



DOWN TO EARTH
— ROOTED 1979 —

2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0HW

Tree Condition Survey Report

9 October 2024
RF22384 DTE TCSR-241009

DOWN TO EARTH

TREE SURVEYING
& CONSULTANCY

Instructing client:	Mr Inderjit Malhi
Site address:	2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 OHW
Report reference:	RF22384 DTE TCSR-241009

	Name	Position	Date
Surveyor and date of the survey:	Ben Oates	Senior Arboricultural Consultant	9 October 2024
Report author:	Ben Oates	Senior Arboricultural Consultant	9 October 2024

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1.0 Executive Summary

- 1.1 *On 9 October 2024, I, Ben Oates, Senior Arboricultural Consultant for Down To Earth Trees Limited, visually inspected the three trees within 2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0HW. I assessed their health and condition, identified risk features, and recommended necessary remedial work in a balanced and proportioned manner according to the trees' risk ratings and current best practices.*
- 1.2 *I have read Thomas Bevan's previous Acornarb Arboricultural Surveyors Pelham Road Tree Report, dated 27 October 2017, and I cannot support its findings concerning the risk assessment, recommendations, and conclusions.*
- 1.3 *While the two sycamore trees (T2 and T3* (*T1 in the Acornarb report)) have decayed trunks, the risk of harm occurring to people in the next two years is low for T3 (formerly T1 in the Acornarb report) and moderate for T2. The risk ratings for T2 and T3 can be minimised by pruning T3 and pollarding T2.*
- 1.4 *The common lime (T1) (formerly T3 in the previous Acornarb report) is lifting the concrete driveway, but that could be reinstated. There was no obvious sign of decay or significant structural weaknesses in the crown. The lime (T1) has been managed as a pollard and is overdue re-pollarding. The tree (T1) has low branches over the footway and highway, but re-pollarding will resolve that.*
- 1.5 *The Acornarb report does not present a systematic risk assessment that demonstrates how the author qualified or quantified the level of risk posed by each tree and how he reached the recommendation that the only option is to remove all three trees.*
- 1.6 *In my assessment of the risk posed by the three trees, I present my judgements based on the likelihood of failure within two years, the likelihood of impact, the likelihood of failure and impact, and the consequences should failure and impact occur. These factors prompt me to make a work recommendation that is balanced and proportionate to the level of risk and what work will reduce the risk to as low as is reasonably practicable.*

- 1.7 *Of course, removing the trees eliminates the risk entirely. Tree pruning will reduce the risk to a tolerable threshold, and undertaking greater work would be disproportionate.*
- 1.8 *Consequently, my risk assessment and following recommendations for remedial work are justified.*
- 1.9 *This report will be submitted to Gravesham Borough Council to support a conservation area notice of intent to prune the three trees (T1, T2 and T3).*
- 1.10 *My assessment followed Mattheck and Breloer's (1994) visual tree assessment method and Lonsdale's (1999) hazard evaluation.*
- 1.11 *Two trees, common lime T1 and sycamore T3 present a low risk of harm, and sycamore T2 presents a moderate risk of harm in the next two years.*
- 1.12 *I recommend that the low-risk common lime T1 be re-pollarded by removing all branches back to the parent wood as part of its routine management cycle. The pollarding hasn't been done for probably over ten years and is overdue. The foliage obstructs the footway and highway, and the recommended work will resolve this.*
- 1.13 *I recommend that the moderate-risk sycamore T2 be pollarded for the first time to alleviate strain on the heavily decayed branch forks that lean towards the road.*
- 1.14 *The low-risk sycamore T3 also has significant decay but appears to have sufficient supporting wood to make an uncontrolled collapse unlikely. So, I have not recommended work to mediate that. However, its crown smothers the house, and high winds could damage tiles or guttering. So, I have recommended that it be cut back from the house to provide a clearance of two metres.*
- 1.15 *I have presented the recorded tree details with recommended works, risk ratings and timescales for work completion in the Tree Risk Assessment Schedule (Appendix I). My photographs of the inspected trees are in Appendix II, and I have plotted their positions on the Tree Inspection Plan in Appendix III.*

2.0 Introduction

2.1 Instructions

- 2.1.2 *Mr Inderjit Malhi appointed me to visit its site to visually inspect all significant trees within the grounds of 2 Pelham Road. I have assessed and reported on their general health and condition, recorded tree risk features, conducted a risk assessment, and, where necessary, specified remedial work to manage the trees following current best practices.*

