



arbtech

BS5837:2012

**Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –
Recommendations**

Arboricultural Method Statement

Hevercourt Limited

Hevercourt Care Home,
Goodwood Crescent,
Gravesend,
DA12 5EY

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REV A. Nov. 23.

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If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

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1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 25th August 2021 and 10th January 2022 from Hevercourt Limited to attend Hevercourt Care Home, Goodwood Crescent, Gravesend, DA12 5EY; grid reference, TQ 65178 71075 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

2. Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at Hevercourt Care Home, Goodwood Crescent, Gravesend, DA12 5EY ("site") on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

Subsequently, this report has been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement and supporting plans.



Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	✓
Tree constraints plan	✓
Arboricultural impact assessment	✓
Arboricultural method statement	✓
Tree protection plan	✓

This report and its appendices follow precisely the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

3. General Information

Client: Hevercourt Limited

Site: Hevercourt Care Home, Goodwood Crescent, Gravesend, DA12 5EY.

Brief proposal description: Extensions to the building and parking arrangements.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Topographical / Site survey drawing	BPS1361.01 of 08
Proposed layout drawing	2327/04 <i>REV C</i> 2327/05 <i>REV D</i>
British Standard 5837:2012	"BS5837"
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Arbtech AIA 02 <i>REV A</i>
Tree Protection Plan	Arbtech TPP 02 <i>REV A.</i>

4. Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Chris Wren on the 8th September 2021.

A total of forty (40) individual trees, four (4) groups of trees and one (1) hedge were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 1)

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Topo	Blueprint Surveys Ltd	BPS1361.01 of 08	Site Plan

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Topo	Blueprint Surveys Ltd	BPS1361.01 of 08	Site Plan
Site Plan	MKA architects	2327/04	Proposed Site Plan
Floor Plan		2327/05 C	Proposed Ground Floor Plan

There are a number of issues that may need to be addressed in an arboricultural impact assessment between the trees and the proposed development, these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees;
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

Table 4: Impacts upon the RPAs of retained trees.

Tree Number	Species	Proposed structure	RPA	Incursion	
T03	Silver birch	Hard surfacing	65.33m ²	0.32m ²	0.49%

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number Arbtech AIA 02.

Trees to be removed

A total of sixteen ~~(16)~~ individual trees, two (2) groups of trees and one (1) hedge are to be removed as a part of this development. → 10.

A breakdown of all tree removals and pruning works can be seen in Table 8: Summary of Tree Works

Table 5: Number of individual trees to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0	~~0~~	~~1~~	3

Table 6: Number of groups to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)

() = partial removal of a group

Canopy cover is ecologically important and the loss of canopy cover by this tree will be mitigated with planting within the development.

6. Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site / project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer prior to the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel prior to the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 02.

Protective measures should be in accordance with this method statement and the Tree Protection Plan; drawing number Arbtech TPP 02 will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Table 7: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Topo	Blueprint Surveys Ltd	BPS1361.01 of 08	Site Plan
Site Plan	MKA architects	2327/04 C	Proposed Site Plan
Floor Plan		2327/05 XD	Proposed Ground Floor Plan

Tree Works

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out prior to any site personnel commencing works or any building materials being delivered.

Table 8: Summary of Tree Works.

No.	Species	Works	Category
T01	Himalayan birch	Fell to ground level; remove stump	B
T03	Silver birch	Crown reduce N & NW canopy to 3m from trunk	B
T06	Sweet chestnut	Coppice	B
T09	Robinia	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	A
T10	Corsican pine	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	B
T11	Beech	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	B
T12	Norway maple	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	A
T13	Beech	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	B
T14	Manna ash	~~Fell to ground level; remove stump~~	B
T18	Alder	Coppice	B
T19	Sycamore	Coppice	B
T21	Horse chestnut	Fell to ground level; remove stump	B
T22	Mountain ash	Fell to ground level; remove stump	C
T23	Mountain ash	Fell to ground level; remove stump	C
T30	Himalayan birch	Fell to ground level; remove stump	B
T31	Himalayan birch	Fell to ground level; remove stump	B
T37	Himalayan birch	Fell to ground level; remove stump	B
T38	Pittosporum	Fell to ground level; remove stump	C
T39	Silver birch	Fell to ground level; grind out stump	B
T41	Silver birch	Fell to ground level; grind out stump	B
G01	Robinia	Fell to ground level; remove stumps	B

No.	Species	Works	Category
G02	Various	Fell to ground level; remove stumps	C
H01	Various	Fell to ground level; remove stumps	C

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010, Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees, to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property or protected species (see Annex A).

Where restrictions (e.g. lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees which are to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should therefore be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump removal – stump grinding

Stump grinding should be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue should be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NOTE Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal, should be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage, and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material should be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Stump removal - digging

Stump removal by digging out should include disposal/utilisation of woody material (see Clause 13).

