Appendix 2 Tree Photos

Plate 1 (above). T1, cherry, looking south with past pruning points visible.

Plate 2 (left). The unoccluded wound close to the base of T1, with decay commencing.

Plate 3 (above). T2, apple, looking west, showing small size.

Plate 4. The southern trunk of T2, showing horizontal growth and extensive cavity development.

Plate 5. T3, off-site Eucalyptus, looking west.

Plate 6. T4, holly (centre), growing within dense vegetation preventing direct access to the trunk, as viewed looking west.

Plate 7 (left). T5, off-site Dawn Redwood, looking north and showing the tree's good form and impressive size.

Plate 8 (below). T6, Pissard plum (left), T7, pittosporum (centre right) and T8, yew (far right), looking north-west and showing the small size of all three trees.

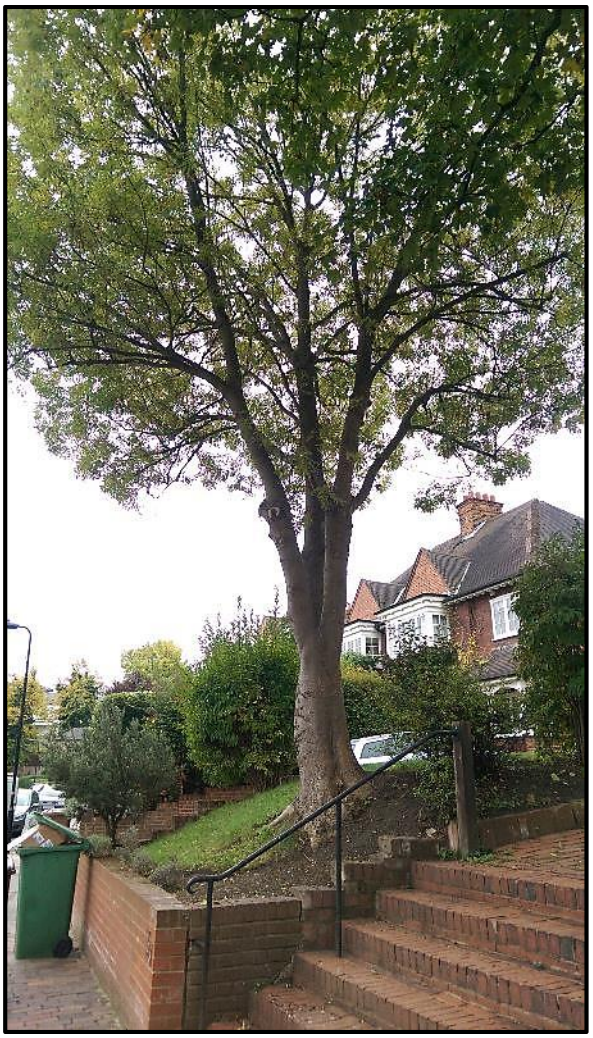


Plate 9. T9, off-site ash, viewed from Lawn Road looking south.

Plate 10. T10, sycamore, looking est from within the front garden, showing the dense sucker growth round the base.

Plate 11. The base of T10 as viewed from Lawn Road, looking north. The dense sucker growth is visible, together with the diagonal crack in the retaining wall next to the steps.

Plate 12. T11, off-site sycamore, looking north from Lawn Road. The driveway serving the property is to the left.