2.2 The principles

- 2.2.1 *Trees have many benefits for humans, wildlife, and the environment, including health and well-being. They are an integral part of the landscape. In some cases, if they are healthy and growing harmoniously with surrounding built forms and infrastructure, they can increase a property's value.*
- 2.2.2 *No tree is entirely risk-free, and it is not possible to remove all the risks that trees impose without removing the tree.*
- 2.2.3 *Decisions on tree management need to balance the benefits they provide against a reasonable and tolerable level of risk they impose to sustain a healthy and green environment for all. With this in mind, my conclusions are balanced and proportioned to the benefits and risks of the inspected trees.*
- 2.2.4 *The primary purpose of my report is to inform you about the trees' condition and to summarise my observations and risk assessment with recommendations for work, if necessary, in a reasonable and proportioned manner.*

2.3 Legal status of the trees

- 2.3.1 *I conducted a desk study of the statutory protection status of the trees at 2 Pelham Road via the Gravesham Borough Council website. The study revealed no tree preservation orders, but the site is within the Pelham Road/The Avenue Conservation Area.*
- 2.3.2 *The rules governing trees in conservation areas require six weeks' notice to the council before undertaking tree work. This allows the council to assess the work's implications for the area's character and appearance and allows for the opportunity to make a tree preservation order should the council deem the work likely to have a negative impact and insufficiently justifiable.*

3.0 Tree inspection methodology and limitations

- 3.0.1 *I inspected the trees using the visual tree assessment method expounded by Mattheck and Breloer (The body language of trees, DoE booklet Research for Amenity Trees No. 4, 1994).*
- 3.0.2 *I undertook the inspection from the ground with the aid of a monocular. I used a 500-millimetre-long steel flat-head screwdriver and a nylon-headed mallet to detect the presence of dead bark, decay or cavities by probing and acoustic resonance.*
- 3.0.3 *Besides those hand tools, I did not perform invasive examinations or take soil samples, bark, shoots, roots, foliage, fungi or other organic or inorganic matter.*
- 3.0.4 *I inspected the surrounding site conditions, the base of the trees, their buttress roots above ground, their bark, trunks, stems, branches, crowns, twigs and buds from what I could see from standing on the ground and looking up at the trees.*
- 3.0.5 *I could not see all the upper surfaces of the trees above my eye height (1600mm) when standing on the ground, so there could be features hidden from my line of sight for which I could not assess.*

- 3.0.6 *Hidden weaknesses such as cracks, cavities and decay can display symptoms such as swellings and bleeding, which can sometimes be visible from the ground. If those features are present, they might prompt me to recommend an aerial inspection.*
- 3.0.7 *My instruction, however, did not include an aerial inspection. So if there are non-symptomatic weaknesses hidden beyond my line of sight that were not reasonably discernible to me from standing on the ground at the time of my inspection, then the potential risks of those weaknesses, should they exist, are deemed tolerable within the limitations of my instruction to conduct a ground-based assessment.*
- 3.0.8 *I measured the stem diameters of the trees in millimetres with a rounded-down diameter tape at 1.5 metres above ground level and rounded up to the nearest five millimetres.*
- 3.0.9 *I estimated the trees' height with a laser hypsometer rounded up to the nearest half metre.*
- 3.0.10 *I estimated a single crown radius rounded up to the nearest half metre, including the trunk radius.*
- 3.0.11 *Tree dynamics and health changes. Tree health and condition can evolve; thus, repeat risk assessments are recommended every two years, depending on the area's usage.*
- 3.0.12 *Seasonal considerations. Due to seasonal factors, the timing of the survey may have limited observations, such as the absence of certain fungi or foliar diseases. A second survey in a different season is recommended for a fuller picture.*
- 3.0.13 *Unforeseen deterioration. The report does not account for any unexpected changes in tree condition post-survey. Duty holders should monitor their trees and report new concerns, such as defoliation or broken branches.*

4.0 Tree risk assessment system

4.0.1 *The risk of harm to persons and property from trees was assessed following the Down To Earth Risk Assessment (DTERA) of 2024. DTERA is similar to the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) basic visual tree risk assessment system (current system as of 2013), Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ).*

4.0.2 *The DETRA system is a semi-quantitative or 'qualitative' risk assessment system instead of a purely quantitative risk assessment. A strictly quantitative risk assessment assigns a number to risk. In contrast, a semi-quantitative or 'qualitative' system such as DTERA describes the likelihood of harm in four bands of low, moderate, high, and extreme-risk ratings.*

4.0.3 *I use four colours to represent the four risk ratings in Appendices I and III, listed overleaf.*

4.0.4 *Tree risk ratings:*

Green = low;

Amber = moderate;

Red = high; and

Purple = extreme risk ratings.

