



TREE SURVEY - HEALTH & SAFETY

Proj. No 10668	Village Green & Associated Areas, Beyton, Suffolk
Client:	Beyton Parish Council
Date of Report:	05/01/2024

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Terms of Reference

1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by Beyton Parish Council to prepare a Tree Survey for the trees at Village Green & Associated Areas, Beyton, Suffolk.

1.1.2 In accordance with instructions from Beyton Parish Council, this report provides a detailed health and safety audit of all the relevant trees at the site.

1.1.3 The site survey was carried out on the 19th December 2023. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, in relation to their existing environment and the risk they pose to persons and property in the immediate vicinity.

1.1.4 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of the trees in line with the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994).

1.2 Scope of Works

1.2.1 The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.

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

1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, 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 the management of the trees will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work that would remove all the risk of tree related damage.

1.3 Documentation

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction from Tina Newell dated 20th November 2023
- Definition of survey extent



2.0 The Site

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The survey extent is comprised of public open space managed by Beyton Parish Council.

2.2 Soils

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are freely draining sandy Breckland soils.

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

2.3 Statutory Tree Protection

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

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



2.3.2 Felling Licence

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

A Felling Licence is not required in the following instances:

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

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

3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 Each tree on site has been surveyed in sufficient detail to meet the needs of the health and safety audit.
- 3.2 This complies with the methodology devised and practiced by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants on behalf of public and private sectors, and in accordance with the principles laid out in the National Tree Safety Group's Common Sense Risk Management of Trees (2011), conducting detailed inspections of all trees within the surveyable area. The abiding values to which this methodology adheres is one of concentrating resources on areas of greatest risk and highest priority.
- 3.3 In accordance with items 3.1 and 3.2 a total of thirty-six individual trees, sixteen groups of trees, three areas of trees have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T036, G001 – G016 and A001 – A003 respectively.
- 3.4 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of the trees shown on the attached drawing no. 10668-D-TS has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 10668-D-TS provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.



- 3.5 Within the total inspection, a number of the trees and features recorded in the Schedule of Trees require intervention. Of these, the items requiring the **most urgent** action are as follows.

Within six months:

G003	Sever Ivy and reinspect.
G004	Sever Ivy and reinspect.
T011	Sever Ivy and reinspect.
T030	Remove the collapsed section of crown.

- 3.6 Over and above the general and prudent recommendation that all trees are inspected on an annual basis, the following items have been identified as requiring enhanced monitoring to assess any changes in faults and weaknesses etc as detailed in the Schedule of Trees:

T002	Monitor condition of exposed wound annually.
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Recorded within this tree survey are the approximate locations of dead trees of low risk to persons or property. These are denoted on drawing no. 10668-D-TS with a red symbol, as per the drawing key. As there is little health and safety concern with regards to these identified trees, it is to the landowners discretion whether they are removed or left in situ (i.e., for wildlife/habitat purposes).

- 3.7 Details of all proposed tree works together with priorities are given on the attached Schedule of Trees and Schedule of Works.
- 3.8 In order to consider the long-term amenity benefits of the trees at this location, an assessment has been made of the Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) of each tree or landscape feature (to be managed as a unit). This is an estimate based on the visual evidence at the time of inspection, combined with knowledge of the growth habits and characteristics of the species involved, and moderated by any localised site conditions. Clearly this must be treated only as a guide because trees are living organisms which react to macro and micro changes to their environment. Nonetheless, this information can be useful in targeting limited resources to the portions of the site predicted to suffer the earliest degradation. A summary of the SULE of the trees and landscape features at the site is as follows:

Safe & useful life expectancy in excess of 40 years	G004, T004, T005, T006, T013, T014, T023, T029
Safe & useful life expectancy between 20 & 40 years	G001, G003, G006, G007, G009, G010, G012, G013, G015, G016, T007, T008, T009, T010, T011, T015, T017, T019, T020, T022, T024, T026, T027, T028, T031, T032, T033, T034, T035, T036
Safe & useful life expectancy between 10 & 20 years	A001, A002, A003, G002, G005, G008, G011, G014, T001, T002, T003, T012, T016, T018, T021, T025, T030

- 3.9 Several trees have been identified as exhibiting ivy clad stems that inhibited visual inspection during the survey. It is advised that the ivy is removed and the trees be reinspected in the event that defects were being obscured.



- 3.10 Formative pruning would be beneficial for two surveyed specimens: T012 and T025. This should not be considered as high priority health and safety works but not undertaking the recommendations could result in the trees growing with their faults and becoming a problem in the future.
- 3.11 Given the dynamic nature of trees and their environment, the condition of the trees could alter at any time.