NOTE Whether done by hand or machine, digging out can cause severe disturbance of the site.

Where possible, when winching out a stump, a ground or other type of anchor should be used rather than a tree to be retained. If there is no alternative to using such a tree as an anchor, appropriate protective measures should be adopted.

After stump removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, should be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back fill material should be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Protected Species

Conservation Status of British Bats

The general consensus in Britain and Europe is that virtually all bat species are declining and vulnerable. Our understanding of population status is poor as there is very little historical data for most bat species. Certain species, such as the horseshoe bats, are better understood and have well documented contractions in range and population size.

Given this general picture of decline in UK Government within the UK Biodiversity Action Plan has designated five species of bats as priority species (greater and lesser horseshoe bats, barbastelle, Bechstein's and pipistrelle). These plans provide an action pathway whereby the maintenance and restoration of the former populations levels are investigated.

Legal Status of British Bats

Given the above position all British bats as well as their breeding sites and resting places enjoy national and international protection.

All bat species in the UK are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule 5. All bats are also listed on Annex IV (and some on Annex II) of the EC Habitats Directive giving further, European protection. Taken together the act and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (as amended)* make it an offence to; intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats;

- Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not);
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts;
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat, unless acquired legally;

- Sell, barter or exchange bats, or parts of bats

The legislation although not strictly affording protection to foraging grounds does protect roost sites. Bat roosts are protected at all times of the year whether or not bats are present. Any disturbance of a roost due to development must be licenced.

**the regulations that delivered by the UK's commitments to the Habitats Directive.*

Breeding birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. Furthermore a number of birds enjoy further protection under that Act and are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act. These further protected birds are also protected from disturbance and it may be necessary to operate "no-go" buffer zones around such nests – typically out to 100m.

Planning policy guidance on the treatment of species identified as priorities under the biodiversity action programme suggests that local authorities should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in local development documents and should ensure that they are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations. The conservation of these species should be promoted through the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity designs within developments.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows.

Table 9: Sequence of Events

Stage	Event
Stage 1	Carry out tree works as specified within the summary of tree works
Stage 2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plan
Stage 3	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 4	Installation of site set up
Stage 5	Undertake and complete demolition works
Stage 6	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 7	Undertake external landscaping works outside of the construction exclusion zones
Stage 8	Removal of all machinery and materials from site
Stage 9	Arboricultural approval to dismantle and remove tree protection measures
Stage 10	Dismantle and removal of protective measures
Stage 11	Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones
Stage 12	Sign off from project arboriculturist

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works, and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plan (Arbtech TPP 02) prior to the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees the project arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

In the event that the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number Arbtech AMS 02 (28 January 2022) and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01, the project arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number Arbtech AMS 02 (28 January 2022) and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 02, the project arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the project arboriculturist immediately after the incident and all work within in this area is to cease until the project arboriculturist has made a visit to the site. Any and all damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stage 9 (see Sequencing of Works), there after they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the project arboriculturist and or the local authority tree officer.

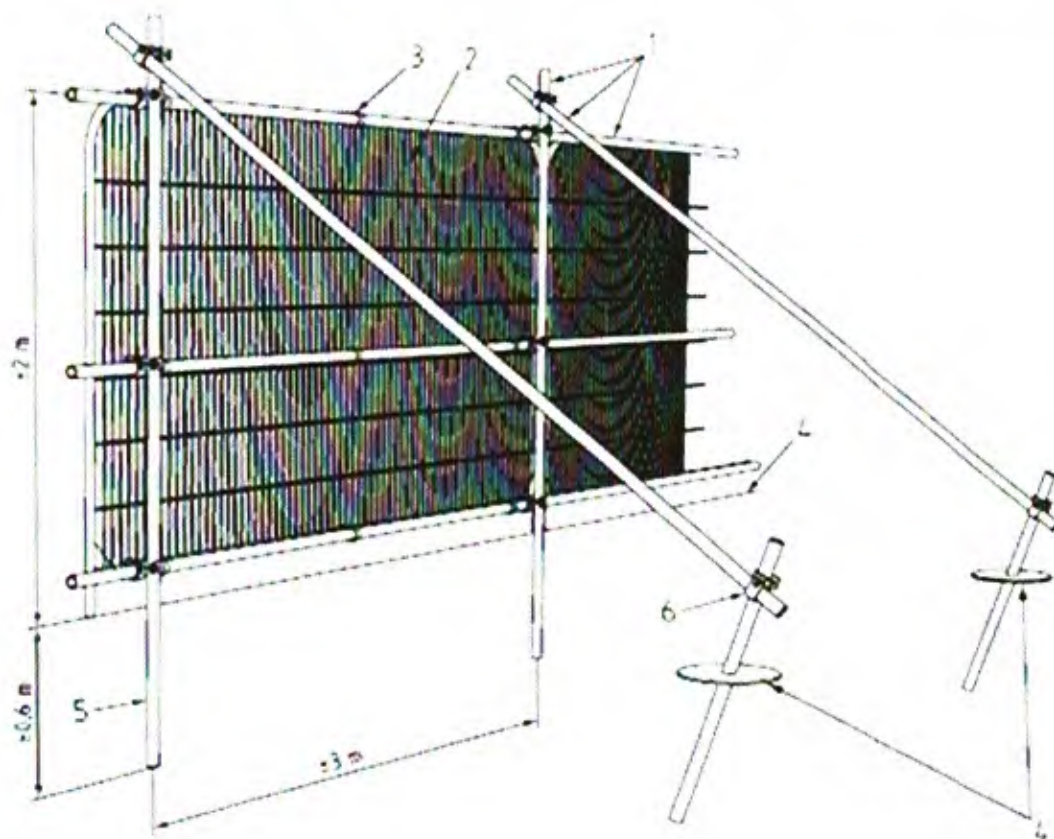
The existing site boundary measures are to be retained for the duration of the development. If for any reason the existing boundary measures are not to be used protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the project arboriculturist or LPA tree officer upon the completion of the development or immediately prior to the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