4.0.5 *As part of my risk assessment, I identify the targets likely to be impacted by the trees, whether entirely or by parts of them, should they fail. I estimate the likelihood of potential failure and the potential consequences should failure and impact occur.*

4.0.6 I qualify my risk assessment based on the two DTERA matrices below.

DTERA Matrix 1. Likelihood matrix

Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impacting a target			
	Very low	Low	Medium	High
Imminent	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely	Very likely
Probable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely	Likely
Possible	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Somewhat likely
Improbable	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely	Unlikely

DTERA Matrix 2. Risk rating matrix

Likelihood of failure and impact	Consequence of failure			
	Negligible	Minor	Significant	Severe
Very likely	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
Likely	Low	Moderate	High	High
Somewhat likely	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate
Unlikely	Low	Low	Low	Low

4.0.7 I have capped the risk assessment to two years following the date of this report.

4.0.8 My assessment is capped at two years, subject to my mitigation recommendations being carried out in full, without modification to which I have not been consulted, and whether any subsequent changes occur to the trees' above- or below-ground environment or following any significant weather events or the appearances of diseases not evident to me at the time of my inspection.

4.0.9 The two-year time frame does not guarantee that the trees will be risk-free during that period. I have used a limited period to assess and estimate the likelihood of failure occurring, and my assessment of the risks is based on the trees' condition at the time my inspection was carried out.

4.0.10 Further explanation of the DTERA system is in Appendix A (Tree Risk Assessment Schedule Column Headings).

4.2 Duty of Care for Tree Safety

4.2.1 *Legal responsibilities. Under the Occupier's Liability Act (1957 & 1984), tree owners must take reasonable steps to prevent foreseeable injuries or damages caused by trees. Hiring a qualified arboriculturist helps ensure risks are identified and addressed.*

4.2.2 *Demonstrating responsibility. By following this report's recommendations and acting on them promptly, the duty holder is effectively discharging their duty of care to protect public safety.*

5.0 Findings

1.16 *On 9 October 2024, I, Ben Oates, Senior Arboricultural Consultant for Down To Earth Trees Limited, visually inspected the three trees within 2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 OHW. I assessed their health and condition, identified risk features, and recommended necessary remedial work in a balanced and proportioned manner according to the trees' risk ratings and current best practices.*

1.17 *I have read Thomas Bevan's previous Acornarb Arboricultural Surveyors Pelham Road Tree Report, dated 27 October 2017, and I cannot support its findings concerning the risk assessment, recommendations, and conclusions.*

1.18 *While the two sycamore trees (T2 and T3* (*T1 in the Acornarb report)) have decayed trunks, the risk of harm occurring to people in the next two years is low for T3 (formerly T1 in the Acronarb report) and moderate for T2. The risk ratings for T2 and T3 can be minimised by pruning T3 and pollarding T2.*

- 1.19 *The common lime (T1) (formerly T3 in the previous Acornarb report) is lifting the concrete driveway, but that could be reinstated. There was no obvious sign of decay or significant structural weaknesses in the crown. The lime (T1) has been managed as a pollard and is overdue re-pollarding. The common lime (T1) has low branches over the footway and highway, but re-pollarding will resolve that.*
- 1.20 *The Acornarb report does not present a systematic risk assessment that demonstrates how the author qualified or quantified the level of risk posed by each tree and how he reached the recommendation that the only viable option is to remove all three trees.*
- 1.21 *In my assessment of the risk posed by the three trees, I present my judgements based on the likelihood of failure within a two-year period, the likelihood of impact, the likelihood of failure and impact, and the consequences should failure and impact occur. I then balance the applied risk rating to a work recommendation proportionate to a residual risk as low as reasonably practicable.*
- 1.22 *Of course, removing the trees eliminates the risk entirely, but as tree pruning will reduce the risk to a tolerable threshold, undertaking greater works would, in this circumstance, be disproportionate.*
- 1.23 *Consequently, my risk assessment and associated recommendations for remedial work are balanced and justified.*
- 1.24 *This report will be submitted to Gravesham Borough Council to support a conservation area notice of intent to prune the three trees (T1, T2 and T3).*
- 1.25 *My assessment followed Mattheck and Breloer's (1994) visual tree assessment method and Lonsdale's (1999) hazard evaluation.*
- 1.26 *Two trees, common lime T1 and sycamore T3 present a low risk of harm, and sycamore T2 presents a moderate risk of harm in the next two years.*