4.0 Tree Works

- 4.1 All tree works should be carried out in line with British Standard 3998:2010 – “British Standard Recommendations for Tree Works”.
- 4.2 If the trees proposed for work are included in any statutory protection detailed at item 2.3 (and other than for specified exceptions) no intervention will take place until written permission has been obtained from the relevant authority.
- 4.3 The trees inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to their influence on the site. Where works have been recommended to 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.

5.0 Conclusions

- 5.1 Given all of the above it is considered that the trees discussed within this report are attractive and important visual amenities which provide a variety of benefits including individual aesthetic quality, screening and wildlife habitat. The trees are located within areas of frequent use by the general public and in proximity with highways, and therefore have the potential to cause a serious incident if they suffer sudden or catastrophic structural failure.
- 5.2 Thirty-six individual trees, sixteen groups of trees, three areas of trees have been plotted. Of these, a number of specimens have been identified as requiring surgery or enhanced monitoring (or a combination of both).
- 5.3 The proposed works have been prioritised based on the situation, type and scale of the problem, and the perceived risk of harm/failure. Inevitably, this is a subjective matter, but is based on an amalgamation of knowledge and experience.



6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 As can be seen from the above, a variety of tree surgery and maintenance operations have been identified. These have been prioritised and fully detailed. It is recommended that these works be actioned according to the proposed timescales.
- 6.2 Routine annual inspections should be undertaken to ensure the trees are maintained in as safe a condition as practically possible given the balance between the wildlife habitats, historic importance, landscape value and personal safety. Some trees require enhanced monitoring to ensure their safe retention as detailed at item 3.6 above.
- 6.3 The tree surgery works proposed as part of the Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified health and safety problems, to promote longevity in retained trees, and to consider long-term landscaping implications. 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 its production. 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 is not made available or is 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 limitations placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in this report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

Signed:



January 2024.....

For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited



8.0 References

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9.0 Appendices

Appendix	A	Species List & Tree Problems
Appendix	B	Schedule of Trees
Appendix	C	Schedule of Works
Appendix	D	Explanatory Notes
Appendix	E	Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response
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	1.	European Protected Species and Woodland Operations Checklist (v.4)
Appendix	G	Drawing No 10668-D-TS



Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems


Species List:

Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Apple	<i>Malus sp</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Blackthorn	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>
Cherry	<i>Prunus sp</i>
Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>
Corsican Pine	<i>Pinus nigra ssp. laricio var. Maritime</i>
Crab Apple	<i>Malus sylvestris</i>
Crack Willow	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Elm	<i>Ulmus minor var. vulgaris</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
European Lime	<i>Tilia x europaea</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>
Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Norway Maple	<i>Acer platanoides</i>
Scots Pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Swedish Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus intermedia</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Walnut	<i>Juglans regia</i>
Whitebeam	<i>Sorbus aria</i>
White Willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Willow	<i>Salix sp</i>




Tree Problems:


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

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



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>Phellinus pomaceus</i> (Cushion Fungus)	
Symptoms/damage type and cause:	Fungus causing heart rot to the stems and branches on rosaceous trees. The fungus causes white rot with wood becoming brittle and then later soft.
Consequence:	The consequence will often be a brittle stem fracture, usually near the fruiting body.
Control:	Affected tissues may be removed by pruning where the location of infection allows.
Species affected:	<i>Prunus spp.</i>



Appendix B

Schedule of Trees

TREE SCHEDULE H&S

Village Green & Associated Areas, The Green, Beyton, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner Date: 19/12/2023

