<10 years	Water, Grass						
T019	Alder	650	13		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Multi-stemmed form from ground level. Stems growing out of river bank. Decline visible in the northern stems. Apical dieback visible. Tree is in close proximity with dead or dying specimens of the same species to the north. Cause of decline unclear. Poor longevity. Hawthorn is growing out from the stem base within the canopy line.	U	No work required.	4		
		7.8	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		191.1			<10 years	Water, Grass						
T020	White Willow	1400	20		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Twin stemmed form from ground level. Both stem bases exhibit heartwood decay despite good wound wood growth. Stem sounds dull with tested with a resonance hammer. Exposed heartwood is crumbly. No current ground target but longevity is questionable given stems are leaning. Advise felling to ground level.	U	Fell to ground level.	3		
		15	1		OM	High						
Yes		706.9			<10 years	Dense undergrowth, Grass						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T021	English Oak	1000	11		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Cavities or rot sites. Rough or deeply creviced bark. Unusually large girth for species. Notable tree for veteran status. Old pollard that has been left unmanaged. Decay pockets visible where branches have either failed or been removed. Branch cavity on western aspect at approx. 2.5 metres. Good form and condition.	A3	No work required.	4		
		12	0.5		V	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T022	English Oak	1000	16		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Mature tree growing on field boundary. Ivy clad stem inhibits full visual inspection of stem and most of the crown and impeded DBH measurement. Broken hanging branch on northern aspect but no ground target. Major and minor deadwood. Good form and condition.	A1	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	1		
		12	2		M	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T023	English Oak	1200	17		High	N9, E9, S9, W9	Tree growing on field boundary. Western branch has torn out leaving a large wound. Otherwise good form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		14.4	0.1		M	High						
Yes		651.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T024	English Oak	780	11		Low	N9, E9, S9, W9	Mature Oak located at the southern terminus of Nuttery Belt. Clad in mature Ivy, limiting inspection. Stem leans slightly east and bifurcates at approx. 2 metres with a strong naturally formed union. The crown is asymmetric to the south. Physiologically the specimen appears to be only in fair condition, with low vitality in the foliage and poor shoot extension growth. Recorded individually as the stem is much larger than the average in Nuttery Belt.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		9.36	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		275.2			40+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T025	English Oak	700	14		Low	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Early mature Oak located near northern terminus of a tree belt known as The Belt. Specimen is engulfed in Ivy, limiting full inspection. The main stem appears to terminate at approx. 10 metres, with the crown being made up of side branches, which carry leaves of low vitality. Specimen has possibly encountered complete failure of the main stem, or perhaps is of stunted growth due to the dominant Oak to the north. Difficult to ascertain given the Ivy. Evidence of branch losses resulting in branch cavities, typical of the species. Possibly good ecological value given the features and the agricultural setting.	B3	No work required.	4		
		8.4	6.5		EM	High						
Yes		221.7			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T026	English Oak	650	11.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Semi mature Oak located on a raised earth verge to the west of a highway and east of an arable field. Dense Ivy, Elm and Hawthorn at the base prevents full assessment limit full inspection of the base. Somewhat squat in form, with major limbs on the north and west giving an uneven crown. Some localised shoot tip dieback and a few dead branches on the south side. The east crown appears regularly pruned back from the overhead cables on the east side of the highway. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	3.5		SM	High						
Yes		191.1			40+ years	Mixed soft/hard surface						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T027	Ash	650	18		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Ash located on raised earth verge or embankment on east side of Hill Farm Road. Engulfed in Ivy from ground level into the upper crown, limiting full inspection. It appears the tree comprises three major stems from the union at approx. 4 metres. No assessment of the stability of the union could be made due to Ivy. Open crown with no defined leader, resulting in a crown of three portions, each carried by its respective stem. Some dead branches snagged in the Ivy on the field side. Maturing sucker on north side. Good physiological condition but unknown structural condition.	C1	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	1		
		7.8	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T028	Holly	420	8		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Mature multi-stemmed Holly located between arable fields. Appears to have been historically managed to a set height and breadth but has regrown a larger crown. Likely the last remnant of a hedgerow which no longer exists.	C1	No work required.	4		
		5.04	0		M	Low						
Yes		79.8			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T029	Horse Chestnut	270	5.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Semi mature Horse Chestnut located between arable fields. Multi-stemmed crown from 1.2 metres, possibly the result of lapsed historic hedgerow pruning. Ultimate height may be limited by the low union.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.24	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		33			10+ years	Bare earth						
T030	Ash	740	18		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Mature Ash in hedgerow east of a driveway. Dense Ivy coverage and limited access prevents full assessment. The crown is multi-stemmed from the union at approx. 3 metres. Poorly formed broad spreading crown with no defined leader. Poor physiological condition, evidenced by dieback and major deadwood. The central crown stem features woodpecker holes and bark dysfunction typical of wood decay. Multiple well healed pruning wounds indicate historic thinning or crown lifting. A tree in visible decline.	U	As a minimum, remove the decaying central crown stem to the union above the main union. Remove deadwood over driveway. Consider pollarding the whole tree.	2		
		8.88	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		247.7			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T031	Sycamore	650	18		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Mature Ash hedgerow east of a driveway. Limited access prevents full assessment. The crown is multi-stemmed from the union at approx. 3 metres. Specimen is clearly an old pollard. The crown is asymmetric to the west, there the largest crown stems have formed. Good physiological condition. Fair structural condition. It may be prudent to shorten the stem over the driveway to the west.	B1	Consider shortening the stem overhanging the driveway to the west.			
		7.8	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T032	English Oak	950	20		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Mature Oak in gap in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Light Ivy covering. No fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection. Good structural condition and good physiological condition. A fine tree.	A2	No work required.	4		
		11.4	4		M	High						
Yes		408.3			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T033	English Oak	1100	20		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Mature Oak in gap in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Light Ivy covering. No fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection. Good structural condition and good physiological condition. One large lower limb has historically failed into the field to the north. A fine tree.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		13.2	4		M	High						
Yes		547.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T034	Ash	800	15.5		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature Ash located in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Specimen is clearly an old pollard with approx. 8 stems from a wide pollard head. Dense Ivy scales the specimen into the crown, preventing full assessment. Physiological condition appears to be reasonably good for its age, with only small pockets of shoot tip dieback.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		9.6	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T035	Hornbeam	600	10.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Mature multi-stemmed Hornbeam in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Appears to be an old hedgerow tree that has long outgrown the current hedgerow proper and is now an individual tree in it's own right. Fair structural condition. Good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.2	3		M	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T036	Sycamore	600	16		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Mature multi-stemmed Sycamore in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Appears to be an old hedgerow tree that has long outgrown the current hedgerow proper and is now an individual tree in it's own right. Each of the three stems shares a bark included union at 1 metre, but are vertical and share close relationship. Good physiological condition.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.2	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		162.9			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T037	English Oak	400	16		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Semi mature Oak in hedgerow between driveway and arable field. Good structural form and physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality, lacking any special characteristics worthy of an A Category.	B2	No work required.	4		
		4.8	5.5		SM	High						
Yes		72.4			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T038	Hornbeam	1000	16.5		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Mature Hornbeam located on raised earth bund north of a driveway and south of an arable field. Ostensibly, the specimen is a fine example of a mature Hornbeam. Upon closer inspection however there are some noteworthy features. There is decay evident in the lower stem, particularly on the east side, from ground level and the buttress roots, up to a union at approx. 4.5 metres. Powdery wood is exuding from the open vertical scar. There are dark bleeding striations on some of the crown stems, visible from the driveway to the south. There are multiple branch cavities and a couple of dead stubs in the crown. Physiologically the specimen appears stressed, and displays small, yellowing leaves. Despite the apparent poor physiological health, the crown is complete with foliage, with no obvious areas of dieback. Major surface roots along the top of the bund to the east and west. A veteran tree.	C3	No work required.	4		
		12	4.5		V	Moderate						
Yes		452.4			10+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T039	Ash	410	9		Low	N6, E6, S6, W6	Twin stemmed Ash in a lengthy hedgerow between a driveway and an arable field. Stem is larger than the general hedgerow so has been surveyed individually. The secondary stem features a vertical wound which is gradually closing up. There are also open vertical wounds on the limbs above the first and second union. One apex branch is dead. Others are dying back. No defined leader. Fair structural condition, poor physiological condition.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		4.92	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		76			10+ years	Bare earth						
T040	English Oak	1600	13		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Oak in lengthy hedgerow between a driveway and arable field. The stem is huge, tapering to approx. 3.5 to 4 metres where it is multi-stemmed. Appears to be an old pollard. The crown displays shoot tip dieback all over, and Epicormic shoots on the branches and lower stem, indicating retrenchment. The profusion of Epicormic growth on the stem proper is so dense it prevents full assessment. The major branches in the crown contain small cavities, wounds and stubs indicative of storm damage, typical of the species. There are ecological survey boxes attached to some of the branches. A tree with material conservation value, possibly a veteran tree.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3.5		M	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Bare earth						
T041	English Oak	560	12.5		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Multi-stemmed Oak tree in lengthy hedgerow between a driveway and an arable field. Specimen comprises four stems from ground level, and appears to be a lapsed coppice, likely a remnant from an older hedgerow. Ivy scales the stem, limiting full inspection. Structural condition is fair, physiological condition is good. A tree with a slightly impaired condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		6.72	3		SM	High						
Yes		141.9			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T042	English Oak	420	12.5		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Multi-stemmed Oak tree in lengthy hedgerow between a driveway and an arable field. Specimen comprises four stems from approx. 75cm, and appears to be a lapsed coppice, likely a remnant from an older hedgerow. Ivy scales the stem, limiting full inspection. Structural condition is fair, physiological condition is good. A tree with a slightly impaired condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		5.04	5		SM	High						
Yes		79.8			40+ years	Bare earth						
T043	Silver Fir	440	26		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Off-site mature European Silver Fir in domestic front garden of property and immediately adjacent to the boundary fence. Limited access prevents full assessment. Appears to be in good structural and physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.28	0.5		M	Moderate						
No		87.6			20+ years	Bare earth						
T044	Ash	800	26		High	N11.5, E11.5, S11.5, W11.5	Mature Ash located in verge between highway and private property. Dense vegetation surrounds the stem, limiting full inspection. The tree is single stemmed to the main union at approx. 8 metres, which subdivides into three stems each of a strong naturally formed union. The crown is broad but well balanced and with a dense and healthy leaf coverage. Evidence of historic crown lifting evident, but the wounds have healed over well. No fungal fruiting bodies observed at the time of inspection. Good structural and physiological condition. A fine example of mature Ash.	A1	No work required.	4		
		9.6	4.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T045	Ash	380	17		Low	N9, E9, S9, W9	Ash located on the western edge of a designated ancient woodland known as Foxburrow Woods. The specimen is engulfed in dense understorey and Ivy, limiting access for full assessment. The stem subdivides at approx. 5 metres into a vertical stem which is almost entirely dead and a lateral limb projecting to the west over the arable field. This western limb appears healthy at present, however no assessment could be made of the stability of the attachment.	U	No work required.	4		
		4.56	5		SM	Moderate						
No		65.3			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
T046	English Oak	550	17		Moderate	N9, E9, S9, W9	Oak located on the western edge of a designated ancient woodland known as Foxburrow Woods. The specimen is visibly in advanced decline, with a large percentage of the central crown to the apex entirely dead and only pockets of live foliage at the extremities of the branches and shoot tips. Dark striations on the two main crown stems above the union suggest Acute Oak Decline. The lack of Epicormic growth on the major limbs and stem proper suggest the decline has come about rapidly, matching with the known symptoms and onset of Acute Oak Decline. Specimen will likely continue to decline until dead, probably within the next couple of growing seasons. Dense understorey of bramble prevents access for full assessment.	U	No work required.	4		
		6.6	3.5		EM	High						
No		136.8			<10 years	Dense undergrowth						
T047	English Oak	160	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi mature Oak located in a dense hedgerow between arable fields. The specimen is just beginning to outgrow the hedgerow. Good future potential, however an unremarkable specimen of limited merit at present.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		1.92	1.6		SM	High						
Yes		11.6			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T048	Ash	500	15.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Early mature Ash located in dense hedgerow between two arable fields. Limited access prevents full assessment, however it is possible to observe a thick coppice bole from which the four stems emerge. Likely a historic hedgerow tree that has long since lapsed management and has taken form as a tree. Good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		6	2		EM	Moderate						
Yes		113.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T049	English Oak	170	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi mature Oak located in a poorer section of hedgerow between arable fields. The specimen is outgrowing the hedgerow. Good future potential, however an unremarkable specimen of limited merit at present.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		2.04	1.6		SM	High						
Yes		13.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T050	English Oak	170	6		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Semi mature Oak located in a poorer section of hedgerow between arable fields. The specimen is outgrowing the hedgerow. Good future potential, however an unremarkable specimen of limited merit at present.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	1.6		SM	High						
Yes		13.1			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T051	Sycamore	170	5.5		Low	N2, E2, S2, W2	Semi mature multi-stemmed located in a poorer section of hedgerow between arable fields. The specimen is outgrowing the hedgerow. The multi-stemmed form will likely limit growth potential, however this tree could be managed into the hedgerow. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit at present.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T052	Ash	340	13		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Semi mature Ash located north of a wooden fence north of a lay by off A12 highway. Limited access prevents full assessment. Lower crown managed over the lay by and footpath. Some minor deadwood, most visible at the apex, otherwise in good physiological condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		4.08	3		SM	Moderate						
Yes		52.3			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T053	English Oak	750	15.5		High	N6, E6, S6, W6	Early mature Oak located north of a wooden fence north of a lay by and footpath off A12 highway. Limited access prevents full assessment. Lower crown managed over the lay by and footpath. Some minor deadwood, most visibly at the apex and on the south side of the crown, otherwise in good physiological condition. Taller than the linear tree belt in which it resides. Some Epicormic shooting on the crown branches and stem proper.	A2	No work required.	4		
		9	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T054	Purple Leaved Sycamore	280	7.5		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature multi-stemmed Purple Leaved Sycamore located north of a footpath north of the A12 highway. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.36	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		35.5			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T055	Ash	330	12		Moderate	N4, E4, S4, W4	Ash located in undergrowth near junction of A1094 and A12. Twin stemmed from approx. 1.3 metres into equally sized stems sharing a strong naturally formed union. There is shoot tip dieback throughout the crown.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3.96	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			10+ years	Bare earth						
T056	English Oak	1000	11.5		Low	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Oak located in tree belt south of A12 and west of A1094. Specimen features a thick stem with a large woody knuckle, typical of a historic pollard. Above this is a vertical stem and three lateral limbs. The lateral limb on the north east side is completely dead, and has cracked open creating a lengthy cavity. The vertical stem has suffered a breakage with a decay zone or cavity below new live branches. The other lateral limbs all carry live growth. There are numerous dead branches in the crown, as well as Epicormic growth on the branches and stem proper. A veteran tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		12	1.5		V	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T057	Field Maple	740	10		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Field Maple in tree belt south of A12 and west of A1094. Specimen comprises five stems from a thick woody knuckle, and is clearly a historic pollard. Well balanced crown. Good structural and physiological condition.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		8.88	0.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		247.7			40+ years	Bare earth						
T058	English Elm	260	9		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Semi mature twin stemmed Elm on northern edge of tree area or woodland to the south. Located in grass verge approx. 5 metres south of the A12 highway. The stem is of hockey stick form and the union of the stems is bark included. A tree of low quality.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3.12	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		30.6			10+ years	Bare earth						
T059	Sycamore	650	13		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature multi-stemmed Sycamore which appears to have regrown from coppicing. Good amenity as a skyline specimen on the west boundary of an arable field south of the A12. Crown managed over the arable field.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.8	3.5		M	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Bare earth						
T060	Hawthorn	320	6		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Twin stemmed Hawthorn on west boundary of an arable field. Understorey specimen to a mature Sycamore. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		3.84	0		SM	High						
Yes		46.3			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T061	Ash	650	13.5		Moderate	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Early mature Ash on western boundary of an arable field. The specimen appears to be hollow at the base, and supported via a series of buttresses in an Eiffel Tower fashion. There has been a historical stem failure in the main union at approx. 2.5 metres, leaving a hollowing of the stem at the union, and an open wound on the west side of the eastern stem. A birds nest is visible within this hollowing. There are seams of reactive growth around the wounds. There are brackets of Inonotus hispidus on the crown stems. Fair to poor structural condition, fair physiological condition. A tree which will likely decline due to wood decay, but at present is of good ecological value and us in a low risk location.	B3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.8	4		EM	Moderate						
Yes		191.1			20+ years	Bare earth						
T062	English Oak	1250	15.5		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Mature Oak located on west boundary of an arable field. The specimen is in severe physiological decline, with much of the crown dead, and a secondary crown forming by means of Epicormic growth. No visible symptoms of disease or fungal fruiting bodies, however the bark is peeling off the major branches in the crown. There are two branch cavities visible from the west, and a possible cavity at the base accessible from the south east. Unclear if the decline is terminal or whether the specimen is on the way to being a veteran. For now, a conservative evaluation may list this tree as veteran.	C3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	4		V	High						
Yes		706.9			10+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T063	English Oak	1450	12.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Oak located on west boundary of an arable field. The specimen features a huge open stem hollowing on the south side from ground level to the main union at approx. 3 metres. The inside of the hollow is black and charred, having been on fire at some point. Above the union are two principal stems, each of which has suffered catastrophic failure and have regrown a healthy crown from the torn stubs. There is peeling bark on both principal stems, as well as multiple cavities and splits forming habitat. There is a branch on the north side which has split open, but is still alive and may naturally strengthen. Despite having endured events that would typically result in death, this specimen has not only survived, but has produced a well balanced crown with dense and healthy leaf coverage. The very model of a veteran tree. A tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3.5		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T064	Ash	580	11.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Multi-stemmed Ash in a Field Maple hedgerow on the west boundary of an arable field. Specimen is the result of a lapsed coppice and likely an old hedgerow tree. The crown is displaying some mild shoot tip dieback. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		6.96	6		SM	Moderate						
Yes		152.2			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T065	English Oak	460	12.5		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Semi mature Oak in a Field Maple hedgerow on the west boundary of an arable field. Specimen is twin stemmed from 0.5 metres with a strong union and likely an old hedgerow tree. Good physiological condition. A tree of moderate quality.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		5.52	3.5		SM	High						
Yes		95.7			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T066	Ash	490	11.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Multi-stemmed Ash in a Field Maple hedgerow on the west boundary of an arable field. Specimen is the result of a lapsed coppice and likely an old hedgerow tree. The crown is displaying some mild shoot tip dieback. An unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		5.88	5.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		108.6			10+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T067	English Oak	630	15.5		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Early mature Oak at the southern terminus of a Field Maple hedgerow on the west boundary of an arable field. Specimen is triple stemmed from 0.5 metres with a strong union and likely an old hedgerow tree. Good physiological condition. A fine specimen.	A2	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.56	2.5		EM	High						
Yes		179.6			40+ years	Bare earth						
T068	Ash	430	12		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Twin stemmed Ash on south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields. Fair structural condition, good physiological condition. Good amenity value. A tree of moderate quality.	B2	No work required.	4		
		5.16	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		83.6			20+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T069	English Oak	1450	11.5		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature Oak located on south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields. The specimen has a thick stem to approx. 4 metres where it appears to have suffered complete failure and has since regrown a new, broad but flat crown. There is a vertical scar on the north east side from ground level into the union at 4 metres. Visible within the scar, near the apex with the union, are open cavities. It is possible to see through the tree and out the other side. There are other vertical strips of scar tissue on the east and south side, marking a stem hollowing from ground level into the union. One of the crown stems also has a vertical wound but shows good reaction growth. A stem on the west side has split open, but also shows reactive growth. Both carry live portions of the crown. An owl was observed nesting in the tree at the time of inspection. A fine example of a veteran tree, and a tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T070	English Oak	1450	112		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature Oak located on south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields. The specimen has a thick stem to approx. 3.5 metres where it appears to have either suffered complete failure and has since regrown a new crown or is an historic pollard. There is an opening at the base, and another on the north face of the union. It is possible that the stem is hollow. The crown comprises five stems. The two largest both have helical open wounds, each showing good reaction growth. There are multiple dead branches in the crown, which are splitting open, creating cavities. Good physiological condition. A veteran tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T071	English Oak	240	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Well balanced open canopy. Good growing potential. Powdery mildew present.	A1	No work required.	4		
		2.88	0		SM	High						
Yes		26.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T072	Red Oak	710	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Large well balanced open canopy. No significant defects at time of inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		8.52	0		SM	High						
Yes		228			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T073	English Oak	240	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Well balanced open canopy. Good growing potential. Powdery mildew present.	A1	No work required.	4		
		2.88	0		SM	High						
Yes		26.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T074	English Oak	650	12.7		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Large well balanced open canopy. No significant defects at time of inspection.	A1	No work required.	4		
		7.8	0		EM	High						
Yes		191.1			40+ years	Grass						
T075	English Oak	200	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Well balanced open canopy. Good growing potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0		Y	High						
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T076	English Oak	200	8		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree located in a parcel of land between the main highway and the neighbouring field. Well balanced open canopy. Good growing potential.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.4	0		Y	High						
Yes		18.1			40+ years	Light undergrowth						
T077	Ash Sp	610	16.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Large Ash tree located in an area mostly consisting of Elm. Ivy extends from ground level into the main stem, masking possible defects. There is dieback in the upper section of the canopy, tree is starting to accumulate large sections of deadwood. No signs of fungal fruiting bodies at the time of inspection.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		7.32	4		M	Moderate						
Yes		168.3			10+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T078	English Oak	730	16.6		High	N10, E10, S10, W10	Large well balanced Oak tree situated on the edge of the field. Tree appears to be in a good overall condition with no significant defects at time of inspection. Minor deadwood. Powerline running through the central crown.	A1	No work required.	4		
		8.76	1.8		EM	High						
Yes		241.1			40+ years	Grass						
T079	Silver Birch	350	10		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tightly formed unions. Located on the edge of the boundary line.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.2	0.8		SM	Moderate						
No		55.4			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T080	Sycamore	480	15		Moderate	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Tree is heavily colonised by Ivy which extends from ground level into the main stem. No significant defects at time of inspection.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		5.76	1.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		104.2			20+ years	Woodland floor						
T081	English Oak	1910	18		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Large well balanced tree which exhibits veteran characteristics including a large cavity at approximately 1 metre on the eastern side of the main stem. Fungal fruiting bodies can also be seen on the northern side, believed to be Beef Steak Fungus, Fistulina hepatica. Accumulation of deadwood in the main canopy however given the location not deemed to be a health and safety issue at time of inspection. Provides excellent ecological and landscape value. Ivy covers a large portion of the main union points therefore a full visual inspection of unions cannot be carried out.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	1.5		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Woodland floor						
T082	English Oak	800	22.1		High	N11, E11, S11, W11	Large Oak which is a prominent landscape feature to the surrounding area. Excellent example of species. Well balanced crown. Unable to access the main stem due to low vegetation.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		9.6	2		M	High						
Yes		289.5			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T083	English Oak	700	18		High	N7.5, E7.5, S7.5, W7.5	Large Oak which is a prominent landscape feature to the surrounding area. Excellent example of species. Well balanced crown. Unable to access the main stem due to low vegetation.	A1	No work required.	4		
		8.4	2		M	High						
Yes		221.7			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T084	Beech	770	11.6		Moderate	N6, E6, S6, W6	Tree has developed a multi-stemmed form at ground level. Tightly forked unions. There is a heavy presence of Ivy which extend up the stems restricting a full detailed inspection. Tree displays a large volume of healthy foliage throughout the canopy.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		9.24	0.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		268.2			20+ years	Light undergrowth						
T085	Cherry Plum	380	8.5		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Early mature multi-stemmed Cherry Plum on east side of track leading to Walk Barn Farm. Lower crown managed over the track. Unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		4.56	3.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		65.3			10+ years	Bare earth						
T086	Austrian Pine	630	17		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Tall and well formed Black Pine on south side of a vehicle track at wa k farm barn. Much of the crown is browning. Examination of dropped needles confirms Red Band Needle Blight. Although an ostensibly fine tree, further physiological decline is foreseeable. A tree with slightly impaired condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		7.56	6.5		EM	Moderate						
Yes		179.6			20+ years	Bare earth						
T087	Norway Maple	330	10		Low	N4, E4, S4, W4	Semi mature Norway Maple located south of a vehicle track at Walk Barn Farm. Specimen features crossing and rubbing stems, which will likely hamper ideal growth and development. Physiologically healthy. Individually an unremarkable specimen of limited merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		3.96	3.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		49.3			20+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T088	Norway Maple	220	7.5		Low	N3, E3, S3, W3	Semi mature Norway Maple located south of a vehicle track at Walk Barn Farm. Specimen comprises two principal stems from a bark included ground level union and two suckers. Poorly formed and unlikely to reach full potential. Structural condition is fair to poor. Physiologically healthy.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.64	2.5		SM	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
T089	Hawthorn	180	3.5		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Multi-stemmed form. Low value and little merit.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.16	0.5		SM	High						
Yes		14.7			10+ years	Bare earth						
W001	English Oak, Sycamore, European Lime, Elm Spp, Ash	1150	26.3		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mixed species woodland which is a prominent feature of the area. Larger Oak trees are located on the edge of the woodland. Good landscape and ecological value.	A2	No work required.	4		
		13.8	3		M	High						
Yes		598.3			40+ years	Woodland floor						
W002	Ash, English Oak, Bird Cherry, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut	480	12		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Woodland edge. Mixed species composition. The Ash appear to be infected with Ash Dieback and so their crowns are in decline - some trees are more acutely affected than others. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4		
		5.76	1.5		SM	High						
Yes		104.2			20+ years	Grass, Gravel						
W003	Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam, Ash, Alder, Wild Cherry, English Oak	300	17		High	N4, E4, S4, W4	Woodland that spans the levels change between the fields to the east and west. Many twin stemmed forms with tight stem unions. Standing deadwood from dead or dying trees at a level that is typical. Feature should be thinned if it is to be a long-term feature. Fair form and condition.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		3.6	1		SM	Moderate						
Yes		40.7			20+ years	Woodland floor						
W004	Ash, English Oak, Field Maple, English Elm, Hawthorn	350	13		Moderate	N5, E5, S5, W5	Southern terminus of a woodland belt known as Nuttery Belt. The dominant species are Oak and Ash, with Field Maple, Elm and Hawthorn forming a good understorey. The woodland separates arable fields and contains some game bird shelters. Appears unmanaged, and contains dead trees.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to allow development	0
		4.2	0		SM	High						
Yes		55.4			40+ years	Woodland floor						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
W005	English Oak, Ash, Hornbeam, Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch, English Elm	750	22		High	N10.5, E10.5, S10.5, W10.5	Ancient Woodland known as Foxburrow Woods. Located east of a large arable field. Fine example of an ancient woodland, with historic coppice management evident, many dead, decaying or dying trees within. Many mature specimens and a dense understorey of succession. Limited access prevents full assessment. A feature of material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4		
		9	0		M	High						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Woodland floor						