No equipment, vehicles or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is in close proximity.

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold frame work with wire.



Key

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

Figure 2: BS5837:2012 - Figure 2, Default specification for protective barriers.

Secondary specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

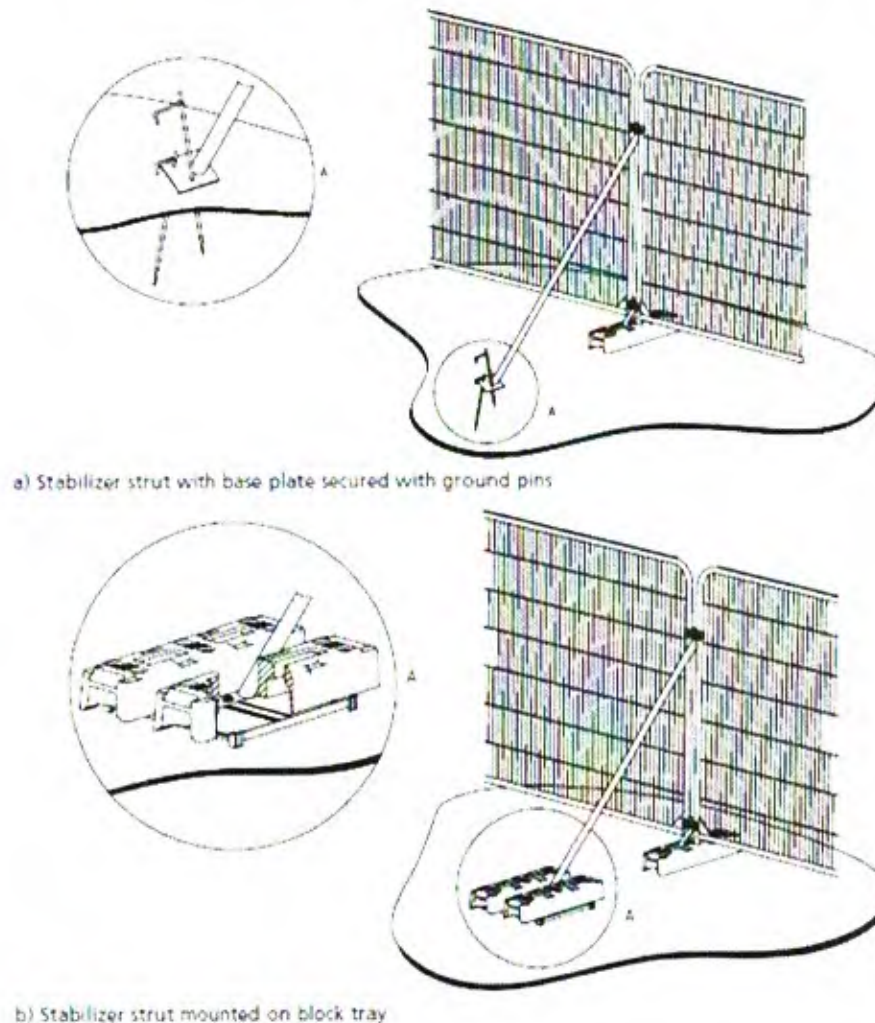


Figure 3: BS5837:2012 - Figure 3, Examples of above-ground stabilising systems.