Appendix 3 Tree Survey Table

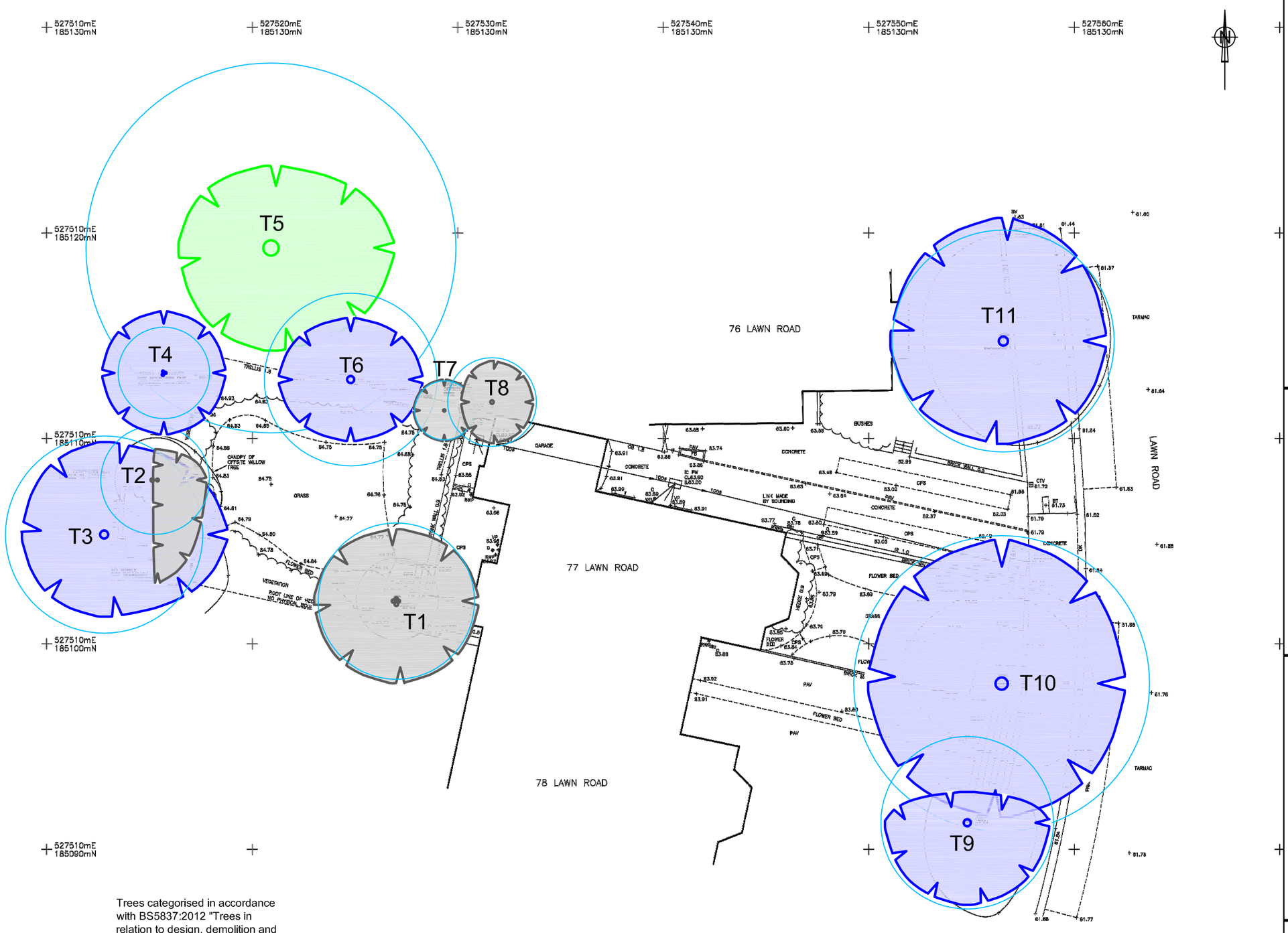
All work recommendations provided in this table are given on the basis of tree condition at the time of the survey and do not relate to any development proposal.

Tree No.	Species	Age	Condition	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Comments	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	Remaining Contribution (est.)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	S	E	W							
T1	Cherry *Prunus avium*	M	Fair	6.0	3.5	4	4	4	2.0	140 140 170 180	A small, multi-stemmed tree, previously reduced to 5m with good regrowth from pruning points. There is an unoccluded pruning point (>150mm) at 0.3m on the E side with decay developing.	No work.	C1,3	10-20	3.80
T2	Apple *Malus domestica*	M	Fair	3.0	1.5	5	2.5	0	1.0	140 170	A small tree with uneven crown development, probably in response to shading from adjacent, larger trees. The southern stem is largely horizontal and contains several cavities (<150mm with decay extending to 150mm. The tree has recently been pruned to 2.5m with regrowth of moderate vitality.	No work.	C1,3	10-20	2.64
T3	*Eucalyptus* spp.	M	Good	17	4.5	4	6	4*	4.0	400*	Large, off-site tree of typical form for the species. Clematis is starting to cover part of the lower crown.	No work.	B1	20-40	4.80
T4	Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	M	Fair	10	3	3	3	3	0.5	100 100 120*	A medium sized tree of typical form but with a sparse crown. Triple-stemmed from the base, but access to inspect this was prevented by dense foliage form surrounding shrubs.	No work.	B1,3	20-40	2.23
T5	Dawn Redwood *Metasequoia glyptostroboides*	M	Fair	20	4*	5*	6*	4.5*	3.5	750*	A large, impressive off-site tree, visible from Lawn Road.	No work.	A1	40+	9.00