Appendix C

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham

Surveyed: 11/08/2021

Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G018	Ash, English Oak	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	1
T022	English Oak	Remove Ivy and reinspect.	1
T027	Ash	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	1
T030	Ash	As a minimum, remove the decaying central crown stem to the union above the main union. Remove deadwood over driveway. Consider pollarding the whole tree.	2
H013	English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H014	Hawthorn, English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H015	Blackthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H016	English Elm, Hawthorn, Dog Rose	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H018	English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H019	Ash, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose, Dogwood - native	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H020	English Elm	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H021	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H023	Hawthorn, Field Maple, Sycamore, Hazel, Blackthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H025	Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Box	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H026	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder, Hazel, English Oak	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H027	Hazel, Elm Spp, Hawthorn	Continue annual maintenance.	3
H029	Beech	Continue annual maintenance.	3
T020	White Willow	Fell to ground level.	3

Appendix D

Schedule of Works to Allow Development

SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham

Surveyed: 11/08/2021

Managed By: Alex Garnham

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
A001	Lime Spp, English Oak, Horse Chestnut	Fell to allow development	0
A005	English Oak, Ash, Field Maple, Hawthorn, English Elm	Fell section to allow development	0
A008	English Oak, English Elm, Wych Elm, Hawthorn, Ash	Fell to allow development	0
A009	English Oak, Sessile Oak, Ash, Beech, Sycamore, Hawthorn	Fell to allow development	0
A010	Ash, English Oak, Scots Pine, Beech	Fell to allow development	0
A011	Plum	Fell to allow development	0
A012	Field Maple	Fell to allow development	0
A013	Sweet Chestnut, Red Oak, False Acacia, Beech	Fell to allow development	0
A014	Elm Spp, English Oak, Ash	Fell section to allow development	0
A015	Sycamore, Field Maple, Silver Birch, English Elm	Fell section to allow development	0
G013	Alder	Fell section to allow development	0
G014	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
G015	Hawthorn	Fell to allow development	0
G016	Field Maple	Fell to allow development	0
G017	English Oak	Fell 2 of the 3 trees to allow development	0
G020	Hornbeam, English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
G028	Beech, Red Oak, False Acacia	Fell to allow development	0
H003	Hawthorn	Fell section to allow development	0
H005	Hawthorn	Fell to allow development	0
H006	Hawthorn, Elm Spp	Fell to allow development	0
H007	English Elm	Fell section to allow development	0
H010	Hawthorn	Fell section to allow development	0
H014	Hawthorn, English Elm	Fell to allow development	0

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
H015	Blackthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose	Fell section to allow development	0
H016	English Elm, Hawthorn, Dog Rose	Fell to allow development	0
H017	English Elm, Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Blackthorn	Fell section to allow development	0
H019	Ash, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, English Elm, Dog Rose, Dogwood - native	Fell to allow development	0
H020	English Elm	Fell to allow development	0
H024	Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple, English Elm, Sycamore	Fell section to allow development	0
H026	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elder, Hazel, English Oak	Fell section to allow development	0
H028	Bullace Plum, English Elm, Elder, Hawthorn	Fell section to allow development	0
H030	Blackthorn	Fell to allow development	0
H033	English Elm	Fell to allow development	0
H034	Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn	Fell section to allow development	0
T003	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T009	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T016	Hawthorn	Fell to allow development	0
T017	Alder	Fell to allow development	0
T018	Alder	Fell to allow development	0
T023	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T024	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T033	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T034	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T035	Hornbeam	Fell to allow development	0
T036	Sycamore	Fell to allow development	0
T039	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T040	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T041	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T042	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0

Tree No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T047	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T048	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T049	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T055	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T056	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T057	Field Maple	Fell to allow development	0
T058	English Elm	Fell to allow development	0
T059	Sycamore	Fell to allow development	0
T060	Hawthorn	Fell to allow development	0
T061	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T062	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T063	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T064	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T065	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T066	Ash	Fell to allow development	0
T067	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T069	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T070	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T077	Ash Sp	Fell to allow development	0
T080	Sycamore	Fell to allow development	0
T081	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T082	English Oak	Fell to allow development	0
T084	Beech	Fell to allow development	0
W003	Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam, Ash, Alder, Wild Cherry, English Oak	Fell section to allow development	0
W004	Ash, English Oak, Field Maple, English Elm, Hawthorn	Fell section to allow development	0

Appendix E

Explanatory Notes

Explanatory Notes



Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

No Identifies the tree on the drawing.

Species Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

BS 5837 Main Category Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

Category A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

Category B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

Category C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

Category U - Those trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837 Sub Category Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

Sub Category 1 - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

Sub Category 2 - Mainly landscape qualities;

Sub Category 3 - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

DBH (mm) Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

Age Recorded as one of seven categories:

Y Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

S/M Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

E/M Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

M Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

O/M Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.



D Dead.

Height	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.
Crown Base	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.
Lowest Branch	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.
Life Expectancy	Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories: 1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
Minimum Distance	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).
RPA	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.
Water Demand	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.
Visual Amenity	Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows: Low An inconsequential landscape feature. Moderate Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context. High Item of high visual importance.
Problems/ Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.
Work Required (TS)	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.



Work Required (AIA)

Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.

Priority

This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.

- 1 Urgent – works required immediately;
- 2 Works required within 6 months;
- 3 Works required within 1 year;
- 4 Re-inspect in 12 months,
- 0 Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.



BS 5837:2012 Terms and Definitions

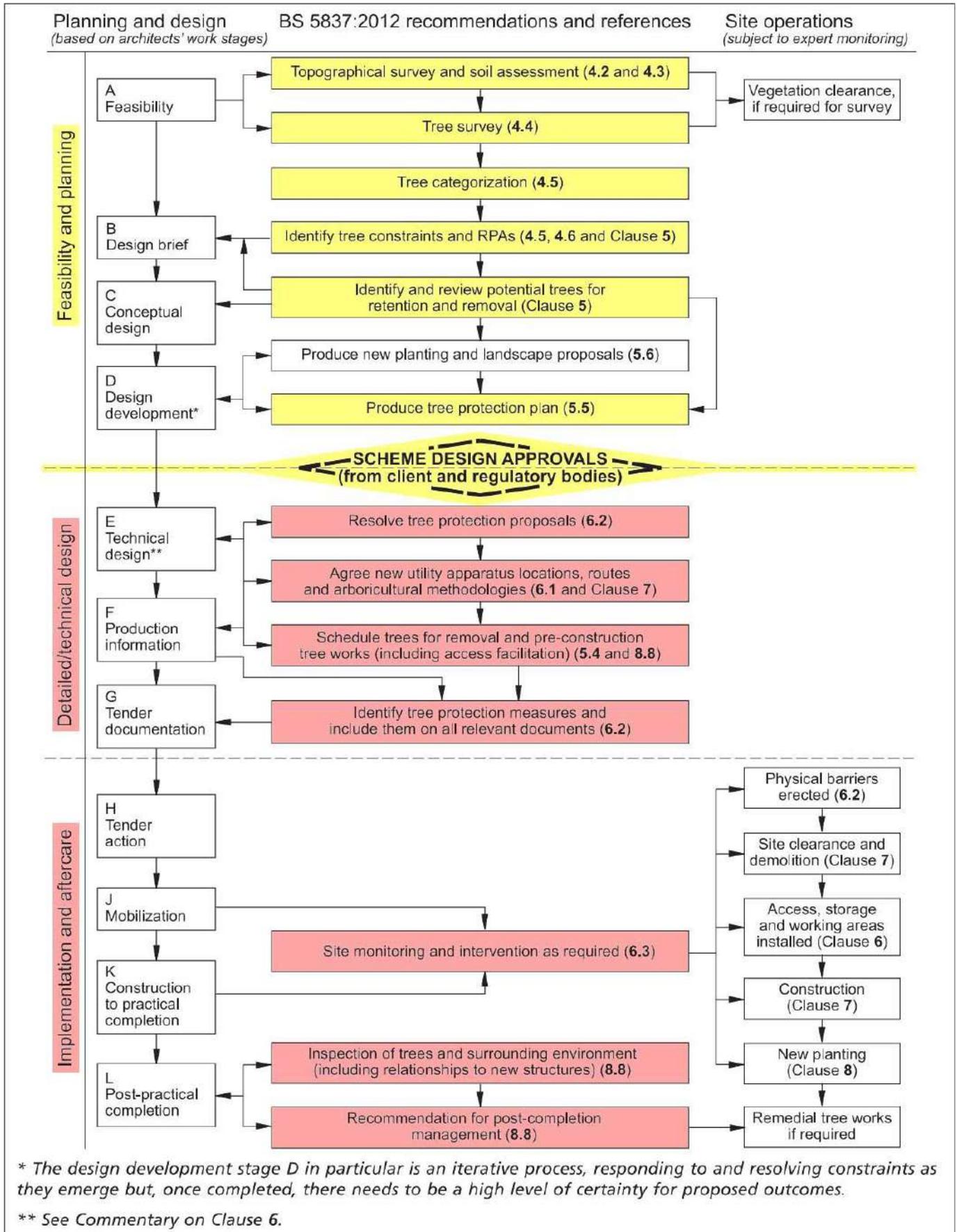
Access Facilitation Pruning	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
Arboricultural Method Statement	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
Arboriculturist	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
Competent Person	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. <i>NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
Construction	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
Construction Exclusion Zone	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Service	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. NOTE - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
Stem	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
Structure	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
Tree Protection Plan	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
Veteran Tree	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. NOTE - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.