Signage denoting the words "*tree protection area*" at 5.0m intervals should be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 2).

Protective fencing is to be removed **ONLY** with the written permission of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the local planning authority (LPA).

Ground boarding

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Where it is determined by the project engineer that the any hard surfacing is not adequate protection from any expected loading, ground boarding is to be installed to the engineer's specification on top of the hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees.

Where machinery will be stored or used from the ground boarding within the RPAs of the retained trees an impervious barrier and or bunding to prevent oils, fuel or chemicals is to be installed to prevent leaching into the soil within or adjacent to the RPAs.

Note The ground protection might comprise of one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For any situations other than those described in a) or b) (as above), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be suitable of supporting the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

At this stage no contractors have been approached so it is not possible to know exactly what equipment they have available and will be using.

Due to the various sizes of demolition and construction plant available and the potential requirements for material storage within the site the final specifications for the ground boarding is to be designed and supplied to the LPA tree officer for their approval by the project engineer a minimum of ten (10) working days before its installation.

Demolition

Prior to the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number Arbtech TPP 02 and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Demolition of the existing site features beneath the canopies and within and adjacent to the RPAs retained trees as show on Arbtech TPP 02 are to be undertaken carefully under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Structures

Any structures that are to be taken down so that all debris and materials are to fall outside of the RPAs and away from the canopies of all retained trees.

Foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be left in situ where ever possible. Where this is not possible demolition of the existing foundations are to be undertaken to the minimum depth required to allow for the installation of the new soft and hard landscaping.

The removal of the existing foundations within the RPA of retained trees are to be undertaken using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrows to break up and remove the debris out of the RPA. In some situations and only at the discretion of the arborist it may be possibly to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket.

It may be permitted by the project arboriculturist for an excavator to undertake the demolition and removal of the foundation but it must be situated outside of the RPA, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from suitable ground boarding capable of handling the expected loading.

If it is likely that there will be any soil collapse or the trench begins to collapse within the RPAs of retained trees which will lead to the loss of rooting environment, excavations are to be stopped immediately and the trench is to be shored up to prevent further soil collapse.

Where the removal of foundations occurs within the RPAs of retained trees these voids are to be back filled with clean top soil.

Hard Surfacing

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a hand held pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheel barrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where is necessary to remove the sub base this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheel barrows.

In some situations and at the discretion of the arborist it may be possibly to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or top soil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

Existing Underground Services

Existing services within the site should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Construction

Prior to the construction of the proposed development, a copy of the construction method statement should have been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All excavations and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Extensions

Arbtech Consulting Limited has not been informed of the type of foundation that will be used.

Any machinery that is to be used should be situated outside of any RPAs of the retained trees or on top of ground boarding that has been designed by the project engineer and is capable of supporting with the likely loading that will be placed upon it.

All foundations that are to be excavated and installed adjacent to the RPAs of trees numbers T18, T19 and T40 are to be excavated under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Hard Surfacing

The new hard surfacing to be situated within the RPA of tree numbers T05 is to be excavated under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any machinery that is to be used should be situated outside of any RPAs of the retained trees or on top of ground boarding that has been designed by the project engineer and is capable of supporting with the likely loading that will be placed upon it.

Concrete foundations

Prior to concrete being poured to form the foundations within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees the excavation is to be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete run off.

Supervised excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboriculturist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If appropriate soil beneath the depth of the excavation may be sheet piled, tegular piled or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation:

Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturist), whether it is for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Mechanical excavation:

Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.

Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket; using a grading / scrapping motion rather than a digging motion. During each motion the excavator will not be permitted to removing no more than 10 - 20mm deep of soil in any one pass.

If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.

Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.

Where an excavator or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath canopies the project arboriculturist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas;
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas, or against the fencing;
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching of objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used or mixed within a root protection area or within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent pillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies a banks man will be required at all times whilst setting up, moving or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks entering the ground.

Site Management

The site manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development and especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees; and will make them aware of, and provide a copy of this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 02; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The site manager will be responsible for the day to day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the project arborist about any tree related matters and prior to any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees; this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or of tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the project arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

The site manager may designate another person to take charge of briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from site for more than three consecutive working days the project arborist will be informed and a pre start meeting will be held with the new or acting site manager.

It is the responsibility of the site manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to the planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and once permission is granted they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.

Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time; hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and where feasible trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site they should be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs all trenches are to be excavated by hand and radially to the tree trunks under direct on-site arboricultural supervision and are to be carried out under NJUG guidelines.

Final positions of any proposed services should be verified and approved by the arboricultural consultant and local authority tree officer before implementation.

New Underground services

Trenching for installation of underground services and drainage routes could sever any roots that may be present and as such adversely affects the health of the tree. For this reason particular care should be taken in routing and methods of installation of all underground services. All underground services and drainage routes should be located so that no excavations are required within RPAs.