- 1.27 *I recommend that the low-risk common lime T1 be re-pollarded by removing all branches back to the parent wood as part of its routine management cycle. The pollarding hasn't been done for probably over ten years and is overdue. The foliage obstructs the footway and highway, and the recommended work will resolve this.*
- 1.28 *I recommend that the moderate-risk sycamore T2 be pollarded for the first time to alleviate strain on the heavily decayed branch forks that lean towards the road.*
- 1.29 *The low-risk sycamore T3 also has significant decay but appears to have sufficient supporting wood to make an uncontrolled collapse unlikely. So, I have not recommended work to mediate that. However, its crown smothers the house, and high winds could damage tiles or guttering. So, I have recommended that it be cut back from the house to provide a clearance of two metres.*
- 1.30 *I have presented the recorded tree details with recommended works, risk ratings and timescales for work completion in the Tree Risk Assessment Schedule (Appendix I). My photographs of the inspected trees are in Appendix II, and I have plotted their positions on the Tree Inspection Plan in Appendix III.*

6.0 Recommendations

- 6.0.1 *This report will be submitted to Gravesham Borough Council to support a conservation area notice to carry out tree work.*
- 6.0.2 *After the six-week notice period has expired and if the council has not served a tree preservation order, the work specified in this report can be carried out.*
- 6.0.3 *Arrange for all works specified in Appendix III of this report to be undertaken within the given timescales. Please note that these timescales are the maximum advisory timeframes and do not infer any degree of accuracy concerning potential failure. I advise that all work is completed as soon as possible.*
- 6.0.4 *I recommend re-inspecting the trees on a two-year cycle.*

7.0 Conclusion

7.0.1 *The three trees on-site present a low to moderate risk, and work can be carried out to them with the requisite permission to minimise the risk to as low as reasonably practicable.*

Don't hesitate to contact me with any questions regarding this survey or report.