Appendix F

Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

Checklist

1 Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

YES
NO

Dormice
 Otters
 Great crested newts
 Sand lizards
 Smooth snakes

2 Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

YES
NO

Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
 Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
 Rivers on which otters might be found
 Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
 Open areas on heathy soils

3 Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.
Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

YES
NO

National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk)
 Local Biological Records Centre
 Local Wildlife Trust
 Other
Specify Other:

4 Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

YES
NO

Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
 Sightings (or echo-location)
 Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
 Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)
Details:

CHECK POINT

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

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

Details

Name of Wood:

Grid Reference:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Area: (ha)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Date of Assessment:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Name of Assessor:

Notes

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

YES
NO

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below
You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6 Whether or not a licence is required...
Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

YES
NO

Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
 Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
 Marked with paint or hazard tape
 Shown on the site plan
Other means:

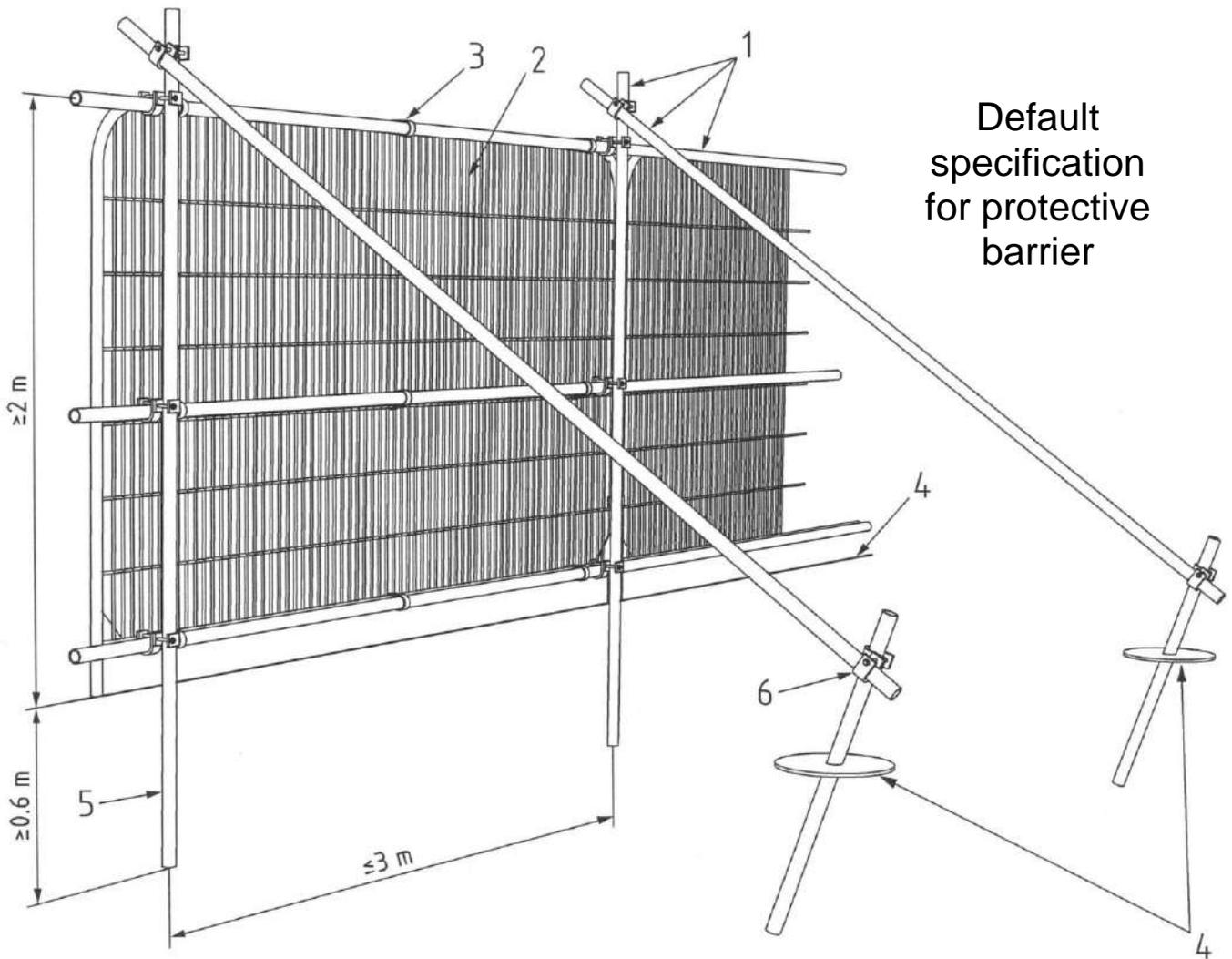
You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

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

YES
NO

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

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

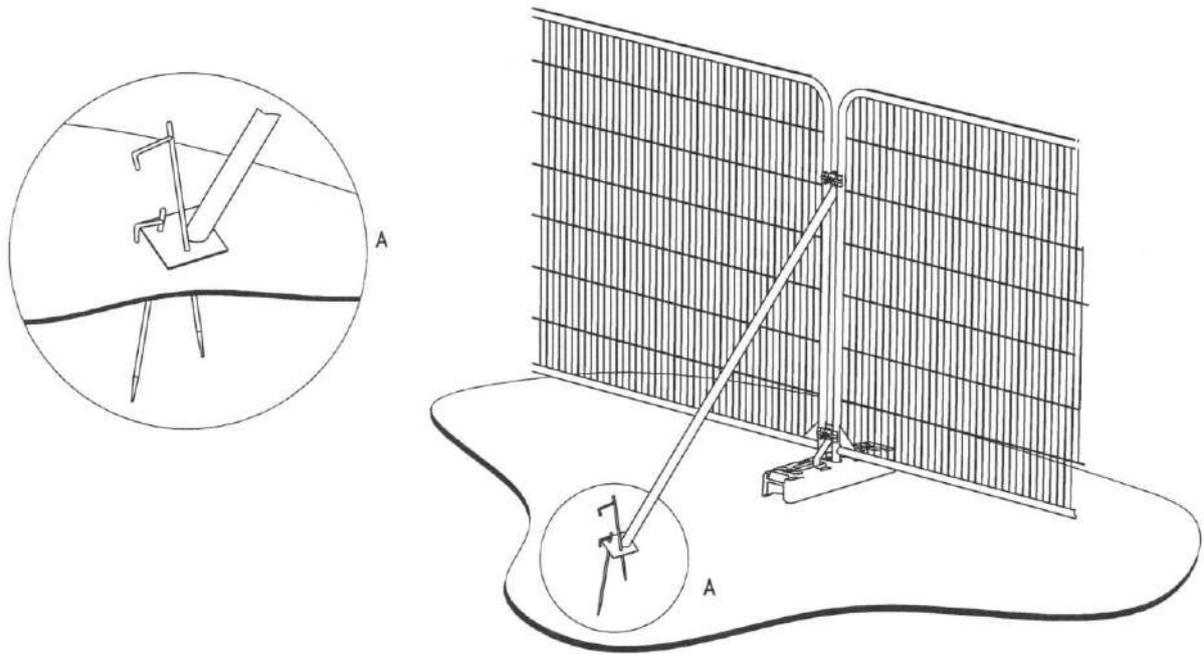


Default
specification
for protective
barrier

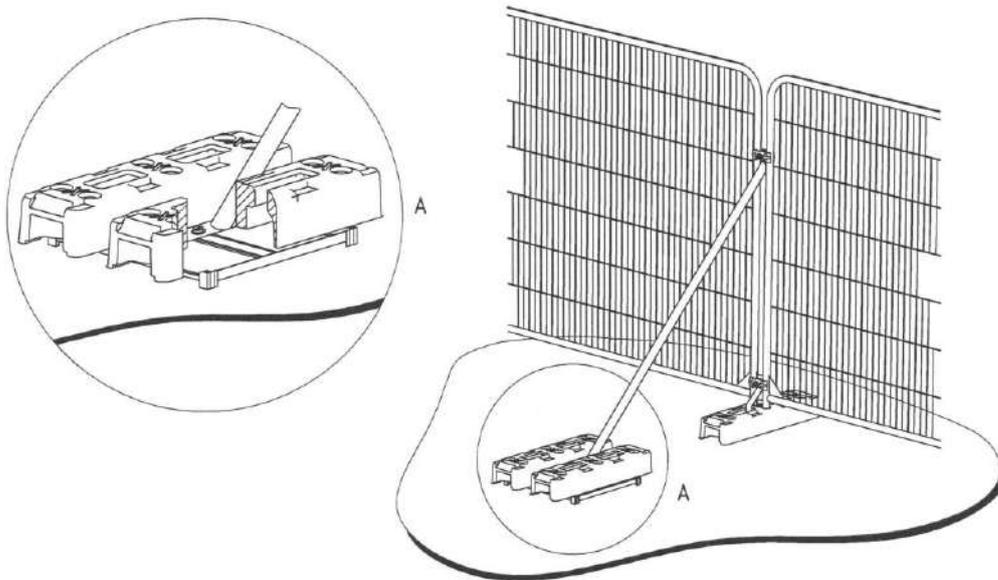
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

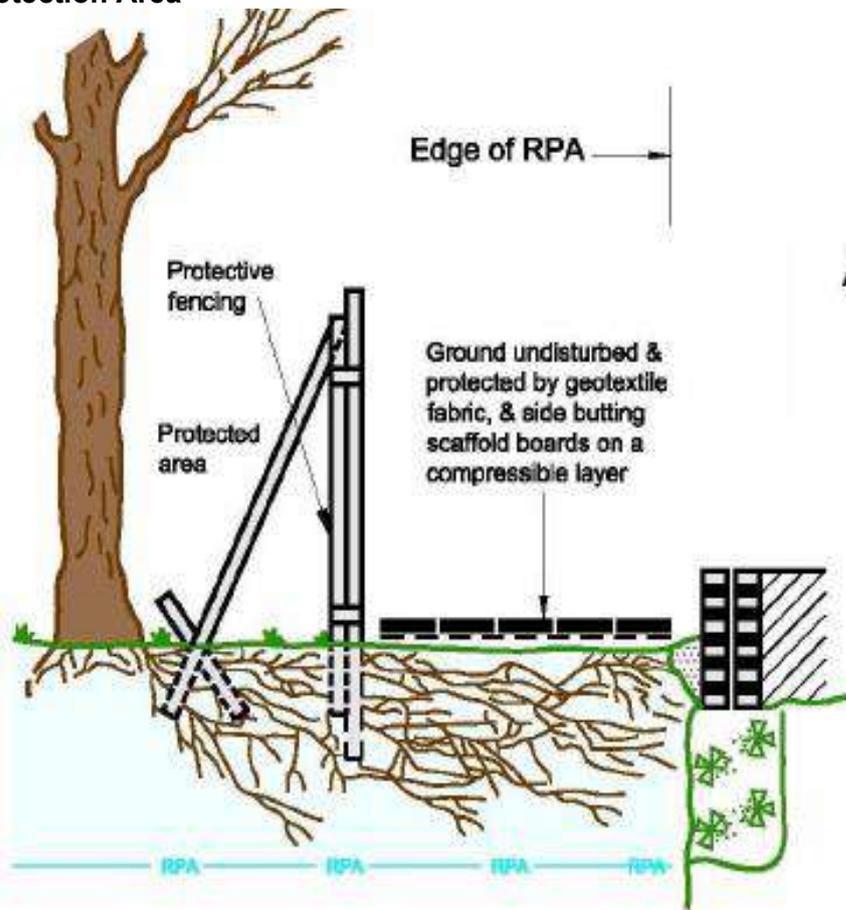


a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



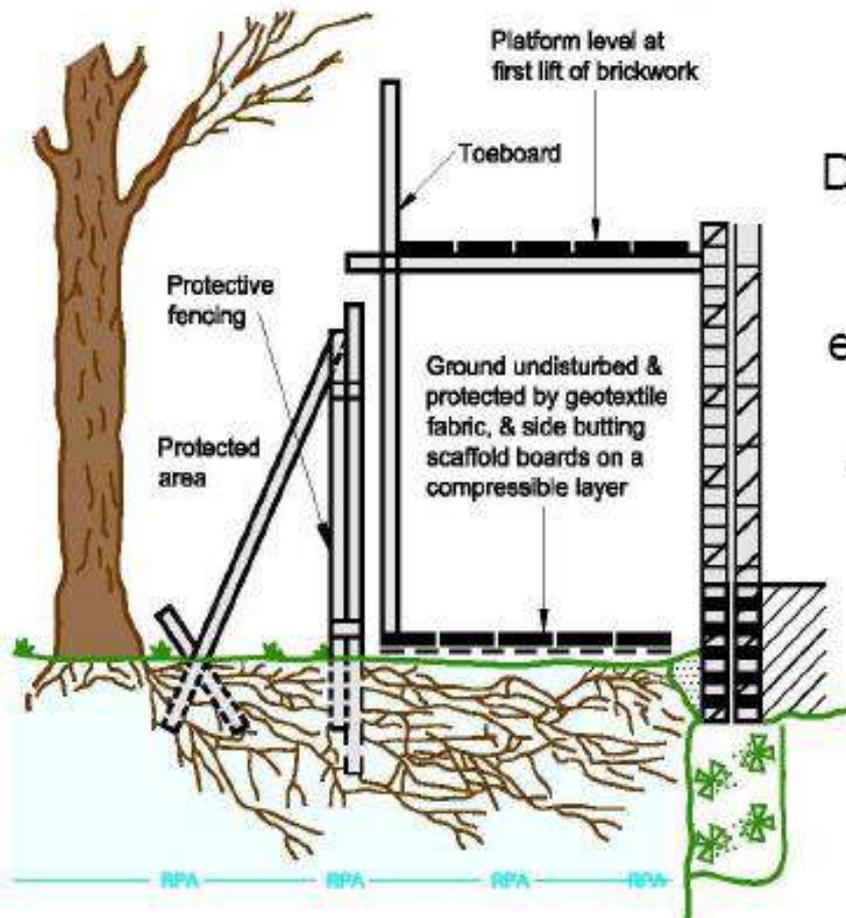
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

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



Appendix No 2.1

Figure 4 –

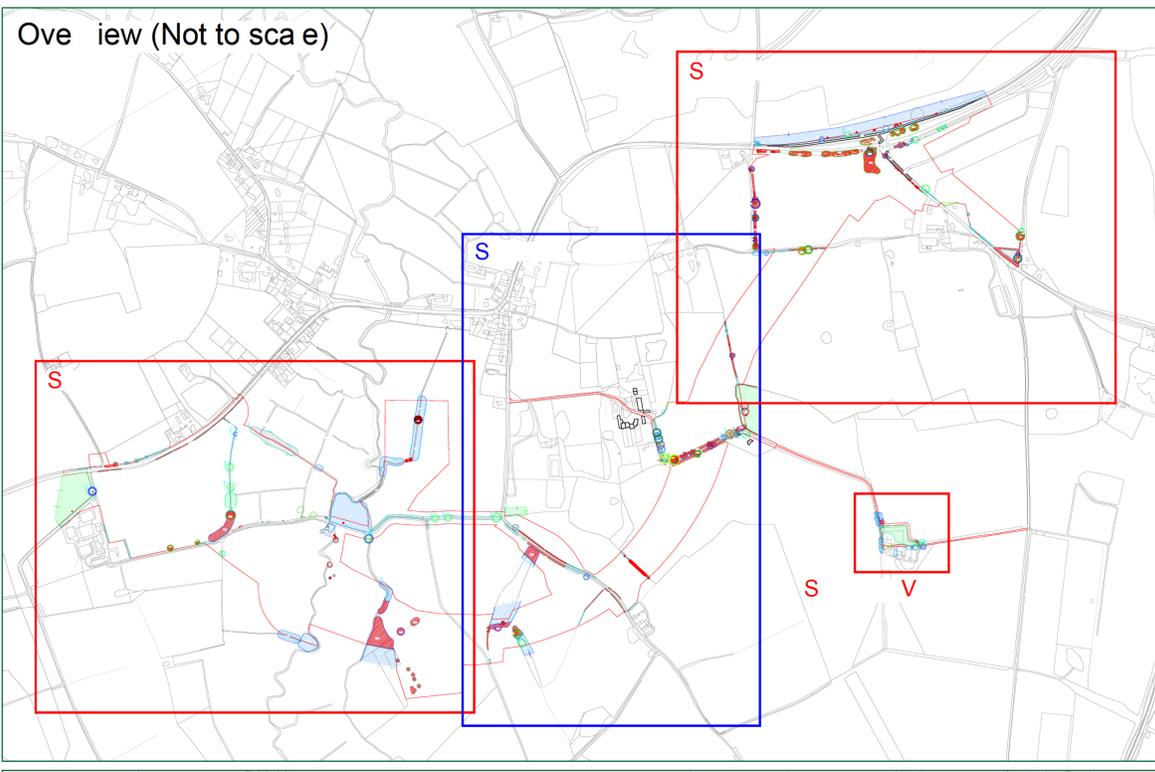


Detail of protective barrier where construction encroaches within BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area (RPA)