Where it has been impossible to keep underground services from passing through RPAs or within close proximity to trees, these sections are to be installed in one of three ways in accordance with the guidance set out in National Joint Utilities Group guidelines (NJUG 4), under on site arboricultural supervision.

Trenchless Techniques

There are three main types of trenchless techniques, these include, guided and unguided boring and pipe replacement by lining or bursting. These allow for the installation, maintenance or renewal of underground services, without the disturbance of soil in which roots are likely to be growing. Starting and receiving pits for the boring machinery are to be located outside of the RPAs of any retained trees, with the bore depth being maintained at a minimum depth of 600mm below the existing ground level.

Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment shall use no material other than water as other lubricants could contaminate the soil (e.g. oil, bentonite, etc.).

Manual Excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision of the required depth of the foundation; Or to a minimum of 600mm deep of any

excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The total depth of the manual excavation will be determined by the arboriculturist whilst on site.

The soil is to be loosened with the aid of a fork or pick axe and then cleared with the aid of an Air-spade, Air-vac and or shovel. Any roots found will be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant with either a hand saw or secateurs.

Any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm shall be cleanly severed by the arboricultural consultant. Any roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them; the arboricultural consultant shall decide if it's feasible or necessary to retain the root, if not it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

Soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this providing that it is situated outside of the RPA or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around on and work upon.

Broken Trench – Hand Dug

This technique combines both trenchless techniques and manual excavation where excavation is unavoidable. Excavations should be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. All trenches shall be excavated by hand with the same precautions taken as for manual excavation. Open section of trench should only be large enough to allow access for linking to the next section.

Landscaping

The ratio of trees removed to trees replanted should not necessarily be 1:1. Instead, the ratio should take into consideration the available space for tree growth and development in order to ensure the trees are physically suited to the site at maturity. A specification for and notation relating to the precise alignment of replacement trees will be contained in the landscape proposals.

Landscaping around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed (planting, turfing, fencing etc.).

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained tree.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in-situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the Root Protection area shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is of such a level that soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or has poor structure which would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings the arboriculturist should be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plan drawing number Arbtech TPP 01 for retention, there should be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored and all demolition and construction works to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by project arboriculturist, who should be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Prior to the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, land owner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see Appendix 3).

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protective measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement; if so to sign off their installation.

There after monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals, to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be determined with the LPA tree officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept and any faults will be logged, this will then be copied to the site agent, developer and local planning authority in a digital format.

If during the course of the development it is necessary for areas to be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Prior to any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours prior to the commencement of any works that require his attendance, these will include:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting;
2. Location of protective measures;
3. Supervised demolition of structures (buildings, walls, out buildings, hard surfacing, kerb edging, water features, etc.) and associated foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees;
4. Relocations of tree protective measures prior to / upon completion of demolition phase;
5. Supervised excavations for foundations of the extension and hard surfacing posts within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers T05, T18, T19 and T40;
6. Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
7. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed all materials and machinery has been removed from site the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss the process and discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign Off Checklist

Hevercourt Care Home, Goodwood Crescent, Gravesend, DA12 5EY

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
T03	Supervised demolition of the hard surfacing & associated foundations			
T04				
T20, T24 & T25	Supervised demolition of the hard landscaping & associated foundations			
T27, T28 & G03				
	Additional demolition (as required)			
All	Completion of demolition			
T05	Supervised excavation of hard surfacing and associated foundations			
T18 & T19	Supervised excavation of extension and associated foundations			
T40				
	Additional excavations (as required)			
All	Completion of ground works			

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Completion of construction			
All	Removal of machinery and materials from site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign off from project arboriculturist			

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Client: Hevercourt Limited
 Project: Hevercourt Care Home, Goodwood Crescent, Singlewell,
 Gravesend, Kent, DA12 5EY



Survey Date: 08/09/2021

Surveyor: Chris Wren

Unit 3, Well House Barns
 Chester Road
 Chester
 Cheshire
 CH4 0DH
 Phone: 01244 661170