Tree No.	Species	Age	Condition	Height (m)	Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Comments	Recommendations	BS 5837 Category	Remaining Contribution (est.)	RPA Radius (m)
					N	S	E	W							
T6	Pissard plum *Prunus cerasifera* 'Pissardi'	M	Fair	7.0	3	3*	3.5	3.5	1.5	350*	Medium-sized off-site tree pollarded at 2.5m, with regrowth of good vitality arising from the pruning points.	No work.	B1	20-40	4.20
T7	*Pittosporum* spp.	M	Good	5.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	120 @ 1m	A small, unremarkable shrub of typical form for the species.	No work.	C1	10-20	2.44
T8	Yew *Taxus baccata*	M	Fair	4.5	2	2	2	1.5	1.0	180*	Small, off-site tree subject to regular trimming to control its size and shape.	No work.	C1	40+	2.16
T10	Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	M	Fair	11	1.5	4	4	4	3.0	350*	Off-site tree standing within the front garden of the adjacent property to the south. The crown contained typical amounts of minor dead wood and showed evidence of past reduction to 3m radial crown spread.	No work.	B1	20-40	4.20
T11	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	M	Fair	15	7	6.5	6	6.5	5.0	600*	Large tree with the base surrounded by dense suckers, preventing access to the trunk. Extension growth within the crown was poor. The tree stood at the top of a retaining wall along the road frontage, with diagonal cracking observed in the wall adjacent to the steps.	Clear suckers to allow inspection of the trunk.	B1	20-40	7.20
T12	Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	M	Fair	13	6	5	5	5.5*	2.5	450*	Off-site tree standing within the front garden of the adjacent property to the north. The tree has previously been reduced to 5m and 9m.	No work.	B1	20-40	5.40

* Indicates estimated value due to access constraints.

Appendix 4 Tree Constraints Plan



Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"

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

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A
  Trees of high quality
- Category B
  Trees of moderate quality
- Category C
  Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

77 LAWN ROAD, CAMDEN

TITLE

TREE CONSTRAINTS

CLIENT

ENRIC TORNER

agb Environmental Ltd
341 Exning Road, Newmarket, CB8 0AT
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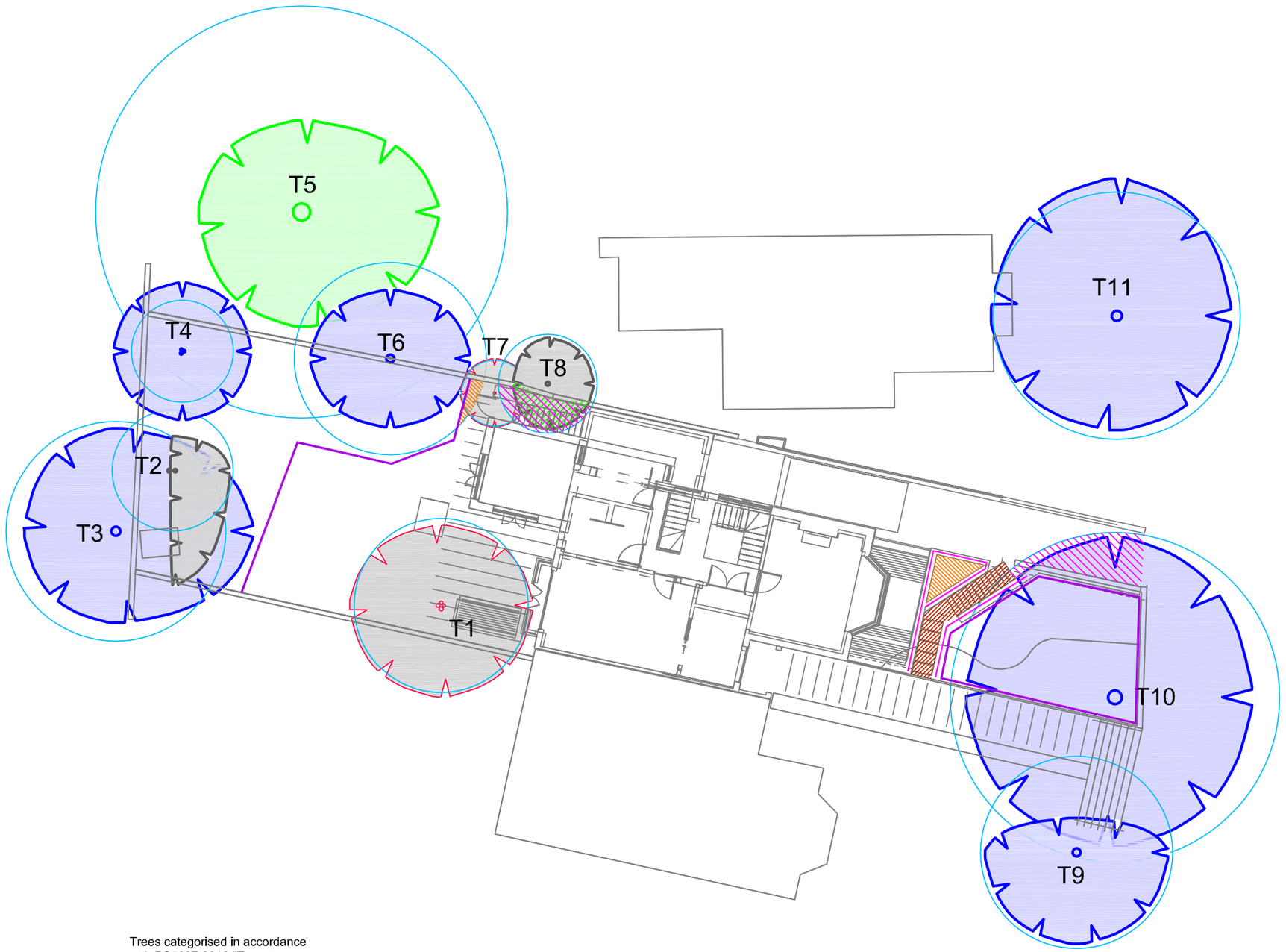
DATE 21/10/15
SCALE 1:200