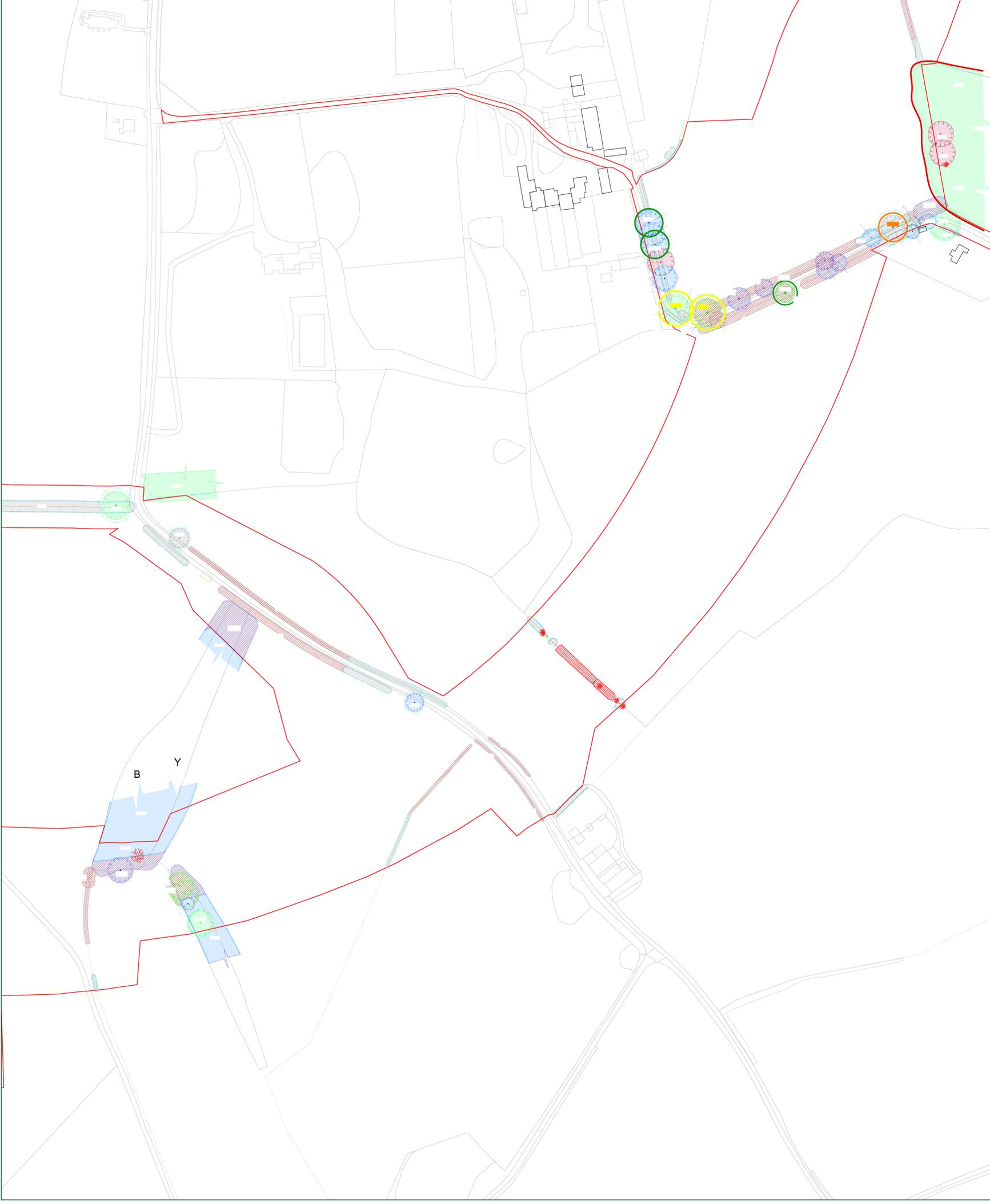
Appendix G

Haydens Drawing

Overview (Not to scale)



Existing Site plan (Sheet 2)



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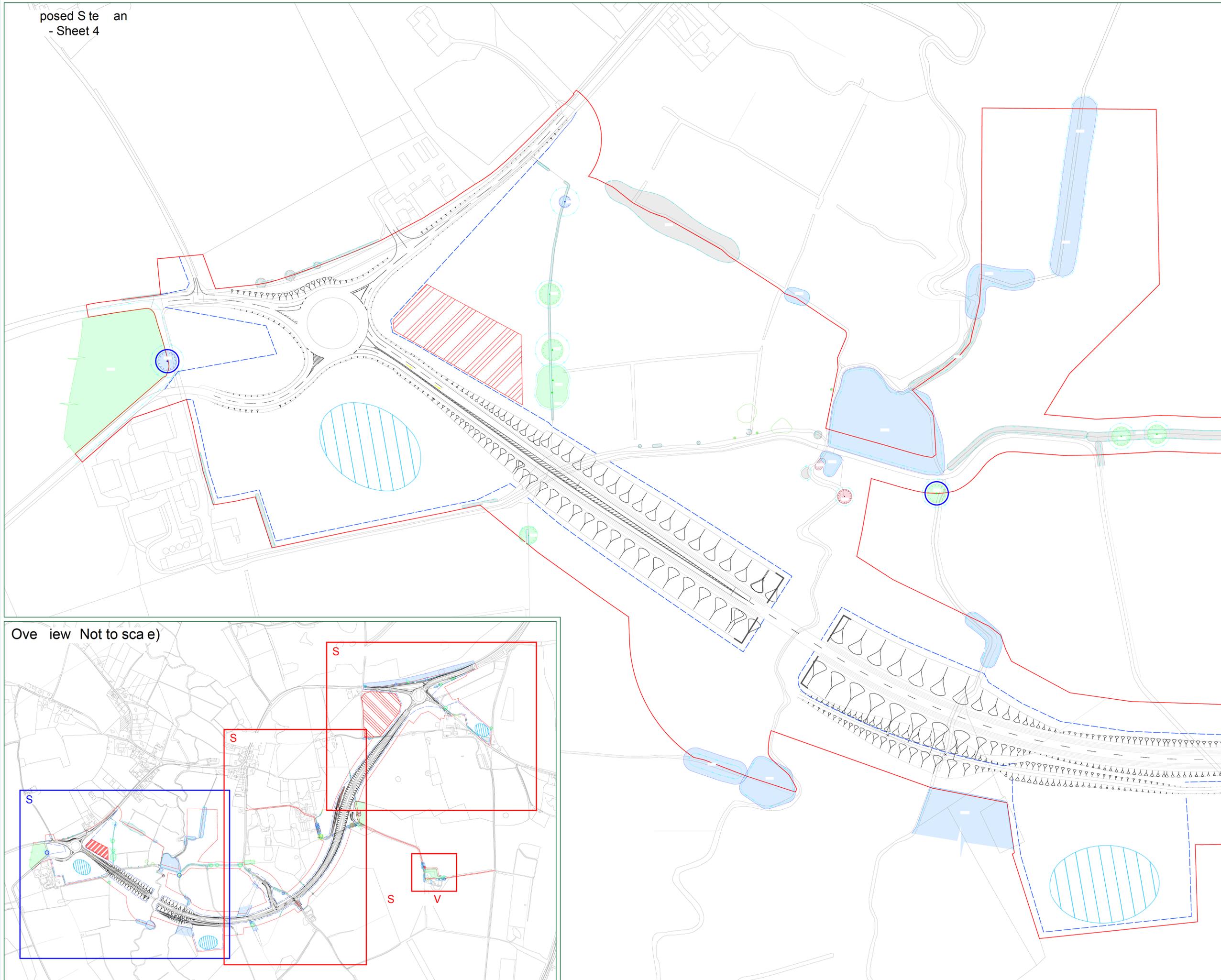


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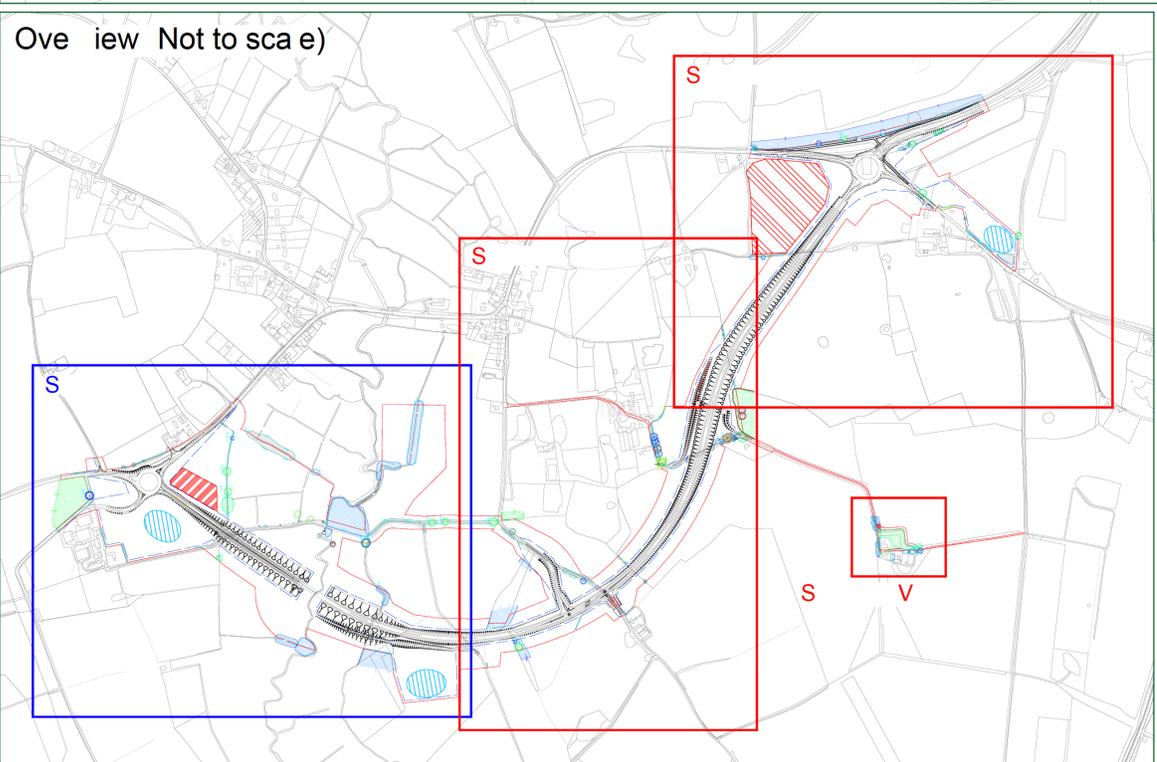
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Overview (Not to scale)



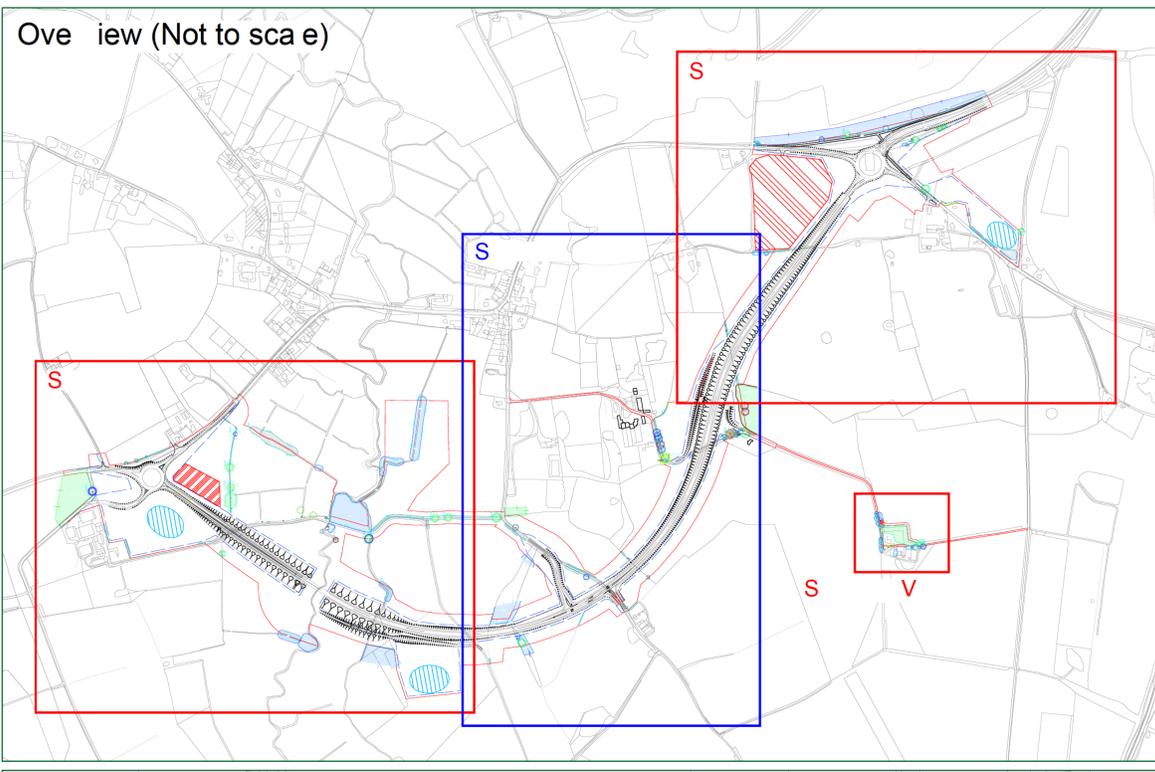
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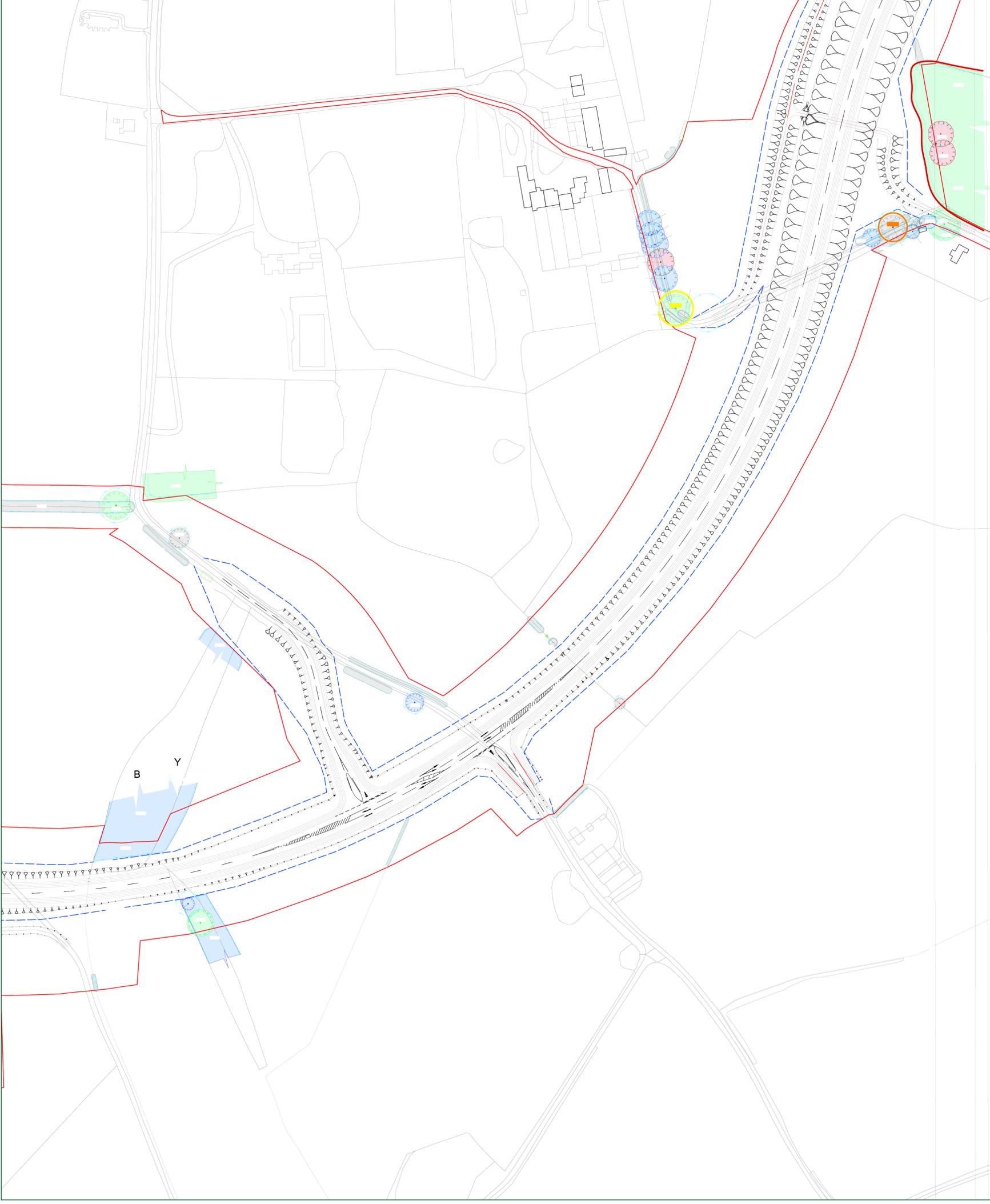
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Arboricultural Consultants

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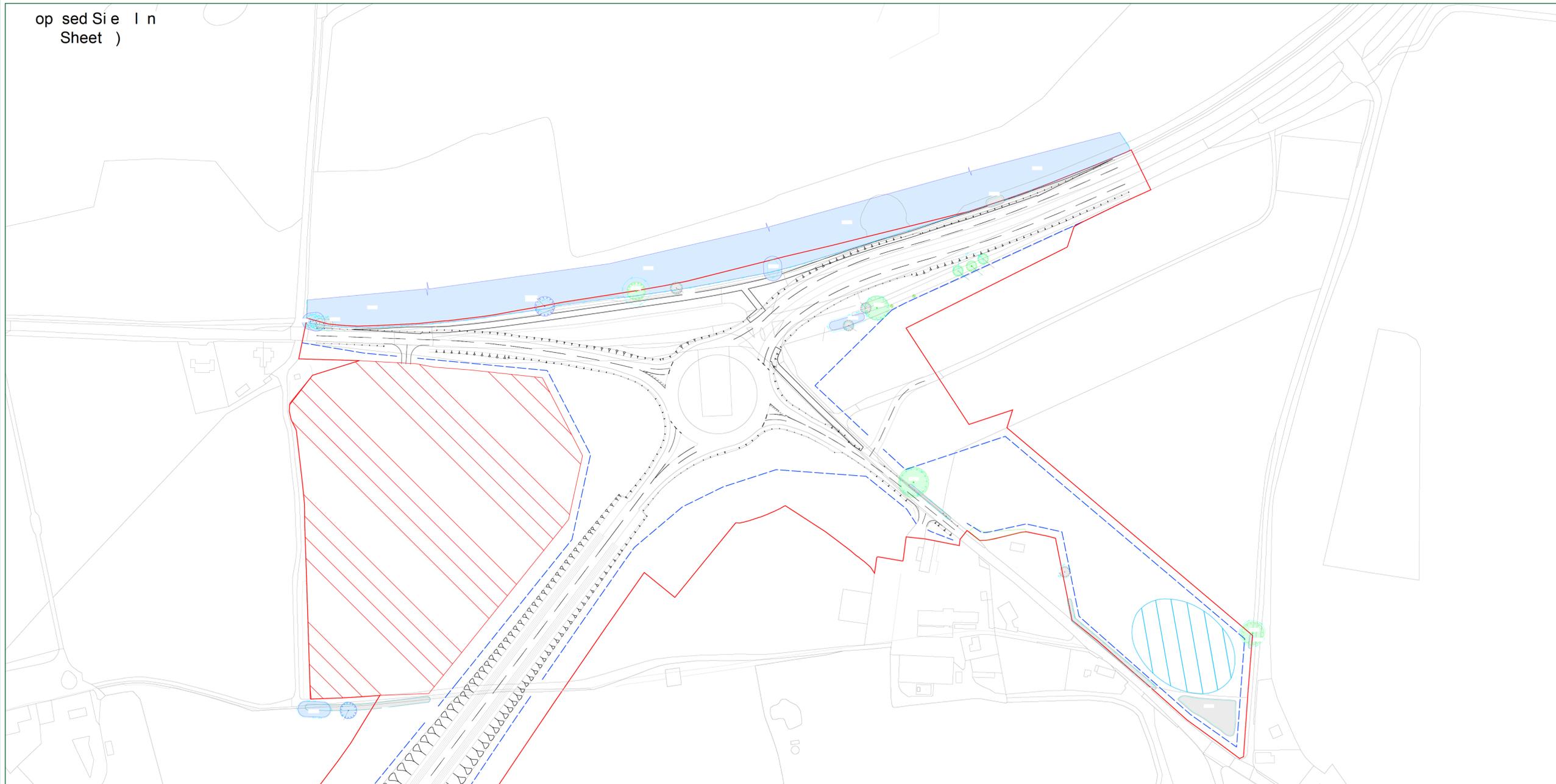