Managed By: Alex Turner

TreeNo Tag No	Species	DBH On site	Height Crown Base	Age SULE	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
A001	Elder, Wild Cherry, Holly	150 Yes	7 0	SM 10+ years	N4, E4, S4, W4	Mixed species understorey feature. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
A002	Blackthorn, Cherry Spp	100 Yes	4 0	SM 10+ years	N3, E3, S3, W3	Mixed species understorey feature. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
A003	Field Maple, Cherry Laurel, Hazel	180 Yes	8 0	SM 10+ years	N3, E3, S3, W3	Mixed species roadside feature. No safe access to survey due to road. Estimated dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
G001	Silver Birch	400 Yes	16 1.8	EM 20+ years	N6, E6, S6, W6	Group of five trees. Homogenous crowns. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. No topo positions for stems so location is indicative.	No work required.	4
G002	Swedish Whitebeam, Whitebeam	320 Yes	10 0	EM 10+ years	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Group of three trees. South east specimen exhibits tight twin stemmed union and stem wound on west stem. Fungal pathogen is emerging from exposed wood: possibly Phellinus pomaceus. Otherwise fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
G003	European Lime	800 Yes	18 0	EM 20+ years	N8, E8, S8, W8	Pair of trees growing in proximity to footpath to the south and driveway to the north. Low branches on southern aspect have been cut back to ensure unimpeded access to footpath. The branches have been cut back the minimum amount (mid branch pruning) to establish the clearance so new works will need to be undertaken in the next few years - it might be advisable to undertake crown lifting with the pruning wounds back to the stem for better longevity of access. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Otherwise good form and condition.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
G004	Alder	500 Yes	20 0	EM 40+ years	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Group of three trees. Homogenous crowns. Two trees exhibit Ivy clad stems that inhibit full visual inspection. Otherwise good form and condition.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
G005	Cherry Spp	310 Yes	11 0	EM 10+ years	N5, E5, S5, W5	Group of five multi-stemmed trees growing along bank of stream. Average dimensions provided. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
G006	Ash	600 Yes	21 0	EM 20+ years	N11, E11, S11, W11	Pair of trees growing on bank of stream. Average dimensions provided. Major and minor deadwood in crowns but not considered to be a hazard at present. Unable to assess for Ash Dieback due to tree being out of leaf. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
G007	Crack Willow	250 Yes	11 0	SM 20+ years	N4, E4, S4, W4	Group of four trees growing on edge of stream. Average dimensions provided. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
G008	Wild Cherry	570 Yes	10 0	EM 10+ years	N7, E7, S7, W7	Group of three trees forming homogenous crown. Twin and multi-stemmed forms. Tight unions. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
Tag No		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
G009	White Willow	230	10	SM	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Pair of trees growing on bank of stream. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	20+ years				
G010	White Willow, Hybrid Black Poplar	700	20	EM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Group of four trees growing on edge of stream. Average dimensions provided. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	20+ years				
G011	Hazel, Hawthorn Spp, Wild Cherry, Field Maple	150	11	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Cluster of trees growing on pond bank. Average dimensions provided. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	10+ years				
G012	Beech, Field Maple, Holly, Hawthorn Spp	400	15	SM	N5.5, E5.5, S5.5, W5.5	Mixed species cluster of trees. Mixed age and size. Multi-stemmed specimens. Average dimensions provided. Some trees exhibit evidence of past surgery. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	20+ years				
G013	English Oak, Wild Cherry, Norway Maple	550	17	EM	N8.5, E8.5, S8.5, W8.5	Group of three trees with homogenous canopy. Major and minor deadwood. Individual trees appear typical for species. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	20+ years				
G014	English Elm	150	12	SM	N4, E4, S4, W4	Informal area of trees growing on bank of stream. Average dimensions provided. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	10+ years				
G015	Norway Maple	400	12	EM	N7, E7, S7, W7	Pair of trees with homogenous canopy. Trees appear typical for species and age. Average dimensions provided.	No work required.	4
		Yes	0	20+ years				
G016	Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch	300	16	EM	N6, E6, S6, W6	Mixed species group of trees growing on bank of stream. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Average dimensions provided. Good form and condition.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	3
		Yes	0	20+ years				
T001	Apple Sp	370	8	M	N5, E5, S5, W5	Tree overhanging footpath to the south. South east branch exhibits fungal fruiting body. Historic strimmer damage at stem base. Evidence of past surgery. Otherwise fair form and condition.	Reduce weight in south east limb.	3
0094		Yes	0	10+ years				
T002	Wild Cherry	550	7	M	N5.5, E6, S8, W7.5	Squat form. Tree has lost a major branch on the south aspect at 1.5 metres. Large exposed face of wood. Wound appears stable at present although there is evidence of insect boring activity. Wide crown overhangs footpath to the south.	Monitor condition of exposed wound annually.	3
			0	10+ years				
T003	Wild Cherry	450	9	M	N4.5, E7, S6.5, W4.5	Multi-stemmed form from 1.5 metres. Evidence of past surgery. Crown overhangs footpath to the south. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	10+ years				
T004	English Oak	650	14	SM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Major and minor deadwood in crown but not considered to be a particular hazard. Otherwise good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	40+ years				
T005	English Oak	700	18	EM	N10, E10, S10, W10	Tree growing adjacent to stream. Roots around stem base have become exposed in soil from foot activity. Otherwise no obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	40+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