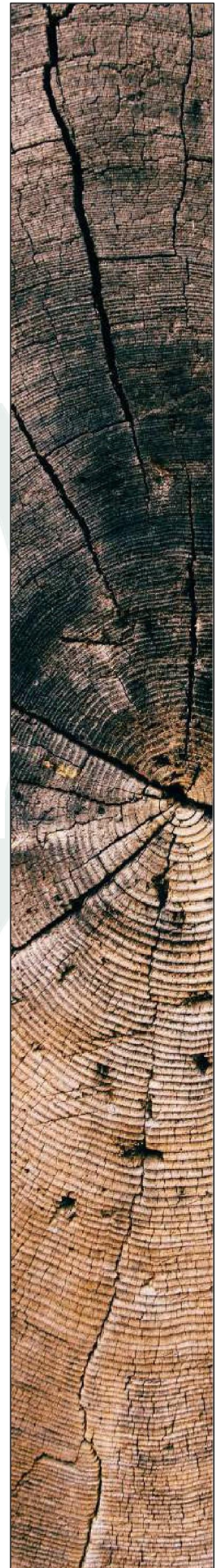
Yours sincerely,

*Ben Oates
Senior Arboricultural Consultant
Down To Earth Trees Limited*

8.0 Appendix I: Tree Risk Assessment Schedule

Tree Condition Report

Appendix I Tree Risk Assessment Schedule



TREE RISK ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE COLUMN HEADINGS							
This risk assessment follows the Down To Earth Trees Risk Assessment (DTERA) system primarily based on the International Society of Arboriculture - Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ). The DTERA system provides a systematic and structured approach to assessing tree risk. It helps risk managers balance the tree's risk and the benefits individuals and communities derive from trees.							
Tree No.	Tree reference number with a prefix of T for an individual tree, G for a group, H for a hedge, S for a shrub and W for a woodland.						
Species	Common name and botanical name italicized in brackets.						
Height (m)	Estimated tree height from ground level to highest foliage/buds measured with a laser hypsometer where line of sight was attainable or estimated visually where laser observation was restricted and rounded up to the nearest metre.						
Stem diameter (mm)	Measured in millimetres at 1.5 metres above ground level or estimated visually where access was restricted or otherwise in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012 <i>Trees in relation to design demolition and construction - Recommendations</i> .						
Crown radius (m)	Branch spread measured in the direction of the cardinal compass points, either with a laser rangefinder or estimated by pacing or visually where access was restricted and rounded up to the nearest half metre.						
Age class	Sapling.	Newly planted.	Young.	Early mature.	Mature.	Late mature.	Veteran.
Physiology	Normal.	Below average.	Low.	Dying.	Dead.		
Structure	Good.	Remediable.	Irremediable.		Unviable.		
Observations	Tree-specific comments made by the arboriculturist when the inspection was being undertaken.						
Re-inspect	Recommended next inspection time frame in years.						
Tree part(s) and target	A brief description of the tree part assessed for risk.						
Occupancy	A brief description of what could be impacted (the target) if the risk assessed tree part failed and the frequency of the target within the impact zone: Rare - Not commonly used. Occasional - Infrequent or irregular use. Frequent - Occupied for a large portion of the day or week. Constant - Present at nearly all times.						
Likelihood of failure	A judgement about the likelihood of the part failing within the inspection time frame and rated as: Improbable - Failure unlikely in normal or severe weather. Possible - Failure could occur, but unlikely during normal weather. Probable - Failure expected under normal weather conditions. Imminent - Failure started.						
Likelihood of impact	A judgement about the likelihood of the part impacting the target within the specified time frame and rated as: Very low. Low. Medium. High.						
Likelihood of failure and impact	A judgement about the likelihood of the part failing and impacting the target within the specified inspection time frame.						
Consequence of failure	A judgement based on the value of the target and the harm that may be done to it and rated as: Negligible. Minor. Significant. Severe.						
Risk rating	Based on the DTERA matrices and rated as: Low. Moderate. High. Extreme.						
Tree work	Recommended tree works for safety, management or general good arboricultural husbandry.						
Residual risk rating	The risk rating of the tree following completion of the recommended tree works.						

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown radius (m)	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Observations	Tree part(s) and target	Target occupancy	Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impact	Likelihood of failure and impact	Con-sequence of failure	Risk rating	Tree work	Residual risk (Post tree work)
					Sapling Newly-planted Young Early-mature Mature Late-mature	Normal Below-average Low Dying Dead	Good Remediable Irremediable Unviable		The part most at risk of failure and what will it hit	Rare Occasional Frequent Constant	Improbable Possible Probable Imminent	Very low Low Medium High	Unlikely Somewhat likely Likely Very likely	Negligible Minor Significant Severe	Low Moderate High Extreme		
T1	Common lime (<i>Tilia x vulgaris</i>)	16	530	N:5 E:5.5 S:6 W:3	Early Mature	Normal	Irremediable	Vehicle damage to the surface roots. Surface roots causing significant structural damage to the concrete driveway. There is no sign of fungal decay at the base single trunk with fully occluded pruning wounds. Twin stemmed from 3 meters. Managed as a Pollard at 5.5 meters. Pollarding is overdue, with an estimated 10 years of regrowth since the last prune. Normal size and density of foliage, no distal dieback. There is low foliage over the footpath and the highway, and branches are being hit by high-sided vehicles.	Low foliage damaging traffic and a pedestrian obstruction.	Frequent	Imminent	High	Very likely	Negligible	Low	Pollard. Remove all branches back to the knuckles without cutting into the old wood. Reason: General routine maintenance. Timescale: 09-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	Low