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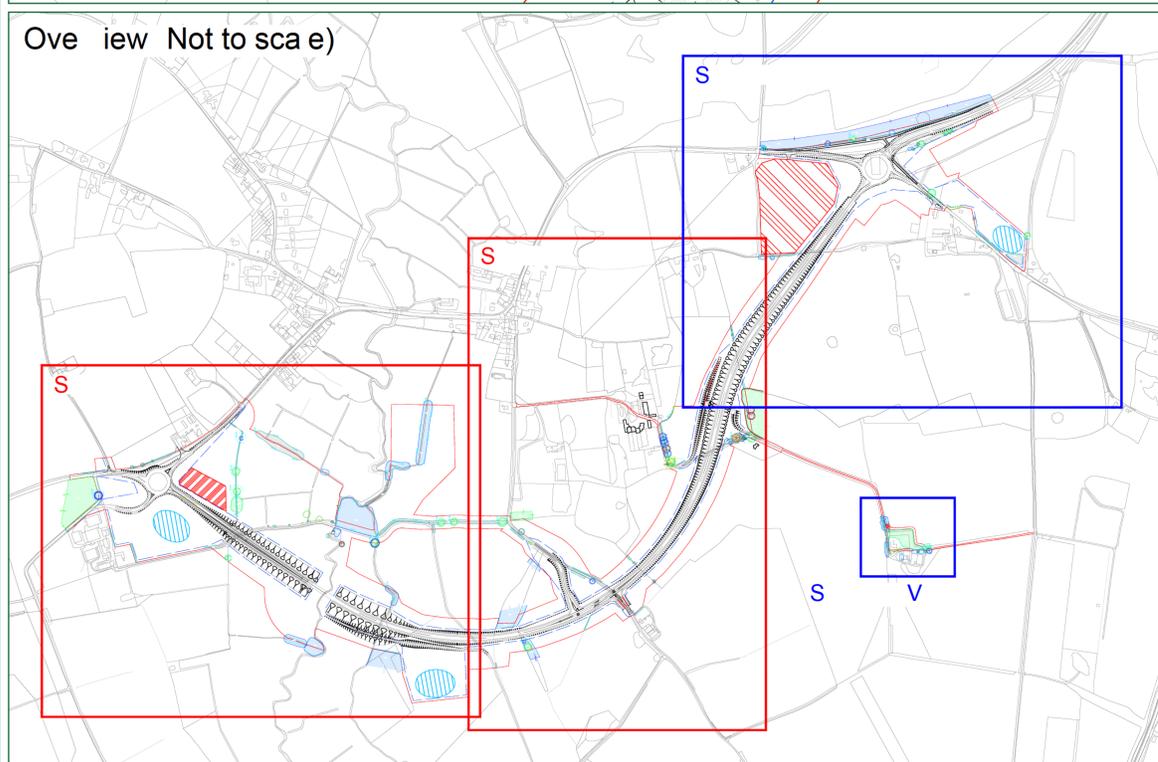
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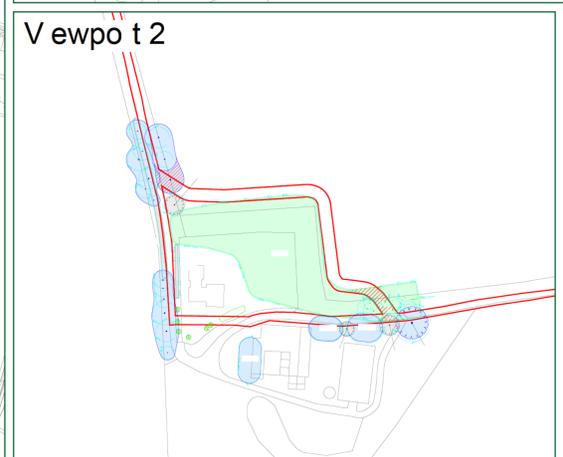
S B
B S Y
S
V B S
0 0 B V
00 0 90



Overview Not to scale)



Viewpoint 2



Y	
B	
S	B
	S

	o	S
	o	S B
	o	S
	o	S
	s	o
	o	S
	v	
	v	

S	
0	0 0 0 0 0 0
S B	
S	Y
S	
V	B
	S
o	oo
	B
o o	o

Appendix H

Schedule of Veteran Trees

SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA) Two Village Bypass, Farnham, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Garnham Date: 11/08/2021
 Managed By: Alex Garnham

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)	
			Min Dist	Crown Base									Lowest Branch
			On site	RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect							SULE
G018	Ash, English Oak	600	19		Moderate	N9.5, E9.5, S9.5, W9.5	Two Ash and one Oak in hedgerow east of a driveway. Dense Ivy coverage and limited access prevents full assessment. Each crown is multi-stemmed from the unions at approx. 4 metres. Broad spreading crowns, with no defined leader. Each tree displays good physiological condition. Structural condition is unknown due to the dense Ivy.	B2	Remove all Ivy and reinspect.	1			
	7.2	3		EM	High								
Yes	162.9			20+ years	Dense undergrowth								
T005	English Oak	1150	26.5		Moderate	N8, E8, S8, W8	Crown retrenchment (growing downwards if deciduous or flattening if conifer). Fruiting bodies consistent with Heart Rot fungi. Stag-head top or large amounts of deadwood (>15cm). Tree has large sections of deadwood in the upper canopy. Appears to be in natural retrenchment. Fungal fruiting body identified on southern aspect at ground level, due to the presence of Ivy unable to access to inspect decay in main stem.	B1	No work required.	4			
	13.8	5		V									
Yes	598.3			20+ years	Woodland floor								
T021	English Oak	1000	11		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Cavities or rot sites. Rough or deeply creviced bark. Unusually large girth for species. Notable tree for veteran status. Old pollard that has been left unmanaged. Decay pockets visible where branches have either failed or been removed. Branch cavity on western aspect at approx. 2.5 metres. Good form and condition.	A3	No work required.	4			
	12	0.5		V	High								
Yes	452.4			40+ years	Dense undergrowth								

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T038	Hornbeam	1000	16.5		Moderate	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Mature Hornbeam located on raised earth bund north of a driveway and south of an arable field. Ostensibly, the specimen is a fine example of a mature Hornbeam. Upon closer inspection however there are some noteworthy features. There is decay evident in the lower stem, particularly on the east side, from ground level and the buttress roots, up to a union at approx. 4.5 metres. Powdery wood is exuding from the open vertical scar. There are dark bleeding striations on some of the crown stems, visible from the driveway to the south. There are multiple branch cavities and a couple of dead stubs in the crown. Physiologically the specimen appears stressed, and displays small, yellowing leaves. Despite the apparent poor physiological health, the crown is complete with foliage, with no obvious areas of dieback. Major surface roots along the top of the bund to the east and west. A veteran tree.	C3	No work required.	4		
		12	4.5		V	Moderate						
Yes		452.4			10+ years	Light undergrowth						
T056	English Oak	1000	11.5		Low	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Oak located in tree belt south of A12 and west of A1094. Specimen features a thick stem with a large woody knuckle, typical of a historic pollard. Above this is a vertical stem and three lateral limbs. The lateral limb on the north east side is completely dead, and has cracked open creating a lengthy cavity. The vertical stem has suffered a breakage with a decay zone or cavity below new live branches. The other lateral limbs all carry live growth. There are numerous dead branches in the crown, as well as Epicormic growth on the branches and stem proper. A veteran tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		12	1.5		V	High						
Yes		452.4			40+ years	Bare earth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T062	English Oak	1250	15.5		Moderate	N10, E10, S10, W10	Mature Oak located on west boundary of an arable field. The specimen is in severe physiological decline, with much of the crown dead, and a secondary crown forming by means of Epicormic growth. No visible symptoms of disease or fungal fruiting bodies, however the bark is peeling off the major branches in the crown. There are two branch cavities visible from the west, and a possible cavity at the base accessible from the south east. Unclear if the decline is terminal or whether the specimen is on the way to being a veteran. For now, a conservative evaluation may list this tree as veteran.	C3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	4		V	High						
Yes		706.9			10+ years	Bare earth						
T063	English Oak	1450	12.5		Moderate	N7, E7, S7, W7	Mature Oak located on west boundary of an arable field. The specimen features a huge open stem hollowing on the south side from ground level to the main union at approx. 3 metres. The inside of the hollow is black and charred, having been on fire at some point. Above the union are two principal stems, each of which has suffered catastrophic failure and have regrown a healthy crown from the torn stubs. There is peeling bark on both principal stems, as well as multiple cavities and splits forming habitat. There is a branch on the north side which has split open, but is still alive and may naturally strengthen. Despite having endured events that would typically result in death, this specimen has not only survived, but has produced a well balanced crown with dense and healthy leaf coverage. The very model of a veteran tree. A tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3.5		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Light undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T069	English Oak	1450	11.5		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature Oak located on south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields. The specimen has a thick stem to approx. 4 metres where it appears to have suffered complete failure and has since regrown a new, broad but flat crown. There is a vertical scar on the north east side from ground level into the union at 4 metres. Visible within the scar, near the apex with the union, are open cavities. It is possible to see through the tree and out the other side. There are other vertical strips of scar tissue on the east and south side, marking a stem hollowing from ground level into the union. One of the crown stems also has a vertical wound but shows good reaction growth. A stem on the west side has split open, but also shows reactive growth. Both carry live portions of the crown. An owl was observed nesting in the tree at the time of inspection. A fine example of a veteran tree, and a tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						
T070	English Oak	1450	112		High	N8, E8, S8, W8	Mature Oak located on south side of a drainage ditch between arable fields. The specimen has a thick stem to approx. 3.5 metres where it appears to have either suffered complete failure and has since regrown a new crown or is an historic pollard. There is an opening at the base, and another on the north face of the union. It is possible that the stem is hollow. The crown comprises five stems. The two largest both have helical open wounds, each showing good reaction growth. There are multiple dead branches in the crown, which are splitting open, creating cavities. Good physiological condition. A veteran tree with material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	3		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Dense undergrowth						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
		RPA (m ²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T081	English Oak	1910	18		High	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Large well balanced tree which exhibits veteran characteristics including a large cavity at approximately 1 metre on the eastern side of the main stem. Fungal fruiting bodies can also be seen on the northern side, believed to be Beef Steak Fungus, <i>Fistulina hepatica</i> . Accumulation of deadwood in the main canopy however given the location not deemed to be a health and safety issue at time of inspection. Provides excellent ecological and landscape value. Ivy covers a large portion of the main union points therefore a full visual inspection of unions cannot be carried out.	A1	No work required.	4	Fell to allow development	0
		15	1.5		V	High						
Yes		706.9			40+ years	Woodland floor						
W005	English Oak, Ash, Hornbeam, Hazel, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch, English Elm	750	22		High	N10.5, E10.5, S10.5, W10.5	Ancient Woodland known as Foxburrow Woods. Located east of a large arable field. Fine example of an ancient woodland, with historic coppice management evident, many dead, decaying or dying trees within. Many mature specimens and a dense understorey of succession. Limited access prevents full assessment. A feature of material conservation value.	A3	No work required.	4		
		9	0		M	High						
Yes		254.5			40+ years	Woodland floor						

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



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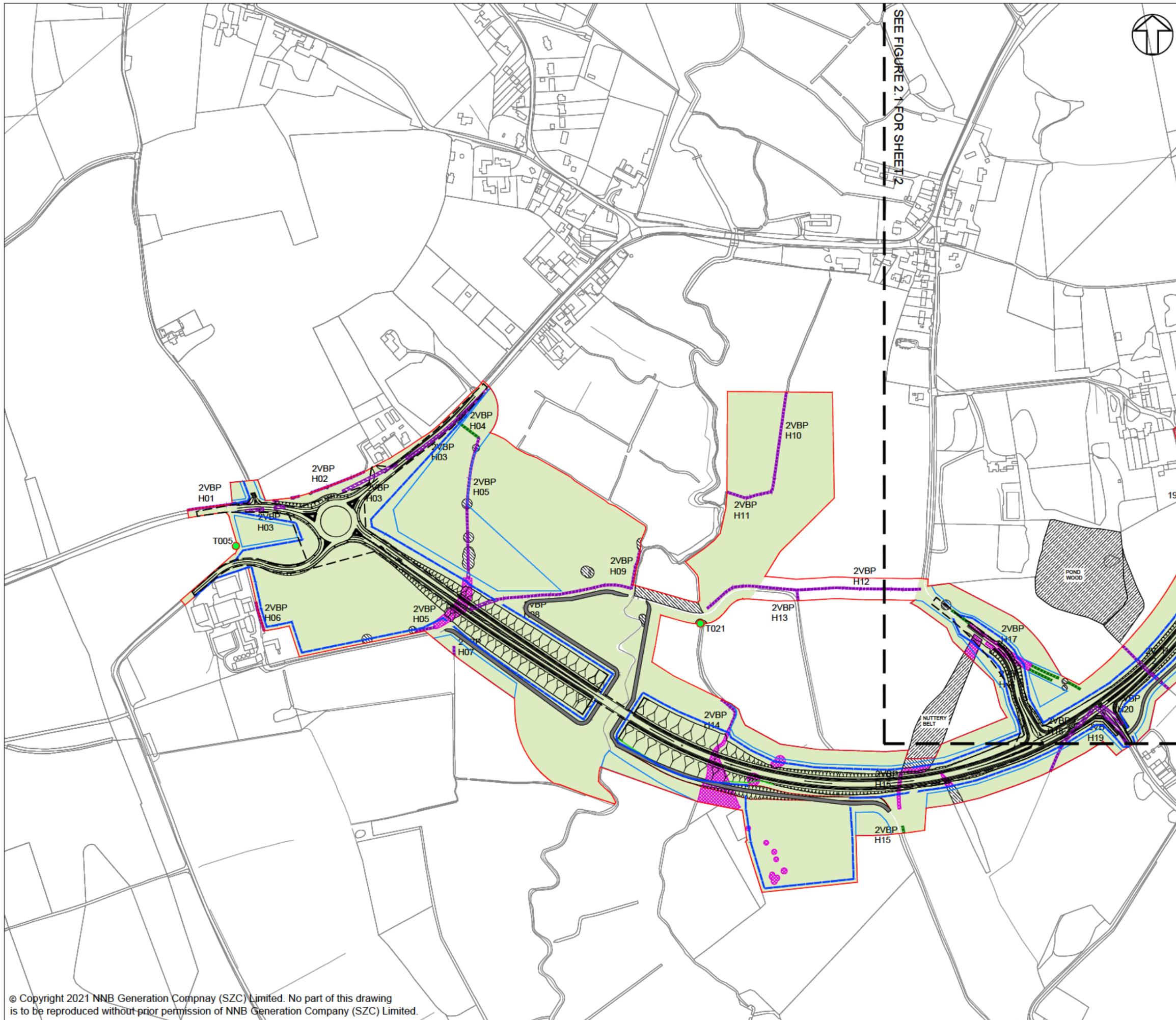


SIZEWELL C PROJECT –
COMMENTS ON EARLIER DEADLINES, SUBSEQUENT
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS TO ISH10-14 AND
COMMENTS ON RESPONSES TO CHANGE REQUEST 19

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

APPENDIX R: FIGURES SHOWING THE LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES (SIZEWELL LINK ROAD AND TWO VILLAGE BYPASS)

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED



NOTES:

- FOR DETAILS OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSSESSION WITHIN ORDER LIMITS REFER TO LAND PLANS.
- THE LOCATIONS OF FEATURES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY. EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.
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- THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SITE VISITS.
- FOR HEDGEROW REFERENCES (H01-H32) PLEASE REFER TO SCHEDULE 21 OF DRAFT DCO (DOC REF 3.1)
- WITHIN THE AREA SHOWN AS 'GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE' NOT EVERYTHING WOULD BE CLEARED. SITE CLEARANCE WOULD BE THE MINIMUM REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS. GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE CONSISTS OF REMOVAL OF OVERGROWN VEGETATION IN VERGES, AND TOPSOIL REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

KEY:

- TWO VILLAGE BYPASS DEVELOPMENT
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PERMANENT BOUNDARY
- - - EXTENT OF WORK No. 11B
- EXTENT OF WORK No. 11C
- HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
- RETAINED HEDGEROW
- RETAINED IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997)
- RETAINED AND ENHANCED TREES AND SHRUBS
- AREA OF GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS WITHIN THE SITE
- VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
- IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997) TO BE REMOVED