Tag No		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T006	English Oak	800	18	EM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Tree growing adjacent to stream. Roots around stem base have become exposed in soil from soil erosion. Evidence of past surgery. Potential for root damage to the west: an exposed lump of soil in the ground within 1.5 metres of stem. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	40+ years				
T007	Crack Willow	100	9	Y	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young tree growing next to stream. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T008	White Willow	1000	18	M	N13, E13, S13, W13	Large tree. Clustered union point at 3 metres. Tree growing next to stream. Evidence of past surgery. Piece of hanging deadwood at 8 metres on west aspect in proximity with play equipment.	Remove hanging deadwood on west aspect at 8 metres.	3
0095				0				
T009	Crack Willow	180	10	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Young tree growing next to stream. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T010	White Willow	650	19	EM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Tree growing on edge of stream. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection.	No work required.	4
T011	Sycamore	600	16	EM	N7, E7, S7, W7	Tree growing on edge of stream. Multi-stemmed form from 2 metres. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
T012	Crack Willow	230	11	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Young tree growing next to stream. Three stemmed form from 4 metres. Advise removing smaller stems as part of formative pruning. Fair form and condition.	Formative prune away two smaller codominant stems at 4 metres.	3
0097				0				
T013	Crab Apple - Native	50	3	Y	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young tree becoming established. Stake and tie still in place. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
T014	Hornbeam	60	3.5	Y	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young tree becoming established. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
T015	White Willow	1000	18	M	N13, E13, S13, W13	Large tree. Clustered union point at 4 metres with two codominant stems primarily rising to form crown. Minor deadwood.	No work required.	4
T016	Hybrid Black Poplar	550	10	M	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree has been topped in the past and the current crown extents are measured from the regrowth. Unknown why tree has been topped but the stem does lean towards the road. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
T017	Wild Cherry	550	13	M	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Evidence of past surgery to lift crown. Tree appears typical for species and age.	No work required.	4
T018	Wild Cherry	310	6	EM	N5, E5, S5, W5	Squat form. Multi-stemmed specimen. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
Tag No		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T019	White Willow	400	17	SM	N5, E5, S5, W5	Tree growing on edge of stream. Tree leans towards direction of road before straightening to vertical at 4 metres. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T020	Beech	1200	26	M	N15, E15, S15, W15	Significant tree for locale. Multi-stemmed form from 2 metres. Tight unions. Evidence of past surgery. No obvious visual defects at time of survey. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T021	English Oak	300	11	Y	N2.5, E2.5, S5, W5.5	Tree growing on edge of stream. Crown suppressed by larger neighbouring trees but can grow across the stream without impediment. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	10+ years				
T022	Horse Chestnut	1000	19	M	N9, E9, S9, W9	Large tree in context of site. Evidence of past surgery to lift crown. Multi-stemmed form from 2.5 metres. No obvious visual defects at time of inspection. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T023	Sweet Chestnut	480	11	SM	N6, E6, S6, W6	Evidence of past surgery to lift crown. Tree appears typical for species and age.	No work required.	4
			0	40+ years				
T024	Willow Sp	50	5	Y	N1.5, E1.5, S1.5, W1.5	Young tree becoming established on bank of stream. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T025	Walnut	130	7	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Multi-stemmed form 1 metres with two co-dominant stems - advise removing central stem with smaller stem diameter. Fair form and condition.	Remove central stem with smaller stem diameter.	3
0096			0	10+ years				
T026	Willow Sp	110	12	Y	N2, E2, S2, W2	Young tree becoming established on bank of stream. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T027	Willow Sp	200	13	SM	N3, E3, S3, W3	Tree becoming established on bank of stream. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T028	Beech	620	14	EM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Tree appears typical for species and age. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T029	English Oak	20	3.5	Y	N1, E1, S1, W1	Young tree becoming established. Evidence of past formative pruning. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	40+ years				
T030	Crab Apple - Native	250	6	EM	N4, E2.5, S5.5, W5.5	Tree exhibits significant damage: one of the main stems has snapped southward towards the footpath. Broken crown portion is attached and in situ. Majority of remaining crown is on the west aspect. Poor form.	Remove the collapsed section of crown.	2
0098			0	10+ years				
T031	Scots Pine	450	15	EM	N7, E7, S7, W7	Tree growing on bank of pond. No safe access for full inspection. Roots are clearly oriented into the bank. Ivy has been severed. Foliage is somewhat yellowed but overall good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T032	Corsican Pine	700	15	EM	N7, E7, S7, W7	Tree growing on bank of pond. Multi-stemmed form results in dense crown. Good form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height	Age	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	Work Required	Priority
Tag No		On site	Crown Base	SULE				
T033	Field Maple	700	11	EM	N8, E8, S8, W8	Multi-stemmed form from 0.5 metres. Dense crown. Fair form. Good physiological condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T034	Field Maple	450	10	EM	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	Multi-stemmed form from 0.7 metres. Dense crown. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				
T035	Sycamore	930	20	M	N8, E8, S8, W8	Large tree growing bank of stream. Multi-stemmed form from 1 metres. Ivy clad stems inhibits full visual inspection. Tight unions.	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	3
			0	20+ years				
T036	Whitebeam	250	6.5	SM	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	Tree appears typical for species. Fair form and condition.	No work required.	4
			0	20+ years				

Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants

Project Number: 10668

Date Printed: 05/01/2024

Appendix C

Schedule of Works

SCHEDULE OF WORK

Village Green & Associated Areas, The Green, Beyton, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 19/12/2023

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Work required	Priority
G003		European Lime	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
G004		Alder	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
T011		Sycamore	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	2
T030	0098	Crab Apple - Native	Remove the collapsed section of crown.	2
G016		Horse Chestnut, Silver Birch	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	3
T001	0094	Apple Sp	Reduce weight in south east limb.	3
T008	0095	White Willow	Remove hanging deadwood on west aspect at 8 metres.	3
T012	0097	Crack Willow	Formative prune away two smaller codominant stems at 4 metres.	3
T025	0096	Walnut	Remove central stem with smaller stem diameter.	3
T035		Sycamore	Sever Ivy and reinspect.	3

Schedule of Enhanced Monitoring

Village Green & Associated Areas, The Green, Beyton, Suffolk

Surveyed By: Alex Turner

Surveyed: 19/12/2023

Managed By: Alex Turner

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Work required	Priority
T002		Wild Cherry	Monitor condition of exposed wound annually.	3

Appendix D

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.
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: 40 years+; 20 years+; 10 years+; less than 10 years.
Crown Spread	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree, recorded in metres, in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.
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.

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,

Terms and Definitions

Arboriculturalist	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>
Services	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.
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 E