PROJECT NUMBER . DRAWING NUMBER

P2468.1 . 001

Appendix 5 Tree Protection Plan



Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations"

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

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

- Category A Trees of high quality
- Category B Trees of moderate quality
- Category C Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Tree Incompatible with proposals
- Location of Protective Fencing
- Crown Management
- Ground protection
- Hand dig construction
- Hand dig wall construction
- Reduced dig construction methodology and permeable surface

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

77 LAWN ROAD, CAMDEN

TITLE

TREE PROTECTION

CLIENT

ENRIC TORNER

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Newmarket, CB8 0AT
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DATE 09/03/16
SCALE 1:200

PROJECT NUMBER . DRAWING NUMBER

P2468.1 . 002 revA

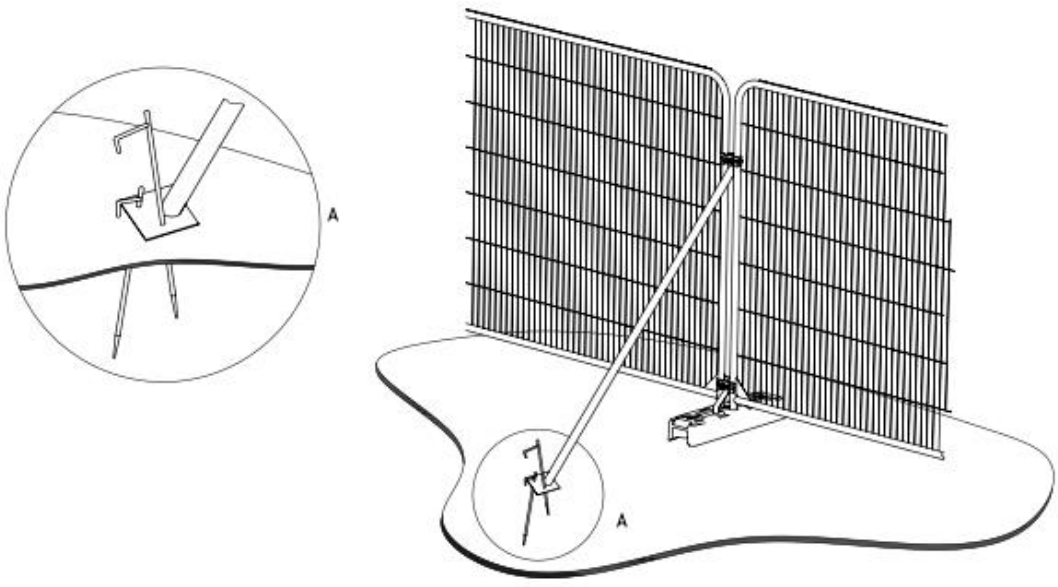
Appendix 6 Tree Protective Fencing Specification

Specifications:

Tree Protective Fencing Panels shall be 2.3m high x 3m in length. (see image below).

Tree protective fencing example

Given the existing soft surface onto which the fencing will be placed in addition to the small, constrained nature of the site, it is considered that Heras fencing will be most appropriate from of tree protection. The Heras fencing will comprise of continuously joined panels, and will be secured utilising an 'above ground stabilizing system', with the fencing base stabilizer strut secured with ground pins with a base plate, as illustrated below:



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

Tree protective fencing construction

Location:
Fencing shall be positioned as far as possible on the perimeter of the Root Protection Area (RPA) to define a Construction Exclusion Zone and will be further identified by 'Tree Protection' warning signs (see image below).