- WOODLAND TRUST ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY**
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ● | TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ | TO BE REMOVED | ANCIENT TREE |
| ● | TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ | TO BE REMOVED | VETERAN TREE |
| ● | TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ | TO BE REMOVED | NOTABLE TREE |
- 197480 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 197481 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - NOTABLE TREE TO BE REMOVED
 197482 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - NOTABLE TREE
 207176 - COMMON HORNBEAM - ANCIENT TREE
 207278 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - ANCIENT TREE TO BE REMOVED
 207279 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 210077 - COMMON ASH - VETERAN TREE
 210078 - COMMON SYCAMORE - VETERAN TREE
- NB TREE POSITIONS HAVE BEEN AMENDED FROM THE GRID REFERENCES PROVIDED ON THE ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY TO ENSURE THEY RELATE TO ACTUAL TREE LOCATIONS ON THE GROUND

- OTHER VETERAN TREES IDENTIFIED DURING TREE SURVEY**
- | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| ● | TO BE RETAINED | ● | TO BE REMOVED | VETERAN TREE |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
- T005 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T021 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T056 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T062 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T063 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T081 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

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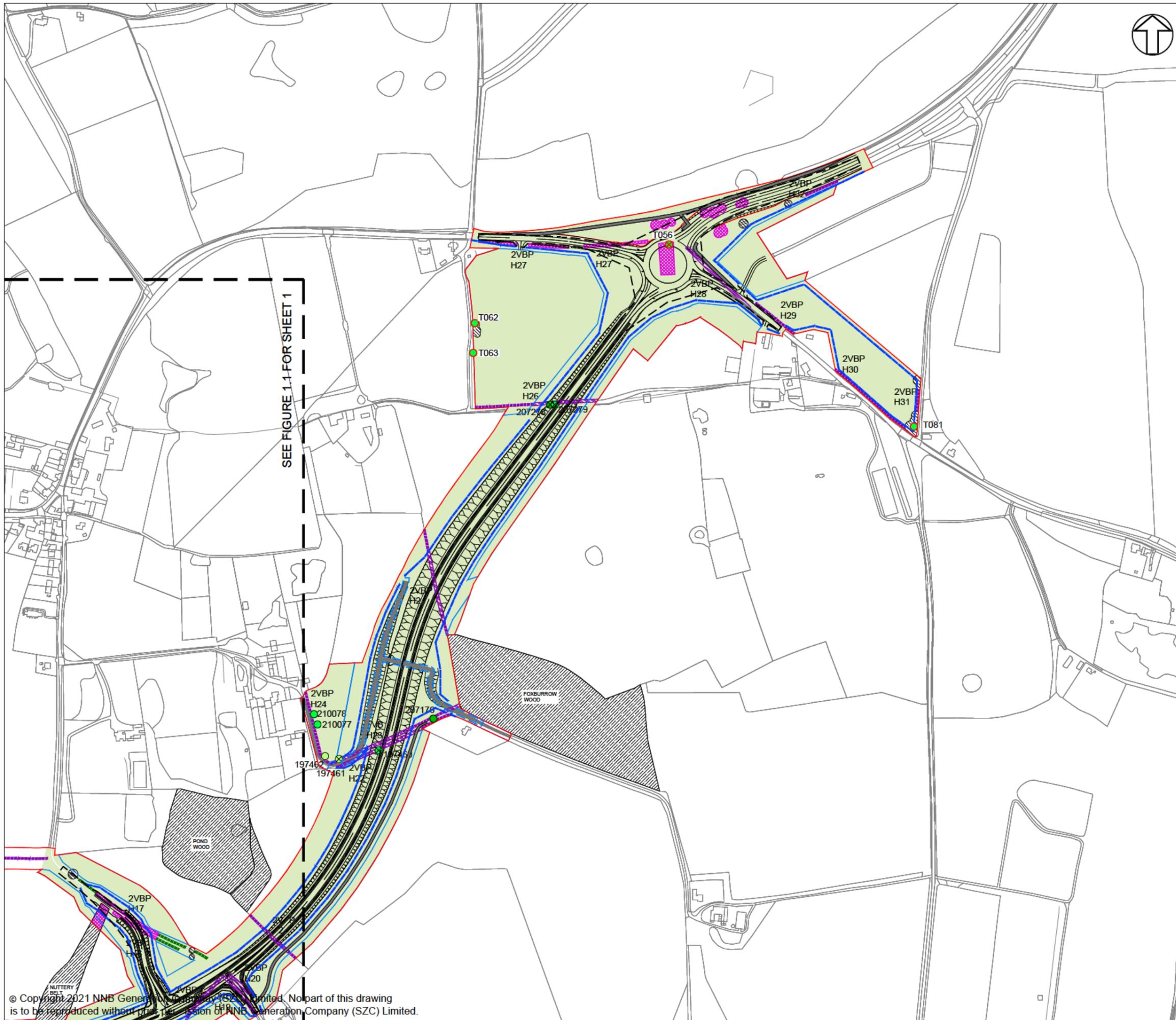
DOCUMENT:
 LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES WITHIN THE TWO VILLAGE BYPASS SITE - DEADLINE 10

DRAWING TITLE:
 TWO VILLAGE BYPASS
 SITE CLEARANCE PLAN
 SHEET 1 OF 2
 ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES ADDED

DRAWING NO.:
 FIGURE 1.1

DATE: OCT 2021 **DRAWN:** J.B. **SCALE:** 1:5000 @ A3 **REVISION:**





SEE FIGURE 1.1 FOR SHEET 1

NOTES:

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KEY:

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 - SITE BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT BOUNDARY
 - - - EXTENT OF WORK No. 11B
 - EXTENT OF WORK No. 11C
 - HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
 - RETAINED HEDGEROW
 - RETAINED IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997)
 - ▨ RETAINED AND ENHANCED TREES AND SHRUBS
 - ▨ AREA OF GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS WITHIN THE SITE
 - ▨ VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
 - ▨ IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997) TO BE REMOVED
- WOODLAND TRUST ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY**
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| ● TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ TO BE REMOVED | ANCIENT TREE |
| ● TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ TO BE REMOVED | VETERAN TREE |
| ● TO BE RETAINED | ⊗ TO BE REMOVED | NOTABLE TREE |
- 197480 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 197481 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - NOTABLE TREE TO BE REMOVED
 197482 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - NOTABLE TREE
 207176 - COMMON HORNBEAM - ANCIENT TREE
 207278 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - ANCIENT TREE TO BE REMOVED
 207279 - PEDUNCULATE OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 210077 - COMMON ASH - VETERAN TREE
 210078 - COMMON SYCAMORE - VETERAN TREE
- NB TREE POSITIONS HAVE BEEN AMENDED FROM THE GRID REFERENCES PROVIDED ON THE ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY TO ENSURE THEY RELATE TO ACTUAL TREE LOCATIONS ON THE GROUND
- OTHER VETERAN TREES IDENTIFIED DURING TREE SURVEY**
- | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| ● TO BE RETAINED | ● TO BE REMOVED | VETERAN TREE |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|--------------|
- T005 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T021 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T056 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T062 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T063 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T081 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE

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DOCUMENT:

LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES WITHIN THE TWO VILLAGE BYPASS SITE - DEADLINE 10

DRAWING TITLE:

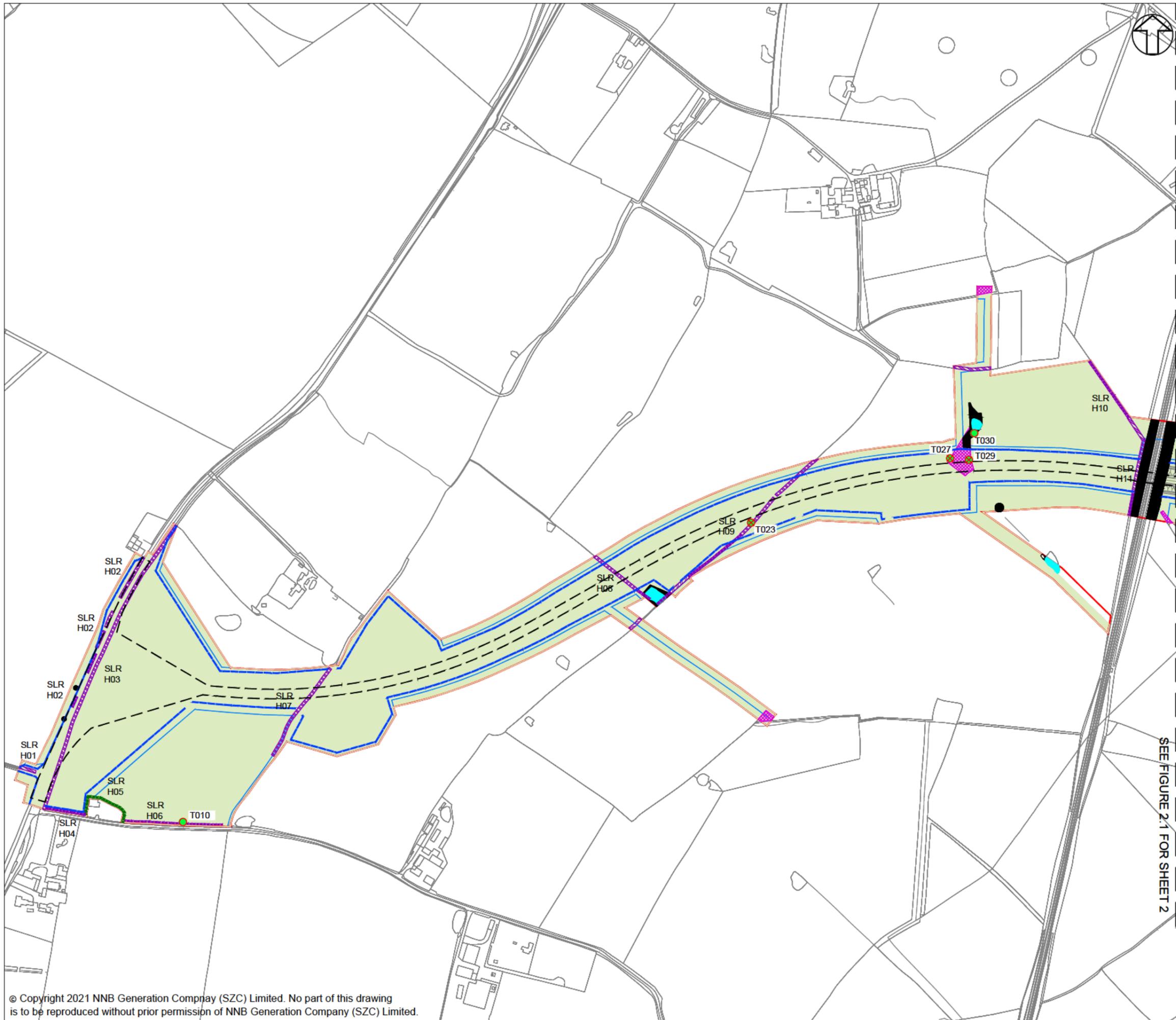
TWO VILLAGE BYPASS SITE CLEARANCE PLAN SHEET 2 OF 2 ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES ADDED

DRAWING NO:

FIGURE 2.1
 DATE: OCT 2021 DRAWN: J.B. SCALE: 1:5000 @ A3 REVISION:

SCALE BAR:





NOTES:

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4. THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SITE VISITS.
5. FOR HEDGEROW REFERENCES (H01-H63) PLEASE REFER TO SCHEDULE 21 OF DRAFT DCO (DOC REF 3.1 (D)).
6. WITHIN THE AREA SHOWN AS 'GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE' NOT EVERYTHING WOULD BE CLEARED. SITE CLEARANCE WOULD BE THE MINIMUM REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS. GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE CONSISTS OF REMOVAL OF OVERGROWN VEGETATION IN VERGES, AND TOPSOIL REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

KEY:

- SIZEWELL LINK ROAD DEVELOPMENT
- SITE BOUNDARY
- PERMANENT BOUNDARY
- EXTENT OF WORK No. 12B
- HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
- RETAINED HEDGEROW
- RETAINED IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997)
- RETAINED AND ENHANCED TREES AND SHRUBS
- RETAINED AND ENHANCED POND
- AREA OF GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS WITHIN THE SITE
- VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
- IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997) TO BE REMOVED
- POND TO BE REMOVED

- WOODLAND TRUST ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
 - 48007 - ASH - VETERAN TREE
 - 48798 - OAK - VETERAN TREE
 - 48678 - OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - 48880 - OAK - VETERAN TREE

NB TREE POSITIONS HAVE BEEN AMENDED FROM THE GRID REFERENCES PROVIDED ON THE ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY TO ENSURE THEY RELATE TO ACTUAL TREE LOCATIONS ON THE GROUND

- OTHER VETERAN TREES IDENTIFIED DURING TREE SURVEY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
 - T010 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 - T023 - ASH - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - T027 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - T029 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 - T030 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 - T119 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE

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DOCUMENT:

LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES WITHIN THE SIZEWELL LINK ROAD SITE - DEADLINE 10

DRAWING TITLE:

SIZEWELL LINK ROAD
SITE CLEARANCE PLAN
SHEET 1 OF 4
ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES ADDED

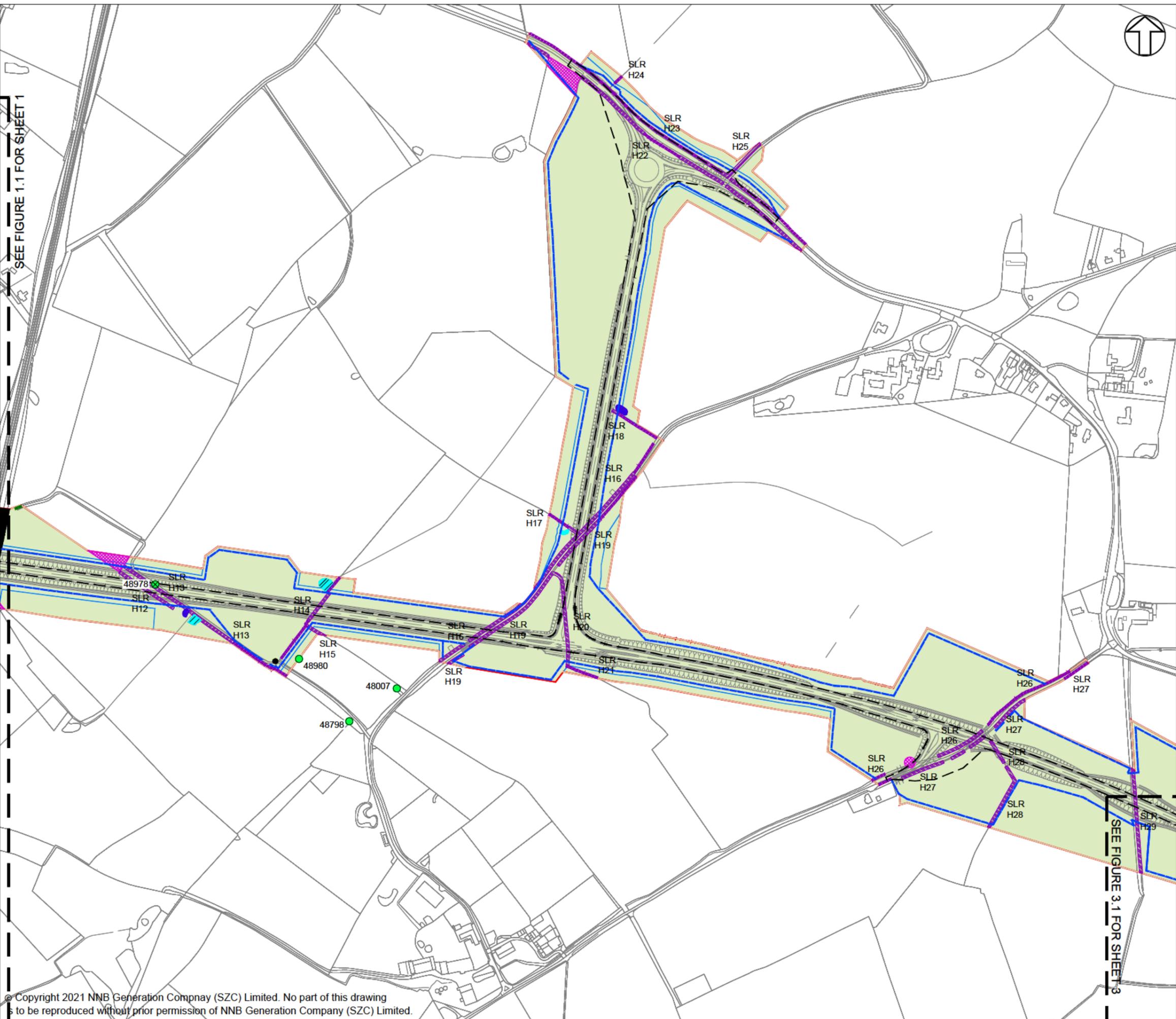
DRAWING NO:

FIGURE 1.1

DATE: OCT 2021 DRAWN: J.B. SCALE: 1:5000 @ A3 REVISION:

SCALE BAR: 0 50 100 150m

SEE FIGURE 2.1 FOR SHEET 2



SEE FIGURE 1.1 FOR SHEET 1

SEE FIGURE 3.1 FOR SHEET 3



- NOTES:**
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- KEY:**
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 - SITE BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT BOUNDARY
 - EXTENT OF WORK No. 12B
 - HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
 - RETAINED HEDGEROW
 - RETAINED IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997)
 - RETAINED AND ENHANCED TREES AND SHRUBS
 - RETAINED AND ENHANCED POND
 - AREA OF GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS WITHIN THE SITE
 - VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
 - IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997) TO BE REMOVED
 - POND TO BE REMOVED
- WOODLAND TRUST ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
- 48007 - ASH - VETERAN TREE
 48798 - OAK - VETERAN TREE
 48978 - OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 48980 - OAK - VETERAN TREE
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- OTHER VETERAN TREES IDENTIFIED DURING TREE SURVEY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
- T010 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T023 - ASH - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T027 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T029 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T030 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T119 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE

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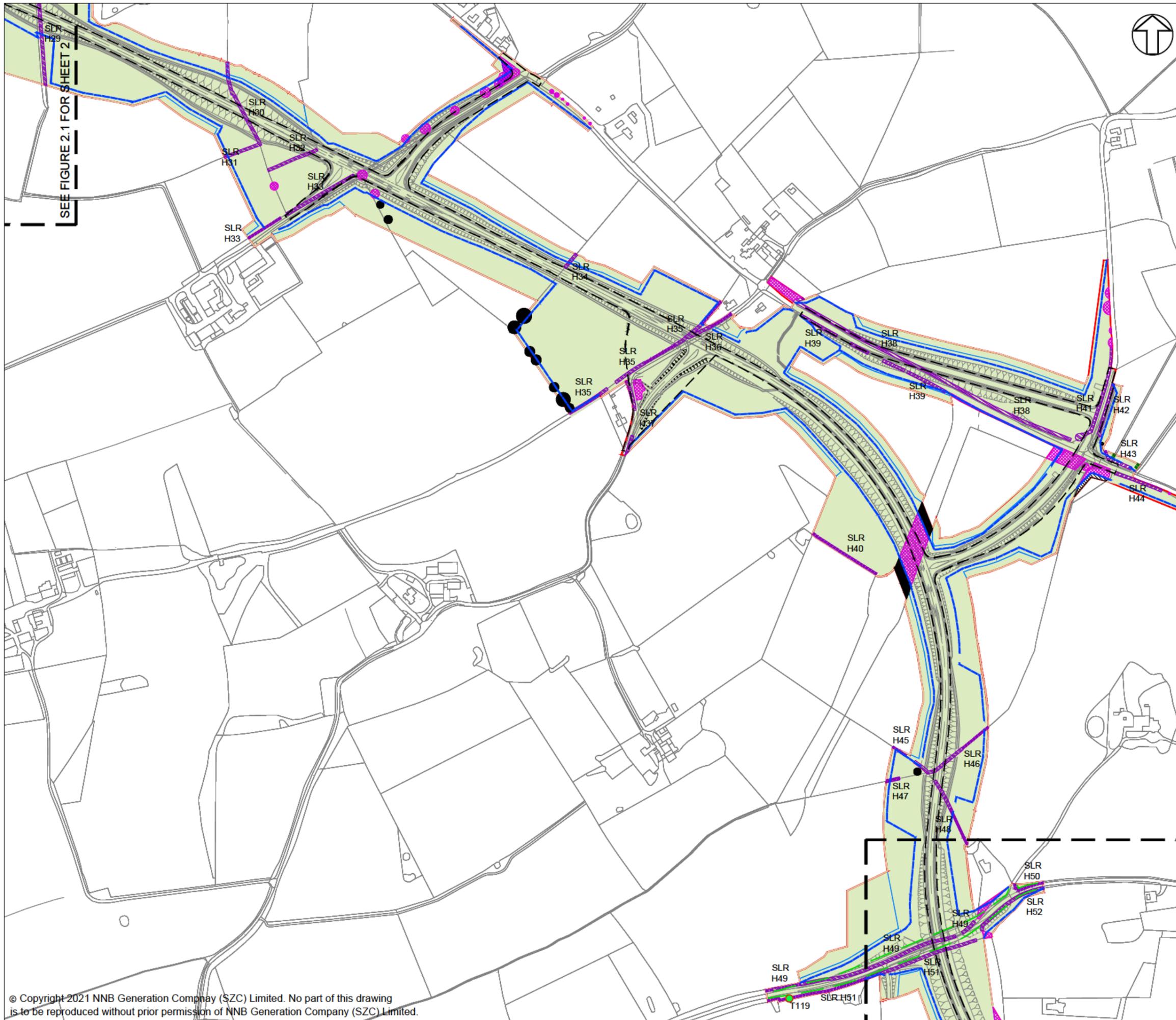
DOCUMENT:
 LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES WITHIN THE SIZEWELL LINK ROAD SITE - DEADLINE 10

DRAWING TITLE:
 SIZEWELL LINK ROAD SITE CLEARANCE PLAN SHEET 2 OF 4 ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES ADDED

DRAWING NO:
 FIGURE 2.1

DATE: OCT 2021 **DRAWN:** J.B. **SCALE:** 1:5000 @ A3 **REVISION:**





SEE FIGURE 2.1 FOR SHEET 2

NOTES:

- FOR DETAILS OF PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY POSSESSION WITHIN ORDER LIMITS REFER TO LAND PLANS.
- THE LOCATIONS OF FEATURES SHOWN ARE INDICATIVE ONLY. EXACT LOCATIONS TO BE CONFIRMED ON SITE.
- ADDITIONAL FEATURES MAY BE PRESENT ON SITE THAT HAVE NOT BEEN IDENTIFIED.
- THIS DRAWING IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND SITE VISITS.
- FOR HEDGEROW REFERENCES (H01-H63) PLEASE REFER TO SCHEDULE 21 OF DRAFT DCO (DOC REF 3.1 (D)).
- WITHIN THE AREA SHOWN AS 'GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE' NOT EVERYTHING WOULD BE CLEARED. SITE CLEARANCE WOULD BE THE MINIMUM REQUIRED TO UNDERTAKE THE WORKS. GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE CONSISTS OF REMOVAL OF OVERGROWN VEGETATION IN VERGES, AND TOPSOIL REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL.

KEY:

- SIZEWELL LINK ROAD DEVELOPMENT
 - SITE BOUNDARY
 - PERMANENT BOUNDARY
 - EXTENT OF WORK No. 12B
 - HIGHWAY BOUNDARY FENCE
 - RETAINED HEDGEROW
 - RETAINED IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997)
 - RETAINED AND ENHANCED TREES AND SHRUBS
 - RETAINED AND ENHANCED POND
 - AREA OF GENERAL SITE CLEARANCE FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKS WITHIN THE SITE
 - VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
 - IMPORTANT HEDGEROW (HEDGEROW REGULATIONS 1997) TO BE REMOVED
 - POND TO BE REMOVED
- WOODLAND TRUST ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
- 48007 - ASH - VETERAN TREE
 48798 - OAK - VETERAN TREE
 48678 - OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 48880 - OAK - VETERAN TREE
- NB TREE POSITIONS HAVE BEEN AMENDED FROM THE GRID REFERENCES PROVIDED ON THE ANCIENT TREE INVENTORY TO ENSURE THEY RELATE TO ACTUAL TREE LOCATIONS ON THE GROUND
- OTHER VETERAN TREES IDENTIFIED DURING TREE SURVEY**
- TO BE RETAINED
 - TO BE REMOVED
 - VETERAN TREE
- T010 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T023 - ASH - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T027 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T029 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE TO BE REMOVED
 T030 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE
 T119 - ENGLISH OAK - VETERAN TREE

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DOCUMENT:
 LOCATION OF VETERAN TREES WITHIN THE SIZEWELL LINK ROAD SITE - DEADLINE 10

DRAWING TITLE:
 SIZEWELL LINK ROAD SITE CLEARANCE PLAN SHEET 3 OF 4 ANCIENT AND VETERAN TREES ADDED

DRAWING NO.:
 FIGURE 3.1

DATE: OCT 2021 **DRAWN:** J.B. **SCALE:** 1:5000 @ A3 **REVISION:**





SIZEWELL C PROJECT –
COMMENTS ON EARLIER DEADLINES, SUBSEQUENT
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS TO ISH10-14 AND
COMMENTS ON RESPONSES TO CHANGE REQUEST 19

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APPENDIX S: RESPONSE TO TOGETHER AGAINST SIZEWELL C ON CHANGE REQUEST 19

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1 RESPONSE TO TOGETHER AGAINST SIZEWELL C

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 This note responds to **Deadline 8: Comments Regarding Change 19 Proposal for Desalination Plant** [[REP8-283](#)]

Table 1.1: SZC Co. Response to TASC on Change Request 19

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
1	<p>In January 2021, EDF published document 6.14, an Environmental Statement Addendum. At Appendix 2.2.D to that document, at Table 1.2 on page 11, the Applicant states, in reference to <i>“Desalination: Installing modular desalination plant on the main development site and abstracting seawater for treatment”</i>:</p> <p><i>“This option...</i></p> <p>Could the Applicant explain why there is now a proposal for the very technology it had previously discounted?</p> <p>Can the Applicant explain what has changed in respect of its assessment regarding the adverse impacts of desalination of seawater and why it now claims that the discharge of brine is acceptable?</p> <p>Will the Applicant publish the original assessment of the impact of desalination which</p>	<p>See Paragraph 1.3.11 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc. Ref. 9.121) and Section 1.2 of Written Submissions arising from Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc Ref 9.122).</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	supported its view in January 2021?	
2	TASC makes the general point that East Anglia is identified as a 'water scarce' area and therefore the long-term, secure provision of large volumes of potable water for infrastructure projects such as SZC cannot be guaranteed and will inevitably have consequences for the availability of potable water to meet existing and predicted domestic, agricultural and business demand.	See entry 2.2 of the final Statement of Common Ground with Northumbrian Water Limited (Doc. Ref. 9.10.2(B)).
3	Anglian Water has commented that East Anglia could face a water shortfall of 30 Ml/day by 2025 and points out that 175,000 new homes are 'set to be built across what is the driest region in the country'. To sanction the construction of such a large and water-intense project as SZC which will create a heavy burden on already stretched water supplies over such a long period of time would appear to be at best questionable and at worst reckless.	See entry 2.2 of the final Statement of Common Ground with Northumbrian Water Limited (Doc. Ref. 9.10.2(B)).
4	TASC believes that the timing, quality and detail of information and the truncated period of time allowed for consultation in respect of this proposed change to the DCO are disappointing, in that the timing is far too late in the process, the level of information detail is poor and the time allowed for consultation on such an 11th hour but	See Paragraph 1.2.9 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc. Ref. 9.121).

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	significant and major addition to the DCO once again puts objectors to the development of SZC at a considerable disadvantage.	
5	EdF has known for at least a decade that its proposed SZC development would require a vast volume of potable water every day during construction and during operation of the plant. Why has EdF taken so long to announce that it has still not resolved the water strategy issue after many local organisations, including TASC, have been pointing out this absence for over ten years, as shown by a newspaper article from 2010? Is EdF deliberately elongating the DCO process to ensure it has enough time to patch up its documentation to cover its many deficiencies or is hoping to hide this issue in the Rochdale envelope to avoid proper scrutiny? To be so deeply into the DCO process without having a workable potable water strategy is insulting to the inspectorate and to the people of East Suffolk and its district and county councils.	<p>The Applicant began discussions with NWL in 2014 and requested that the demand be included in the 2019 Water Resource Management Plan. NWL decided to not assess this.</p> <p>The Applicant has continued to work closely with NWL.</p> <p>Upon receipt of this WINEP study in July, the Applicant acted swiftly to consult on temporary desalination proposals to meet the project's construction demand.</p>
6	What exactly is the definition of an acceptable water 'strategy'? If it is, as widely accepted, 'a plan to achieve an overall aim' to provide the site with an adequate sustainable water supply, then why has it taken EdF so long to recognise that it	See Paragraph 1.2.9 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc. Ref. 9.121)

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	<p>needed to finalise a strategy and that the one it has arrived at is, at best, an environmentally burdensome stop-gap to buy more time to finalise a plan it should have put to the suppliers, the inspectors, the regulators and to the people of East Suffolk a long time ago?</p>	
7	<p>When did EDF finally accept that the potable water demand could not be supplied by the sources it had assumed would provide it after it had been developing its planning application for a decade or more and after the EA had requested the Applicant's final water supply strategy for several years?</p>	<p>See response to Question 5.</p>
8	<p>At 2.2.4, it is stated that ESW were commissioned to undertake two tasks which can be summarised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to confirm that the supply from the Northern/Central WRZ was sustainable and, - to develop an implementation plan for the transfer main. <p>We then read that interim feedback on the first task indicated, in June 2021, that the SZC demand 'is likely to be sustainable, subject to agreement with the environment Agency and Natural England' and that the transfer main 'may not be fully available until 2026 or later...'</p>	<p>Noted.</p>
9	<p>We can only conclude from these caveated responses that there is no certainty at all about</p>	<p>The Change 19 submission demonstrates that the temporary</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	<p>the sustainability of the volume of supply the Applicant require to construct and operate SZC and that the interim arrangement of a desalination plant must meet the potable water demand for at least 4 years (assuming construction starts in 2022) but possibly for a much longer period of time before the transfer main is in place, all assuming, of course, that the level of demand is, indeed, considered sustainable. If the ESW study shows that the required supply is not sustainable, either the development cannot go ahead, or the 'temporary' desalination plant will become permanent for at least the 12 year duration of the construction period or even indefinitely.</p>	<p>desalination plant is an acceptable way of supplying potable water to the site.</p> <p>Further details regarding the volume of supply are set out in the Water Supply Strategy [REP7-036].</p> <p>Regarding the longer term operational supply, see Paragraph 1.2.3 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc. Ref. 9.121) and the final Statement of Common Ground with Northumbrian Water Limited (Doc. Ref. 9.10.2(B)).</p>
10	<p>Indeed, the incentive to install a permanent desalination plant is given credence by the Electricity Sector of the CCC 6th Carbon Budget⁴ (page 32) which states: 'Freshwater could become scarcer in the future, depending on the level of climate change that takes place. Our scenarios suggest that water could be saved as we transition from a generation mix reliant on nuclear and fossil generation that require water for cooling. Nonetheless, the uptake of electrolyzers could increase overall demand for water. Our scenarios indicate a 10% decrease in water use by 2050,</p>	<p>A permanent desalination plant does not form part of the Development Consent Order application and therefore any grant of the DCO would not authorise its development on a permanent basis.</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	including water use for electrolysis. This is contingent on new nuclear capacity using sea water over freshwater. If this were not the case, water use could increase by 20%.'	
11	Does EdF therefore contemplate the temporary desalination plant becoming a permanent feature or will it withdraw its DCO application should the ESW study indicate that the potable water demand over the construction, operational and decommissioning periods is not sustainable in the short, medium or long term, given the water-scarce nature of East Suffolk and predictions for more severe climate change impacts over coming decades and the unpredictability of rainfall?	See responses to Questions 9 and 10 above.
12	<p>The proposed provision of a 28km new high pressure water mains with associated infrastructure begs many questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How long will the securing of deeds of easement and permissions for the required infrastructure and construction take? • What provisions have been made to engage communities along the route of the pipeline to seek their views on such a development? • What will be the cost (additional to the £20+bn cost of the plant itself)? • What CO2 burden will its construction and operation add 	<p>This would be a matter for the Applicant of that scheme at the appropriate time, Northumbrian Water Limited.</p> <p>A cumulative assessment of the Sizewell transfer main forms part of the Environmental Statement and is provided at [AS-189].</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	to the 6.2m tonnes previously estimated (now estimated as 3.8m tonnes) to be generated by the plant's construction?	
13	The transfer mains 'may not be fully available until 2026 or later'. If it is partially available – a condition that seems possible given the choice of words used – what impact would this have on the need for a desalination plant, its seawater throughput, environmental damage profile and the length of time it would be needed?	The Environmental Statement assumes that the desalination plant would be operational until commissioning works for the power station commence, or until the water demand can be met through a permanent water supply, whichever is the sooner. Commissioning works are expected to commence in 2032.
14	TASC does not give credibility to the claim that ESW has only recently told EdF that balancing water demands between WRZs using existing networks with no net increase in abstraction within the Blyth WRZ was possible. EdF should provide written evidence to substantiate such a claim.	See response to Question 5.
15	Reference paragraphs 2.2.9 & 2.2.10, i) What steps does EdF intend to carry out to collect and store rainwater to supplement its potable water requirement? ii) What is the source of non-potable water to be used for dust suppression, vehicle washing and wheel washing? TASC are concerned that run-off of contaminated/salty water will have adverse impacts on the	See Water Supply Strategy [REP7-036]. Indicative details of the desalination plant are shown at Figure 3D.30 of the Deadline 10 Construction Method Statement (Doc. Ref. 10.3).

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	<p>groundwater and the flora and fauna dependent on high quality groundwater, especially as the plant will be situated near many designated areas.</p> <p>iii) What volume of water will need to be stored on site due to the desalination activities?</p> <p>iv) Paragraph 2.2.10 expresses percentage reductions in potable water but these are meaningless without knowing the quantities involved: please provide the relevant quantities.</p>	
16	<p>TASC are concerned that the desalination plant would not be removed after four years (2.3.4) and that the Applicant, once having incurred the cost of installing the desalination plant, will attempt to avoid the costs associated with the new transfer main by making yet another application for change to keep the desalination plant permanently. What legally binding agreements are proposed to avoid this happening?</p>	<p>See Agenda Item 5 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15 (Doc. Ref. 9.121)</p>
17	<p>When was figure 2.2 (Likely water demand profile during the construction period) constructed: for how long has EdF known about this demand profile?</p>	<p>The water demand profile has been developed throughout the design process. The demand profile has been similar for a number of years with more detail added as the design develops. The profile has taken into account of updates in information, construction methods, programme and learning from HPC. The</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
		Applicant is confident that the water demand presented in the Water Supply Strategy is suitable and robust.
18	Why does the projected demand line on figure 2.2 stop at month 127 when all the evidence points to a construction period of at least twelve years, i.e. to 144 months, and possibly well beyond the 12 year period?	Figure 2-1 of the Water Supply Strategy [REP7-036] covers the period from the start of construction to the hand-over to commissioning. Figures 2-3 cover the commissioning and operational phases. Water demand during the operational phase becomes cyclical and so the full operational period is not shown.
19	At 2.3.2, the consultation document states that, 'desalination is the process of removing salt and other minerals from seawater.' What other minerals will the process remove, apart from salt?	The process will remove up to 40 different minerals and metals in addition to sodium and chloride. The most abundant other minerals being magnesium, sulphate, potassium, calcium and carbon.
20	Regarding 2.3.3, what protections are proposed for the Applicant to be so confident to state that "the desalination and seawater treatment process will also not impact or interact with groundwater or surface water"?	The desalination plant will comply with the Code of Construction Practice (Doc. Ref. 10.2) as per other infrastructure on the main development site.
21	What comprises the non-salt or mineral solids which would require a one HGV-load to be taken off site per day at peak desalination?	The vast majority of the solids removed from site as sludge will be of mineral/inorganic origin. The remainder (<5%) will be of organic origin e.g. from aquatic plant life (algae, microbes, zooplankton etc) and from terrestrial sources (wood, grass, leaves etc).
22	What is EdF's estimation of additional annual fish and other marine biota entrainment, impingement and death caused	See Paragraph 5.3.49 onwards of the Third Shadow HRA Addendum [REP7-279] .