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)							
G01												
Robinia	14	4	590 (Eq)	N	5.5	8	M	A: 157.7	Good	C: Good	Group of four false acacia, either planted as a group or regrowth from an old stump that's no longer present. Group historically topped at 8m, regrowth up to 80mm diameter and 6m long. Northern two stems in physical contact at 2.5m and beginning to fuse together. Fifth stem historically removed at ground level approx. 500mm diameter. Surrounding stems beginning to include wound/stump by up to 290mm. Dimensions recorded represent average for the group.	B.2
Robinia pseudoacacia				E	5.5	3		R: 7.08		S: Fair		20+ yrs
				S	5.5	9				B: Good		
				W	5.5	3						
G02											Estimated Measurements	
Various	5	1	120	N	1	2	EM	A: 6.5	Good	C: Good	Group primarily comprising of hawthorn, plum and ash. Dimensions recorded represent average for the group.	C.2
See comments for details				E	1	0		R: 1.43		S: Good		40+ yrs
				S	1	0				B: Good		
				W	1	0						
G03												
Various	5	1	130	N	2	2	M	A: 7.6	Good	C: Good	Group primarily comprising of elder. Basal area obscured by ivy and debris. Stems and canopy obscured by ivy and Russian vine. Dimensions recorded represent average for the group.	C.2
See comments for details				E	3	0		R: 1.55		S: Ivy		10+ yrs
				S	2	2				B: Not visible		
				W	2	2						
H01												
Various	2	1	60	N	0.5	0	M	A: 1.6	Good	C: Good	Formally maintained firethorn hedge. Dimensions recorded represent average for the hedge. Stems and basal area obscured by canopy.	C.2
See comments for details				E	0.5	0		R: 0.71		S: Not visible		40+ yrs
				S	0.5	0				B: Not visible		
				W	0.5	0						
Age Classifications:												
	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems: Ø Diameter		
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem	(Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition		
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Tree and Tag No		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
Species			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T01													
Himalayan Birch	11	4	267 (Eq)	N	2.5	2	M	A: 32.2	Good	C: Good	Stems diverge between 1 and 1.5m, unions included. Sub dominant stem on north side topped at approx. 5m, regrowth up to 5mm diameter and 500mm long.	B.1	
Betula utilis				E	3	2		R: 3.2		S: Good		20+ yrs	
				S	3	2				B: Good			
				W	3	2							
T02													
Silver Birch	11	1	270	N	2	2	EM	A: 33	Fair	C: Good	Foliage uniformly chlorotic and discoloured, cause not visible at time of survey.	C.1	
Betula pendula				E	2	2		R: 3.24		S: Good		10+ yrs	
				S	2	2				B: Good			
				W	2	2							
T03													
Silver Birch	11	1	320	N	5.5	3	M	A: 46.3	Good	C: Good	No significant features noted at time of survey.	B.1	
Betula pendula				E	5.5	3		R: 3.83		S: Good		20+ yrs	
				S	5.5	2				B: Good			
				W	5.5	2							
T04													
Common Hawthorn	5	3	214 (Eq)	N	2.5	2	M	A: 20.7	Good	C: Good	Basal area obscured by undergrowth. Stems diverge between 0.5 and 1.5m, unions included.	B.1.2	
Crataegus monogyna				E	2.5	2		R: 2.56		S: Good		40+ yrs	
				S	2.5	2				B: Not visible			
				W	2.5	2							
T05													
Silver Birch	10	1	380	N	3	2	M	A: 65.3	Good	C: Good	Crown on eastern side reduced and raised to give clearance to the adjacent property, pruning wounds up to 130mm diameter with callus wood to 30mm. Exposed wood in pruning wounds uniformly desiccated and beginning to decay into the stem, as typical of species.	B.1	
Betula pendula				E	2.5	3		R: 4.55		S: Good		20+ yrs	
				S	4	2				B: Good			
				W	4.5	2							
T06													
Sweet Chestnut	10	1	540	N	3.5	3	M	A: 131.9	Good	C: Good	Historically topped at 5m and all lateral branches removed, regrowth up to 110mm diameter and 6m long.	B.1.2	
Castanea sativa				E	4	3		R: 6.47		S: Fair		40+ yrs	
				S	4	2				B: Good			
				W	5	2							
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Condition: C Crown Y Young M Mature S Stem SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio													

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T07 Cabbage Tree <i>Cordyline australis</i>	3	3	160 (Eq)	N E S W	0.5 0.5 1 0.5	2 2 1 1	SM A: 11.6 R: 1.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stems diverge at 0.3m, unions included.		C.2 10+ yrs
T08 Cabbage Tree <i>Cordyline australis</i>	3	3	117 (Eq)	N E S W	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	2 2 2 2	SM A: 6.2 R: 1.4	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	Historically topped at 0.3m, regrowth up to 100mm diameter and 2.7m long. Physical wound (likely the decaying pruning wound) at ground level. Wound approx. 270mm tall and 150mm wide with callus wood to 40mm.		C.1 10+ yrs
T09 Robinia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	15	1	750	N E S W	7 7 5 8	3 3 9 5	M A: 254.5 R: 9	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Major deadwood (>75mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout crown.		A.1 40+ yrs
T10 Corsican Pine <i>Pinus nigra var.maritima</i>	15	1	580	N E S W	4 4 4 4	8 3 6 7	M A: 152.2 R: 6.96	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Crown raised to current dimensions, pruning wounds approx. 80mm diameter with callus wood to 20mm.		B.1.2 40+ yrs
T11 Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	12	1	490	N E S W	6 6 5 5	3 2 2 6	M A: 108.6 R: 5.87	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Stem bifurcates at 3m, union compressed. Sub dominant stem bifurcates at 3.5m, Union included with natural braces between the stems.		B.1.2 40+ yrs
T12 Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	11	1	520	N E S W	7 5 7.5 7.5	4 3 3 3	M A: 122.3 R: 6.23	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Crimson king variety. Major deadwood (>75mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout crown.		A.1.2 40+ yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted Y Young SM Semi-mature EM Early Mature M Mature OM Over Mature Condition: C Crown S Stem B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio												