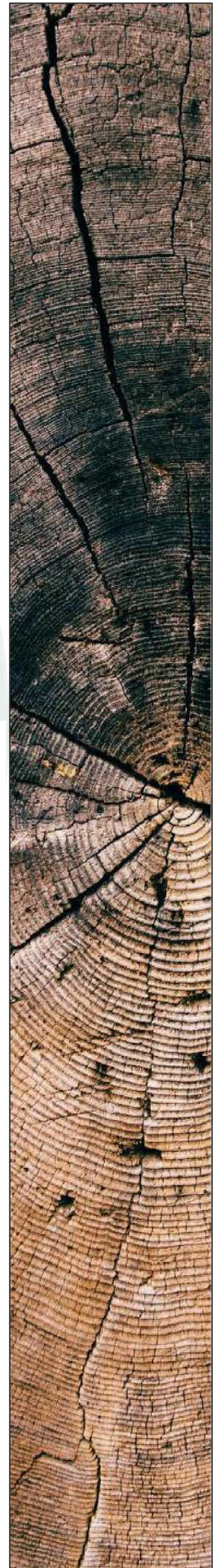
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown radius (m)	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Observations	Tree part(s) and target	Target occupancy	Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impact	Likelihood of failure and impact	Con- sequence of failure	Risk rating	Tree work	Residual risk (Post tree work)
					Sapling Newly-planted Young Early-mature Mature Late-mature	Normal Below-average Low Dying Dead	Good Remediable Irremediable Unviable		The part most at risk of failure and what will it hit	Rare Occasional Frequent Constant	Improbable Possible Probable Imminent	Very low Low Medium High	Unlikely Somewhat likely Likely Very likely	Negligible Minor Significant Severe	Low Moderate High Extreme		
T2	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	500	N:6 E:3 S:4 W:2	Early Mature	Low	Unviable	Significant historic fire damage to the western side of the trunk from ground level to over 2 meters. Significant decay throughout. Distal die back in the upper crown.	The largest stem peeling from the decaying trunk and impacting moving traffic or pedestrians.	Frequent	Possible	High	Somewhat likely	Severe	Moderate	The crown will be reduced to where the largest stem divides into three branches at approx. three and a half to four meters height above ground level. Reduce the smaller diameter stem to a similar height of four to five meters and cut back to a small side branch. Reasons for work: to lower the potential risk of uncontrolled failure and possible harm while maintaining the ecological value of the tree with regard to the decay and cavities. Timescale: 09-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	Low

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	Crown radius (m)	Age class	Physiology	Structure	Observations	Tree part(s) and target	Target occupancy	Likelihood of failure	Likelihood of impact	Likelihood of failure and impact	Con-sequence of failure	Risk rating	Tree work	Residual risk (Post tree work)
					Sapling Newly-planted Young Early-mature Mature Late-mature	Normal Below-average Low Dying Dead	Good Remediable Irremediable Unviable		The part most at risk of failure and what will it hit	Rare Occasional Frequent Constant	Improbable Possible Probable Imminent	Very low Low Medium High	Unlikely Somewhat likely Likely Very likely	Negligible Minor Significant Severe	Low Moderate High Extreme		
T3	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	19	700	N:8 E:4 S:5 W:5	Early Mature	Normal	Remediable	Significant historic fire damage to eastern side of trunk from ground level to 2.5 meters. Hollow. Significant decay throughout. Foliage brushes against the house roof and side walls.	Branches damaging the roof.	Constant	Probable	High	Likely	Negligible	Low	Reduce branches that grow towards the house walls and roof to provide a separation between the remaining closest foliage and the building of up to two meters. This may involve the removal of whole branches cut back to branch collars at the origin or the removal of secondary branches trimmed back to suitable side growth. The pruning will not harm the health or the public visual immunity value of the tree. Reasons for work: general property maintenance. Timescale: 09-Apr-2025 (6 Months)	Low

9.0 Appendix II: Tree Inspection Gallery

Tree Condition Report

Appendix II
Tree Inspection Gallery



Tree Inspection Gallery

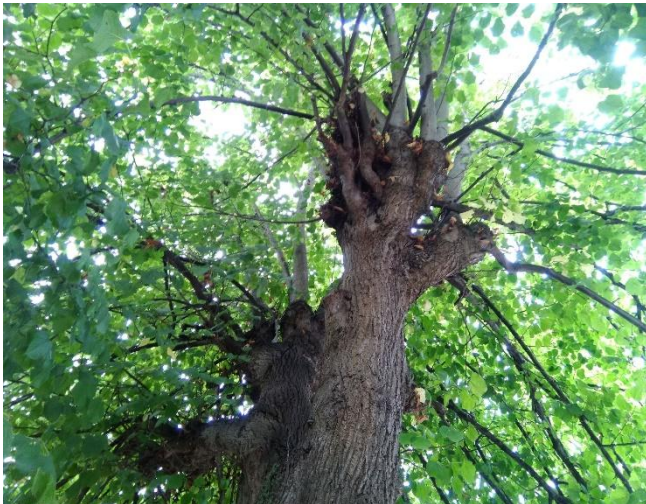
2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0HW



T1 Common lime (Photo 1) - Low risk. To be pollarded.