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	by the desalination of seawater from the proposed plant?	
23	The consultation document claims that, 'The relatively low abstraction rates (equivalent to less than 0.09% of the proposed cooling water abstraction once operational) coupled with the intake mitigation would result in negligible losses of fish and invertebrates.' What is meant by 'negligible'?	See Paragraph 5.3.49 onwards of the Third Shadow HRA Addendum [REP7-279].
24	While the abstraction rate is quoted as <1% of the nuclear plant's colling water intake(2.4.15), that still means that 10 million litres a day will pass through the desalination plant's system.	Noted.
25	How will EdF ensure that the radioactive contamination caused by the discharges from SZB will be removed from the water along with salt and 'other minerals'?	<p>Any discharges from Sizewell B are strictly monitored to ensure they are below the discharge limits set out in their environmental permits. These limits are set at a value that ensures that the additional radiological exposure to the members of the public is orders of magnitude less that that received from natural sources, and do not pose an impact to human health or the environment. Simply put the discharges from Sizewell B do not significantly alter the radiological properties of the water in the sea or the surrounding sediment.</p> <p>This is confirmed annually by the the independent monitoring conducted by the Food Standards Agency, Environment Agency, the Northern</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
		<p>Ireland Environment Agency and the Scottish Environment Protection Agency. This is published annually in the Radioactivity in Food and the Environment Reports which are publically available.</p> <p>The independent monitoring measures radioactivity from different parts of the food chain, including for people who live close to nuclear sites and eat locally produced food. The annual report also assesses how much radioactivity people would absorb from authorised radioactive discharges in the environment, for example the air or sea.</p> <p>Monitoring conducted over the last few years has shown no evidence of artificial radioactivity / radioactive contamination in the seawater surrounding Sizewell and as such there is no radioactive contamination to be removed from the seawater.</p>
26	Will the resulting brine generated for disposal contain this radioactive matter?	See response to Question 25.
27	EdF should give evidence for its claim that the seawater processing will not impact or interact with groundwater or surface water. It is clear that the creation of brine and the need to dispose of it will have some sort of environmental impact. EdF should explain how and where this waste product will be dealt with and what environmental consequences will result.	The brine is discharged to the marine environment (seawater). See Section 3.8 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] for more details.

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No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
28	Could EdF confirm or deny that the desalination plant and associated onshore equipment will include an effluent stack?	Both diesel generators will include a stack at 4m above ground level. The desalination plant will not include an effluent stack.
29	If an effluent stack is part of the onshore infrastructure, please advise what materials the gaseous effluent will contain.	See response to Question 28.
30	<p>EdF claim that the slurry created by the desalination process is non-hazardous requiring off-site disposal. Please confirm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • that gaseous emissions which include carbon monoxide (CO), nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), and sulphur dioxide (SO₂) would not be created as part of the process, or, if no such assurance can be given; • how these emissions will be controlled; • that ground water and aquifers would not be harmed by the process and its effluent. 	<p>The desalination process will not give rise to pollutant emissions to air. However, the slurry will have an organic content so degradation of that slurry over time could give rise to methane or formation of odour. The slurry will be stored in tanks while the slurry and dewatered sludge processing will be conducted in a building with air extraction. Odour generation will be minimised through good housekeeping and regular removal of the sludge from the site. The need for any odour control to be employed on the sludge processing plant will be determined and will include carbon filters. Concentrations of any pollutants would be low and no health effects or exceedances of air quality standards would occur. Based on the distances to sensitive receptors and site boundaries and through the use of containment measures no significant effects or nuisance would occur.</p> <p>The treatment plant is self-contained and there is no interaction with groundwater or aquifers</p>
31	2.4.2 indicates that a number of media have been excluded from further assessment in respect of	The desalination plant will be a sealed system as stated and will comply with the Code of Construction Practice (Doc.

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	<p>the impact of the proposed change due to the 'sealed nature of the process'. These excluded media include ground and surface water and flood risk. TASC disagrees with the justification of these exclusions insofar as it is TASC's understanding that chemical, biological, or mineral contaminants used in the desalination process can alter groundwater supplies with the potential to affect crop growth and water quality. The desalination process must be constantly monitored to protect the water supply. Flood risk is also of concern should the site be subject to inundation.</p>	<p>Ref. 10.2).</p> <p>The assessment of flood risk already considered impacts to and from construction activities within the area for the desalination plant. Therefore, there is no material change to drainage proposals, flood risk or water quality impacts identified within the Environmental Statement.</p>
32	<p>TASC also draws attention to the possibility that the intake water, drawn from a water body known to be contaminated with tritiated water, trace elements of heavy metals, chemicals and radioactive material discharged from the EdF 'B' and notional 'C' and 'D' plants, could present problems.</p>	<p>The Applicant is unclear on the reference to "notional" plants.</p> <p>The desalination plant proposal is for a temporary development during the construction stage and prior to commissioning only.</p> <p>See response to Question 25 regarding water discharged from Sizewell B.</p>
33	<p>We therefore request that EdF respond to the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What impacts does EdF predict in terms of the contamination of groundwater supplies? • What monitoring processes are planned to measure the quality of the intake and output water? • Does EdF have a clear understanding of the levels of organic and sedimentary particulates in the water body? If 	<p>SZC Co. review of groundwater is set out in Table 3.1 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030].</p> <p>Potable water generated by the desalination plant will be used for domestic consumption purposes (construction workers). The private water supply will be classified as a Regulation 9 Supply (Large Supply) under The Private Water Supply Regulations 2016,</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	so, please publish those levels and identify and quantify the materials present.	<p>and as such the supply will be regulated by East Suffolk Council.</p> <p>The outfall water will need to be comply with the environmental permit for construction water discharge.</p>
34	It claims (at 2.4.9) that 90 – 99% of the 'loading of most of the substances present in the 40% abstracted seawater would be discharged back to sea as a brine concentrate' but at approximately 1.6 times more salt concentration than seawater. Could the Applicant explain this statement and identify what would comprise the 'loading' and the 'substances' in both the abstracted seawater and the discharged concentrate?	See Table 3.9 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] and the text that follows.
35	6Ml of effluent brine water will be discharged a day (2.3.26). How much salt will this contain by weight, over what area of seabed is it expected to be deposited and with what impact on marine flora and fauna?	<p>The use of a diffuser head will facilitate rapid mixing and plume modelling indicates that salinity would fall to within 1 Practical Salinity Unit above background within approximately 6.76 m - 21.51 m, of the discharge for all tidal states.</p> <p>See BEEMS Technical Report TR552 Cefas Sizewell C Desalination Plant Construction Discharge Assessment Doc. Ref. 6.18(A).</p>
36	Phosphorous can cause algal blooms. How will the Applicant avoid such a consequence?	The peak nitrogen and phosphorus additions from the temporary desalination plant were compared to the daily exchange of water in the tidal

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
		<p>system and the additional nutrient terms were modelled using a combined Phytoplankton and Macroalgae model (CPM).</p> <p>Based on the potential level of change in the summer nutrient loading relative to that exchanged daily across the Greater Sizewell Bay magnitude of impact is low. Further details are set out in the Marine Water Quality and Sediments section of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030].</p>
37	How much material will need to be dredged?	As set out in the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] , a capital dredge of 1,845m ³ assumed to be from the seaward flank of the outer longshore bar as a worst case, with local disposal of dredge spoil (500m distant).
38	How would the discharge affect bathing water quality in the immediate area of the outfall and in what radius of the outfall would quality be impaired for bathing safety?	<p>The outfall diffuser head will be approximately 385m seaward of the temporary Hard Coastal Defence Feature, much further out to sea than typical bathing distances. The diffuser head facilitates rapid mixing to within 1 practical salinity unit within approximately 6-10m of the diffuser.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the fact that this area is not a designated bathing water, SZC Co. does not consider bathing water will be affected.</p>
39	The consultation document claims that the proposed change would not alter the impacts of the proposed development with regard to (interalia) climate change and radiological	See Table 3.1 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] .

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	effects. TASC disagrees with this statement and asks EdF to justify such a claim.	
40	'Changes in suspended sediments associated with these activities (installation of intake heads and diffuser outfall) are anticipated to be comparable to previous assessments in the Environmental Statement which were predicted to be short-lived and not significant for water quality relative to natural variation.' On what grounds does EdF make such a claim and what would the consequences be in such anticipation was shown to be wrong?	The intake and outfall heads are comparably sized and the outfall has a lower discharge than the previously assessed nearshore outfalls. Therefore, their impact extent and change magnitude will be comparable to the environmental assessment for the Combined Drainage Outfall (CDO) and Fish Recovery and Return systems. As the setting is identical for the desalination outfall, its impacts cannot exceed those of the previously assessed structures. The desalination intake is also in a very similar environment, but as it is c. 100 m further seaward of the outer bar and outside of the main longshore transport corridor, its potential to affect sediment transport and the bar receptor element is less than the CDO. The effects of the desalination heads are assessed as Negligible, Not Significant for all related components and activities.
41	2.4.11 is an interesting paragraph: 'The brine discharge from the desalination process would contain higher concentrations of naturally occurring metals and trace elements present in natural seawater. A preliminary H1 screening assessment indicates that the small volume discharge may exceed screening thresholds for zinc and chromium. Any such effect is likely to be limited close to the point of discharge due to rapid	Noted. See Appendix 3.A of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-033] for the Sizewell C Desalination Plant Construction Discharge H1 type Assessment. The Fourth ES Addendum concludes that the temporary desalination plant does not change the conclusions of the ES, as updated by the subsequent ES Addenda. The temporary desalination plant would not introduce any new or materially different likely significant effects.

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	<p>mixing. The discharge rate and the magnitude of the zinc and chromium concentrations for the desalination concentrate are similar to those for assessments made for other construction discharges which were assessed as not significant. More detailed modelling will be undertaken as part of a H1 type assessment to confirm effects on marine water quality.' (emphasis added)</p>	
42	<p>By how much does EdF estimate that the screening thresholds for zinc and chromium may be exceeded? What degree of likelihood does EdF ascribe to the limiting of effects of such exceeding of thresholds close to the point of discharge and should not the 'more detailed modelling to confirm effects on marine water quality' be carried out before the development is considered for approval rather than after the event?</p>	<p>The more detailed modelling has already been undertaken. Details of exceedences are set out in Appendix 3.A of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-033].</p> <p>See response to Question 41.</p>
43	<p>What would be the consequences of such dredging in respect of re-suspending radioactive, chemical and heavy metal contaminants into the water body and/or into the atmosphere through sea spray aerosols?</p>	<p>As part of ES Volume 2, Chapter 25 [APP-340], a radiological impact assessment was undertaken in relation to dredging of any sediment around the Sizewell area. This assessment was undertaken following an internationally accepted methodology and included an assessment of re-suspending radioactive contaminants through pathways such as sea-spray.</p>

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
		<p>The results showed that the impact from dredging are so low that the sediment is not classed as radioactive under law and that the small level of exposure to radiation from the sediment is far below the threshold requiring a more detailed assessment or even close to approaching a radiation dose that could impact human health or the environment.</p> <p>Table 3.1 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] confirms the findings of the ES are unchanged by the temporary desalination plant.</p>
44	What impact would the desalination plant have on noise levels locally during construction and operation?	See Section 3.5 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] .
45	What would be the number of HGVs required to bring to the site the requisite materials for the construction and the requisite number of vehicles to remove effluent 'off site'?	Notwithstanding the addition of the temporary desalination plant, the project would still be delivered within the Heavy Duty Vehicle (HDV) limits secured in the Construction Traffic Management Plan (CTMP) (Annex K of the Deed of Obligation (Doc Reg 8.17(H)).
46	Is EdF aware that particles are notable concentrators of anthropogenic radioactivity via bioaccumulation or absorption and are likely to be constituents of the effluent stream along with the brine? If so, does EdF intend to pre-treat intake water to remove contaminants, what removal processes will be used and how will contaminated residue be managed?	See response to Question 25.

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
47	2.4.6 says: 'The ES has already recognised uncertainty regarding the resilience of the bar and beach morphology to multiple minor disturbances. The additional effects of the proposed headworks, which are relatively small structures, are therefore likely to be comparable to previous assessments.' (emphasis added). What measure of 'likeliness' does EdF ascribe to the effects of the proposed headworks?	This quote from the consultation document is superseded by the updated Coastal Geomorphology and Hydrodynamics assessment undertaken at Section 3.7 of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-030] .
48	The discharge from the desalination plant would consist of, '...concentrated saline water, increased concentrations of naturally occurring metals as well as added phosphorus and a preliminary H1 screening assessment of the proposed discharges indicates that the small volume discharge may exceed screening thresholds for zinc and chromium'. No mention is made of radioactive particulates. EdF should explain how these will be removed from the discharge.	See response to Question 25. Monitoring conducted over the last few years has shown no evidence of artificial radioactivity / radioactive contamination in the seawater and as such there is no radioactive contamination to be removed from the seawater.
49	'A full assessment will consider the magnitude of saline, trace metal and nutrient discharges in relation to the sensitivity of marine ecology receptors.' Why is this couched in the future tense? Surely, such an assessment should be conducted now and put before consultees as well as the	See response to Question 41. Appendix 3.A of the Fourth ES Addendum [REP7-033] contains the completed Sizewell C Desalination Plant Construction Discharge H1 type Assessment.

No.	TASC question	SZC Co.'s Response
	regulators and the inspectors to allow a comprehensive judgement rather than one based on a future piece of work whose outcome cannot be known at this stage.	
50	The Applicant has stated that there will be no need to increase the number of HGVs as a result of this proposed change even though there will be a considerable number of tanker journeys as well as those for delivery of materials. The implication is that this will cause a delay in the overall SZC project. What is the quantum of the delay anticipated?	<p>See paragraph 1.3.19 of Written Summaries of SZC Co.'s Submissions at Issue Specific Hearing 15.</p> <p>The temporary desalination plant does not result in an extension of the construction programme.</p>



SIZEWELL C PROJECT –
COMMENTS ON EARLIER DEADLINES, SUBSEQUENT
WRITTEN SUBMISSIONS TO ISH10-14 AND
COMMENTS ON RESPONSES TO CHANGE REQUEST 19

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

APPENDIX T: UPDATED SUMMARY OF LANDOWNER ENGAGEMENT ON THE MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE COASTAL FLOOD RISK

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED



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PLATES

None provided.

FIGURES

None provided.

APPENDICES

None provided.

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- 1 **UPDATED SUMMARY OF LANDOWNER ENGAGEMENT ON MAIN DEVELOPMENT SITE COASTAL FLOOD RISK**
 - 1.1 **Main development site – British Energy Generation Limited & EDF Energy Nuclear Generation Limited**
 - 1.1.1 Engagement has been undertaken with those landowners who are impacted to the greatest extent by the flood risk around the Main development site. Terms have been agreed for the freehold acquisition of the significant majority of the land impacted by this increased flood risk. Engagement is ongoing in relation to land where terms for acquisition have not been agreed.
 - 1.2 **Main development site – Additional Landowners**
 - 1.2.1 Engagement is ongoing with all the other landowners affected by the areas of additional flooding, either directly in meetings, or via their agents who have been thoroughly briefed on the extent of the potential additional flooding. Those landowners with whom discussions are progressed directly (in meetings) are unconcerned about the impact of what they see as an imperceptible difference in flooding in extreme events.
 - 1.2.2 The landowners who have expressed these views, appreciate that the additional areas to be flooded in extreme events are contiguous with land that would already be flooded, if a similar event were to happen without the proposed scheme having been built.
 - 1.2.3 Agreements to flood the additional land are not proposed to be documented because the areas of additional flood land are:
 - remote from the red line boundary.
 - imperceptible from the existing flood events.
 - 1.2.4 SZC Co. is awaiting feedback from agents in respect of some of the landowners, but there is regular communication between the parties and SZC Co. will seek to address any concerns. A summary table is provided below in respect of the additional third-party landowners.



SIZEWELL C PROJECT – APPENDIX T:
UPDATED SUMMARY OF LANDOWNER ENGAGEMENT
ON MDS COASTAL FLOOD RISK

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1.3 Main development site – Natural England

- 1.3.1 At the request of the Environment Agency, SZC Co. has engaged with Natural England (NE) in respect to the RSPB's landholding. A report summarising the flood risk impacts was provided to NE on 8 September 2021. A response is awaited.

NOT PROTECTIVELY MARKED

Table 1.1: Summary of landowner engagement on main development site coastal flood risk

Landowner	Engaged	Comments	Briefed	Prior Engagement
Ann Sylvester	Yes	Awaiting feedback from agent or response to letter	Meeting with agent 27th August Plans sent agent 8th September Letter & plans sent 27th September	Yes – SLR land take
David Edward Watson, Middleton	Yes	Awaiting feedback from agent or response to letter	Meeting with agent 27th August Plans sent agent 8th September Letter & plans sent 27th September	No
Emma Louise & Laurence Justin Dowley	Yes	Informed, considered impact insignificant initially, but now confirm they are not content.	Meeting with landowner & agent 3rd September to show plans. Letter & plans sent 27th September Response to letter on 5 th October	Yes – SLR & MDS land take
Cripps Trust Corporation Limited	Yes	As above	As above	Yes – as above
Francis James Winter & Stuart Edward Winter	Yes	Message received from letter advising they consider this the responsibility of the Environment Agency.	Plans sent to agent 8th September (agent already briefed on 3rd September). Letter & plans sent 27th September Response to letter on 1 st October	Yes – RE initial Marsh Harrier site options
John Robert Poll & Karen Poll	Yes	Awaiting feedback from agent or response to letter	Meeting with agent 27th August Plans sent to agent 8th September Letter & plans sent 27th September	Yes – SLR & MDS land take
Nathaniel John Bacon & India Bacon	Yes	Informed, consider impact insignificant. Awaiting response to letter	Meeting with landowner & agent 3rd September to show plans. Letter & plans sent 27th September	Yes – SLR land take & Marsh Harrier site
The RSPB	Yes	RSPB has confirmed agreement with SZC Co. that the increased flood risk is insignificant. See SoCG submitted at Deadline 10 (Doc. Ref. 9.10.24).	Meeting with landowner. Plans and report previously provided 26 August 2021.	Yes – SOCG meetings