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T13 Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	15	1	510	N E S W	6 4 4.5 4.5	5 6 5 5	M A: 117.7 R: 6.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees.		B.1.2 40+ yrs
T14 Manna Ash <i>Fraxinus ornus</i>	10	1	470	N E S W	4 4 5 3	7 7 3 6	EM A: 99.9 R: 5.63	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Three wounds on stem between 1.5 and 2m. Wounds are old 'flush cut' pruning wounds that have damaged the branch bark collar and are up to 300mm diameter with callus wood up to 40mm.		B.1.2 20+ yrs
T15 Red Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus carnea</i>	9	1	260	N E S W	4 3 3 3	4 4 3 4	EM A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Pruning wound on stem at 2m, wound approx. 260mm diameter with callus wood to 30mm. Pruning wound has cut through the branch bark collar.		C.1 20+ yrs
T16 Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	1	280	N E S W	3 3 3 4	6 6 2 6	M A: 35.5 R: 3.36	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Not visible	Off site tree. Ivy on stem to apex. Basal area obscured by 2m fence and undergrowth. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees.		Estimated Measurements C.2 10+ yrs
T17 Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	10	2	322 (Eq)	N E S W	5 3 5 3	5 5 5 2	M A: 46.9 R: 3.86	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Not visible	Off site tree. Ivy on stem to apex. Basal area obscured by 2m fence and undergrowth. Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees.		Estimated Measurements B.1.2 20+ yrs
T18 Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	14	1	450	N E S W	5 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	M A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Major deadwood (>75mm diameter and/or longer than 2m) throughout crown.		B.1.2 40+ yrs
Age Classifications:	N Newly planted Y Young SM Semi-mature	EM Early Mature M Mature OM Over Mature	Condition:	C Crown S Stem B Basal area	Stems:	Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio						

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T19 Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	2	345 (Eq)	N E S W	5 3 4 4	3 6 5 3	M A: 53.8 R: 4.13	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	Physical wounds at ground level and 2.5m. Lower wound approx. 100mm diameter and callus wood to 40mm. Upper wound approx. 250mm diameter with callus wood to 120mm. Stems diverge at 0.5m, union included.	B.1.2 20+ yrs	
T20 Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	6	1	250	N E S W	0 2 4 2	SM 3 3 3	A: 28.3 R: 3	Fair	C: Good S: Ivy B: Not visible	Off site tree. Ivy on stem to apex. Ivy beginning to smother tree. Basal area obscured by 2m fence and undergrowth.	Estimated Measurements U <10 yrs	
T21 Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	7	3	266 (Eq)	N E S W	1 3.5 3.5 3.5	3 2 2 2	EM A: 31.9 R: 3.18	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem diverges at 1m, unions included.	B.1 40+ yrs	
T22 Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	4	1	140	N E S W	2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1	EM A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Approx. 10% of the foliage has died from sun scorch. Remaining crown appears as normal.	C.1 20+ yrs	
T23 Mountain Ash <i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>	4	1	140	N E S W	2 2 2 2	1 1 1 1	EM A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Fair	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Approx. 10% of the foliage has died from sun scorch. Remaining crown appears as normal.	C.1 20+ yrs	
T24 Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	8	2	268 (Eq)	N E S W	5 4 4 5	4 2 4 4	EM A: 32.6 R: 3.22	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Basal area and lower stem obscured by 2m fence and undergrowth. Stems diverge at 1.5m, union included.	Estimated Measurements B.1 40+ yrs	
Age Classifications:												
	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems: Ø Diameter		
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem	(Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition		
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T25												
Plum <i>Prunus domestica</i>	8	1	240	N E S W	3 3 3 3	3 2 4 3	M 	A: 26.1 R: 2.88	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted at time of survey.	C.1 20+ yrs
T26												Estimated Measurements
Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	6	1	210	N E S W	2 0.5 1 2	0 2 2 2	EM	A: 20 R: 2.52	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion tree and fences. Basal area obscured by 2m boundary fence.	C.1 20+ yrs
T27												
Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	1	290	N E S W	4 2 2 2	2 3 3 3	M	A: 38.1 R: 3.48	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem divides into four codominant stems at 1m, diameter recorded below stem divergence, unions included.	B.1 20+ yrs
T28												Estimated Measurements
Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	1	380	N E S W	5 3 4 4	7 5 5 5	M	A: 65.3 R: 4.55	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Not visible	Off site tree. Basal area obscured by 2m boundary fence. Historically topped at 4m. Regrowth up to 210mm diameter and 5m long. Topping wounds not visible from ground level.	B.1 20+ yrs
T29												
Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	7	1	250	N E S W	2.5 3 3 3	3 2 3 3	EM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Not visible	Basal area obscured by ivy. Ivy on stem to 3m.	B.1 20+ yrs
T30												
Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	10	1	260	N E S W	5 3 3 4	2 2 2 2	M	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem divides into 4 codominant stems at 2m, unions included.	B.1.2 20+ yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted Y Young SM Semi-mature EM Early Mature M Mature OM Over Mature Condition: C Crown S Stem B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio												