T1 Common lime (Photo 2) - Root damage to the driveway



T1 Common lime (Photo 3) - Pollard knuckles



T1 Common lime (Photo 4) - Low foliage over the highway

Tree Inspection Gallery

2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 OHW



T2 Sycamore (Photo 1) - Moderate risk. Significant decay.



T2 Sycamore (Photo 2) - Decay extending into branches



T2 Sycamore (Photo 3) - Decay in the largest stem.



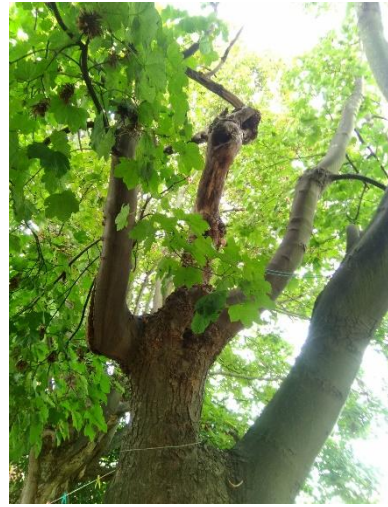
T2 Sycamore (Photo 4) - View of the eastern side of the trunk.

Tree Inspection Gallery

2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 OHW



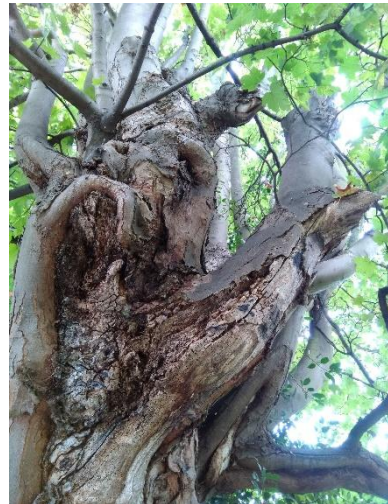
T2 Sycamore (Photo 5) - Pollard where the stem trifurcates.



T2 Sycamore (Photo 6) - Decayed branches.



T3 Sycamore (Photo 1) - Low risk. Significant decay.



T3 Sycamore (Photo 2) - Decayed bole.`

Tree Inspection Gallery

2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 OHW



T3 Sycamore (Photo 3) - Foliage smothering building



T3 Sycamore (Photo 4) - Foliage smothering building



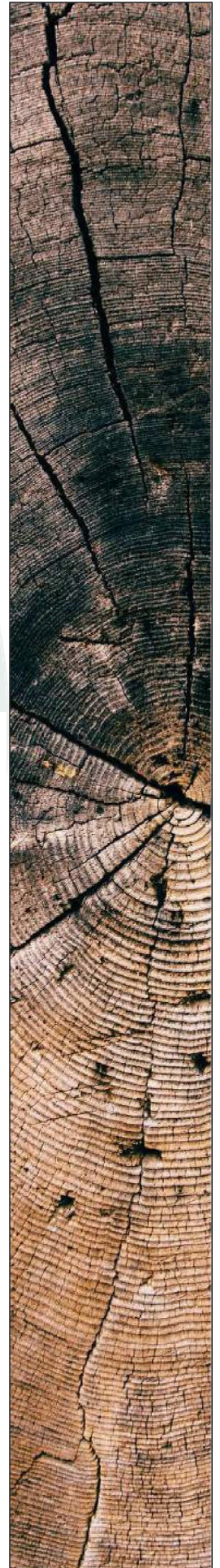
T3 Sycamore (Photo 5) - Foliage smothering building