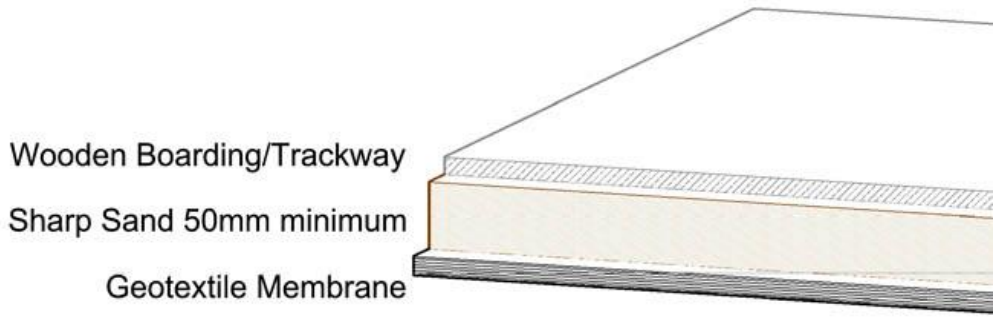
Appendix 7 Ground Protection Details

Specifications:

Ground protection should be laid directly onto the existing ground level with no excavation, prior to the commencement of all development, and in accordance with the details provided in the Tree Protection Plan.

Ground protection should be installed as follows:

- A geotextile membrane is laid directly on the soil surface;
- Onto this is laid a minimum depth of 50mm sharp sand, or 100mm bark;
- Boards or protective trackways are then laid onto the sand/bark layer.



Ground protection example

All ground protection shall remain in place for the duration of all development activities, or until replaced by new permanent surfaces using reduced-dig construction techniques.

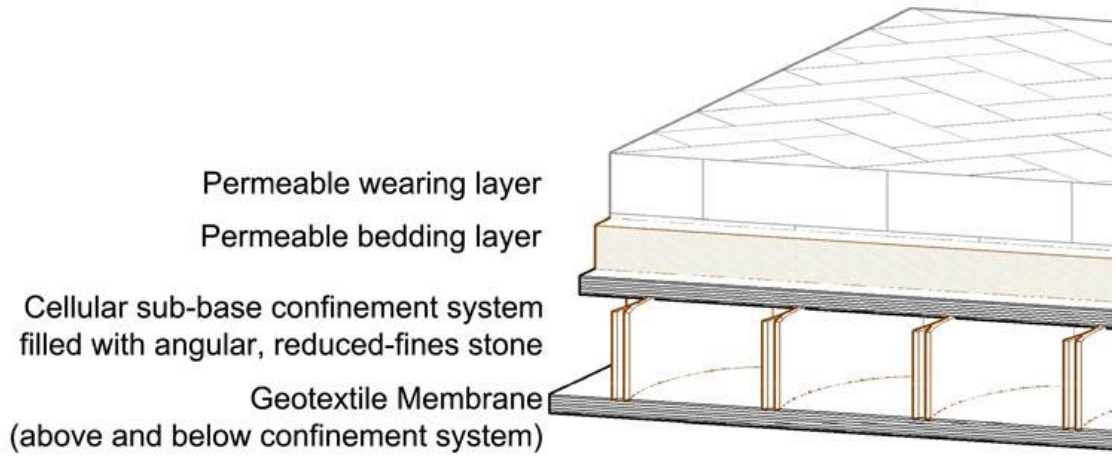
Appendix 8 Reduced-Dig Construction Details

Specifications:

All construction should take place at or with minimal excavation of the existing ground level. All excavation should be by hand.

A geotextile membrane should be laid directly on to the ground. Onto this is placed a three-dimensional load-bearing containment system, filled with angular, reduced-fines stone. A second geotextile membrane is laid on top of this, followed by the permeable bedding layer, then the permeable wearing layer forming the visible surface.

The depth of the sub-base, bedding layer and wearing layer may be dependent upon the intended surface use. This should be determined by the project engineer.



Reduced-dig construction example

The use of this technique has four key aims:

- To minimise the extent of root damage through excavation;
- To evenly spread loading to avoid soil compaction beneath the new surface;
- To allow continued flow of water and nutrients, together with gaseous exchange, to roots beneath;
- To accommodate future incremental expansion of roots and reduce the potential for root related damage to occur.