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Online Mapping Extract

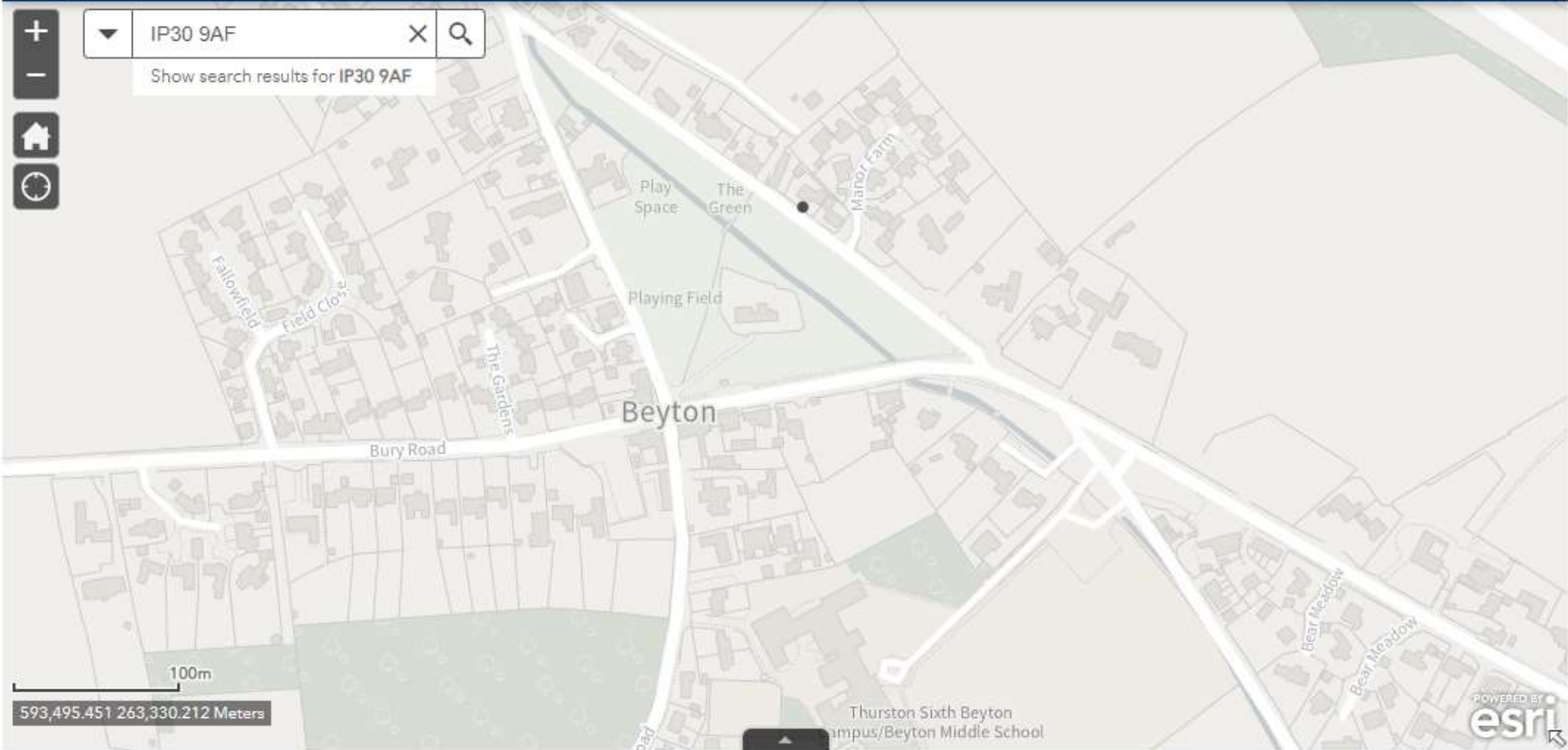
The screenshot displays a web mapping application interface. The top left corner features the logo '3C Shared Services' and the title 'GCSP Search-by-Map'. Below this is a search bar containing the text 'IP30 9AF' and a search icon. A dropdown menu is open, showing 'Show search results for IP30 9AF'. The map area shows a street map of Beyton, with labels for 'Bury Road', 'The Gardens', 'Play Space', 'The Green', 'Manor Farm', and 'Playing Field'. A scale bar at the bottom left indicates '100m' and shows coordinates '593,713.326 263,432.587 Meters'. On the right side, there is a 'Layer List' panel with a search icon and a close button. The list contains the following layers:

- Planning Search-by-Map
- Tree Preservation Orders
- Points
 - [Blue dot icon]
- Areas
 - [Blue square icon]
- Listed Buildings
- Conservation Areas (highlighted)
- [Pink square icon]
- Development Frameworks
- Article 4
- Green Belt
- SCDC Parishes

Map navigation controls: zoom in (+), zoom out (-), home, and refresh.

▼ IP30 9AF X Q

Show search results for IP30 9AF



593,495.451 263,330.212 Meters

Appendix F

Advisory Information

European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist

Checklist		Details								
1	<p>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 -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Dormice <input type="checkbox"/> Otters <input type="checkbox"/> Great crested newts <input type="checkbox"/> Sand lizards <input type="checkbox"/> Smooth snakes 	<p>Name of Wood:</p> <p>Grid Reference:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>								
2	<p>Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats <input type="checkbox"/> Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces <input type="checkbox"/> Rivers on which otters might be found <input type="checkbox"/> Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts <input type="checkbox"/> Open areas on heathy soils 	<p>Area: (ha)</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table> <p>Date of Assessment:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: 1px solid black;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 25px; height: 20px;"></td> </tr> </table>								
3	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> National Biodiversity Network (www.nbn.org.uk) <input type="checkbox"/> Local Biological Records Centre <input type="checkbox"/> Local Wildlife Trust <input type="checkbox"/> Other <p><i>Specify Other:</i></p>	<p>Name of Assessor:</p> 								
4	<p>Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts) <input type="checkbox"/> Sightings (or echo-location) <input type="checkbox"/> Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood) <input type="checkbox"/> Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used) <p><i>Details:</i></p>									
CHECK POINT	<p>If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.</p> <p>If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.</p>	Notes								
5	<p>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? <i>Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:</i></p>	<p>A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below</p> <p>You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)</p>								
6	<p><u>Whether or not a licence is required...</u> Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan) <input type="checkbox"/> Shown to operators and/or their supervisor <input type="checkbox"/> Marked with paint or hazard tape <input type="checkbox"/> Shown on the site plan <p><i>Other means:</i></p>	<p>You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.</p>								
7	<p>Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations? <i>Details:</i></p>	<p>You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.</p>								

Appendix G

Hayden's Drawing

- 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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