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)						
T31 Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	10	1	260	N E S W	2 6 4 4	2 2 2 2	M A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No significant features noted at time of survey.	B.1.2 20+ yrs
T32 Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	6	1	180	N E S W	3 3 2 1	4 4 4 4	EM A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem leans at 15° from vertical to the northeast from base to apex.	C.1 20+ yrs
T33 Norway Spruce <i>Picea abies</i>	7	1	240	N E S W	3 3 3 3	5 4 4 4	M A: 26.1 R: 2.88	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Not visible	Ivy on stem to 3m. Basal area obscured by debris and ivy.	Estimated Measurements B.1 20+ yrs
T34 Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	5	1	190	N E S W	3 2 3 2	2 2 2 2	EM A: 16.3 R: 2.27	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site tree. Stem and basal area obscured by 2m boundary fence. Historically topped at 2m, regrowth up to 80mm diameter and 3m long.	Estimated Measurements C.1 40+ yrs
T35 Cherry <i>Prunus sp.</i>	5.5	1	220	N E S W	2 3 3 3	2 2 2 2	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site tree. Stem and basal area obscured by 2m boundary fence.	Estimated Measurements C.1.2 20+ yrs
T36 Western Red Cedar <i>Thuja plicata</i>	8	1	590	N E S W	2.5 2.5 3 3	1 1 1 1	M A: 157.5 R: 7.08	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Good	Stem divides into multiple co dominant stems at 1.5m, diameter recorded below unions. Stems unions included. Stems obscured by canopy.	B.1 20+ yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted, Y Young, SM Semi-mature, EM Early Mature, M Mature, OM Over Mature Condition: C Crown, S Stem, B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio											

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
T37 Himalayan Birch <i>Betula utilis</i>	7	1	210	N E S W	4 4 3 3	2 2 2 2	M A: 20 R: 2.52	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Basal area obscured by undergrowth.		B.1 20+ yrs
T38 Pittosporum <i>Pittosporum tenuifolium</i>	3	4	119 (Eq)	N E S W	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	2 2 2 2	EM A: 6.4 R: 1.42	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Basal area and stem unions obscured by undergrowth. Stems diverge at ground level.		C.1 20+ yrs
T39 Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	12	1	430	N E S W	4.5 2 4.5 5.5	3 9 3 3	M A: 83.7 R: 5.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem divides into four codominant stems at 1.5m, unions included. Diameter recorded below unions.		B.1 20+ yrs
T40 Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	7	1	290	N E S W	1.5 3 4 3	6 2 2 2	M A: 38.1 R: 3.48	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Physical wound on western side of stem at 2m, wound approx. 400mm tall and 160mm wide with callus wood to 80mm.		B.1 20+ yrs
T41 Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	9	1	320	N E S W	5.5 4 4 3.5	2 2 2 2	M A: 46.3 R: 3.83	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Asymmetrical crown due to proximity of companion trees.		B.1 20+ yrs
W01 Various <i>See comments for details</i>	12	1	350	N E S W	4 4 4 4	2 2 4 2	M A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Good	C: Good S: Not visible B: Not visible	Off site woodland. Dimensions recorded represent average for the group. Basal areas and stems obscured by 2m boundary fence, canopy, undergrowth and ivy.		Estimated Measurements B.2 40+ yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Condition: C Crown Y Young M Mature S Stem SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio												

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do **not** move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR
ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.

CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION
OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY



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Appendix 3: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
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Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

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Site Manager

Main contractor

Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
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Arbtech AMS 01	Matthew Middle		Principal Arboricultural Consultant	01	28/01/22
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02 22/11/23.

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