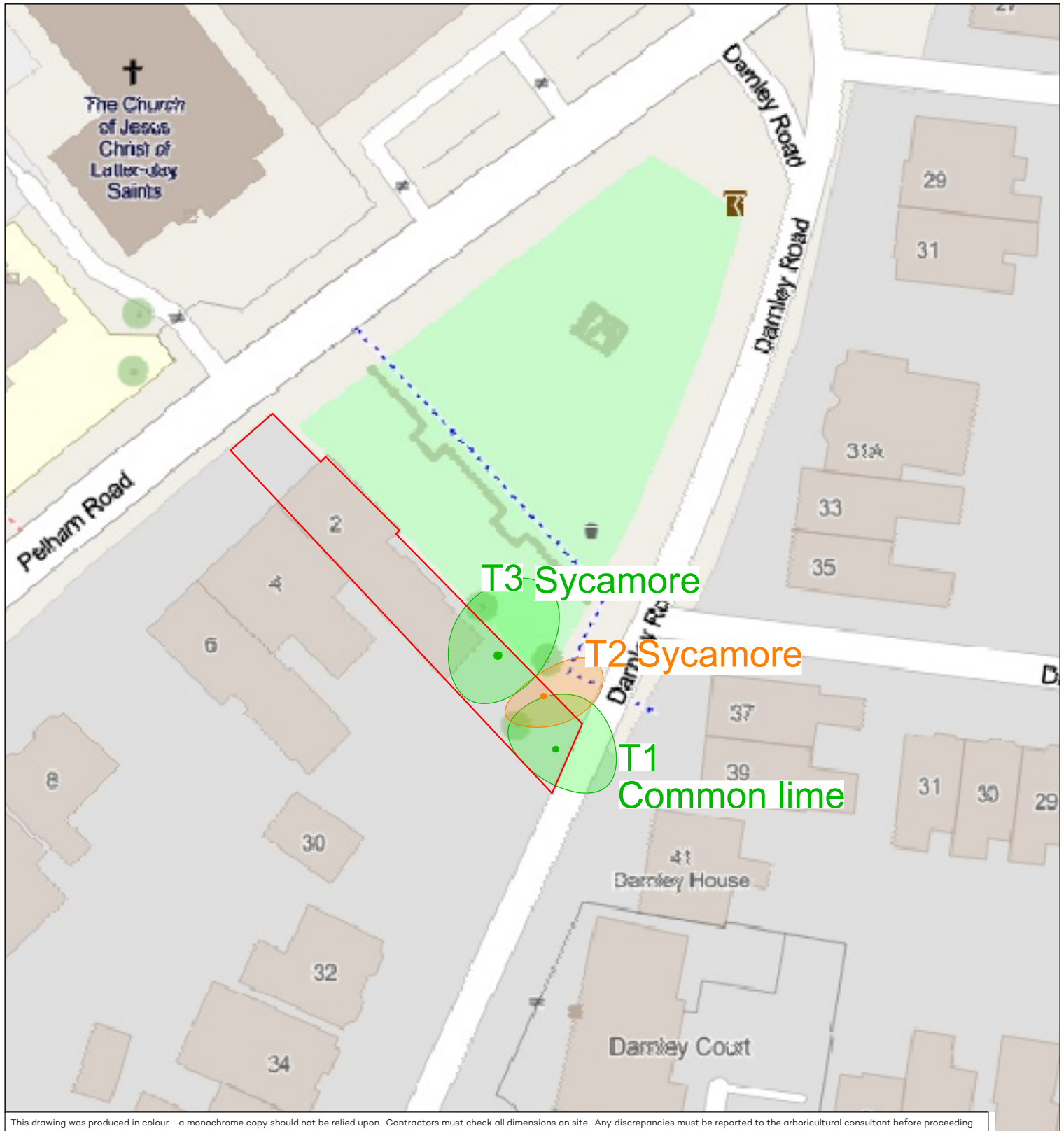
10.O Appendix III: Tree Inspection Plans

Tree Condition Report

Appendix III

Tree Inspection Plans





This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Contractors must check all dimensions on site. Any discrepancies must be reported to the arboricultural consultant before proceeding.

Key

- Extreme risk tree
- High risk tree
- Moderate risk tree
- Low risk tree

Rev	Update	Date	Site 2 Pelham Road, Gravesend, Kent, DA11 0HW
			Client Mr Inderjit Malhi
			Drawing title Tree Condition Survey
			Drawing no. RF22384-DTE-TIP-241010
		Scale 1:500@A4	Date 10/10/24
		Revision ~	Drawn by BO
		Checked by BO	



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