

# RMTTree Consultancy Ltd

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## **BS5837:2012 Arboricultural Survey Impact Assessment & Arboricultural Method Statement**

**Site Address:  
Wynchmoor  
Pursers Lane  
Peaslake  
Surrey  
GU5 9RE**

**Robert Toll  
HND Urban Forestry - ND Forestry - MArborA  
Ref: RMT897  
Site inspection date: 12<sup>th</sup> September 2023  
Date draft report published: 21<sup>st</sup> September 2023  
Prepared for John and Sara Dean**



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## 1 Instructions

- 1.1 I was instructed on behalf of the client by the architect Chris Little of Adam Knibb Architect on the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2023 to undertake a survey of trees that are on or adjacent to Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE in accordance with *British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.
- 1.2 I am a qualified arboriculturalist as detailed at as it is detailed at **Appendix 7** and this report has been produced in support of a planning application to Guildford Borough Council for construction of a replacement dwelling.

## 2 Introduction

### Site Description

- 2.1 The site is a residential property which is accessed via an asphalt drive from the south-eastern corner. The drive is routed parallel to the eastern boundary until it meets the house, which is located in the northern half of the site. The house has an attached garage, and a brick car port. To the north and south of the house is garden.

**Image 1** – Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE is shown by an indicative yellow line



Image courtesy of Google Map Data © 2023

## Limitations

- 2.2** I carried out the survey from ground level with the aid of a Bosch GLM 120 C Professional Laser Measure to measure distances, a Nikon Forestry Pro height measurer and diameter tape.
- 2.3** I was supplied with a topographical survey showing the growing locations of all trees on or immediately adjacent to the property was provided prior to the survey being carried out.
- 2.4** All measurements taken to calculate root protection areas and canopy spreads have been measured wherever possible. Where it has not been possible to access certain areas, dimensions have been estimated.
- 2.5** This report does not constitute a safety survey of the trees included within it. It is advised that if there are concerns regarding the risk posed by trees to persons and property then a tree condition inspection should be commissioned.

## Legal Restrictions

- 2.6** I have not contacted the local planning authority (LPA) directly to ascertain whether the trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or if they are within a Conservation Order.
- 2.7** On the 18<sup>th</sup> September 2023 I carried out a check on the Guildford Borough Council online protected tree maps and they indicate that there is no statutory protection on any of the surveyed trees or groups.
- 2.8** It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Rights of Way Act 2000 to disturb nesting birds or roosting/breeding bats. When carrying out tree work care should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice may need to be sought from a qualified Ecologist.

## Tree survey

- 2.9** I visited the site on 12<sup>th</sup> September and surveyed a total of twenty-three trees and four groups. The surveyed trees and groups have been categorised in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 as shown at **Appendix 1** and the tree survey schedule can be seen at **Appendix 2**.
- 2.10** At the time of my survey ten trees and three groups were considered to category B and moderate value. The remaining trees and groups are considered to be category C or U and low value.

**Table 1 – Tree categorisations as BS5837:2012**

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
-	T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, G11, T13, G15 T17, G19, T20, T27	T7, T8, G9, T10, T14, T16, T18, T21, T22, T23, T24, T25, T26	T12

**2.11** It was noted that there are other trees that are located on or adjacent to Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE but they have not been included within this report. This is because it is deemed that they are:

- far enough from the area proposed for development that they will not be affected;
- they will be adequately protected by the tree protection measures afforded to the surveyed trees;
- they are specimens of limited significance;

### **Measurements**

**2.12** Wherever possible all diameter measurements have been measured using a diameter tape at a height of 1.5m. Where it has not been possible to access the stems at 1.5m above ground level due to such things as dense Ivy, trees being offsite or the tree being inaccessible, an estimated measurement has been taken. All estimated measurements include the word “estimated” or the abbreviation “est” in the tree survey schedule shown at **Appendix 2**.

**2.13** In some instances the diameter measurement has been taken at a height other than 1.5m due to such things as low fork unions. Where this has occurred, I have detailed this in the tree survey schedule shown at **Appendix 2**.

### **Canopy spreads**

**2.14** The canopy spreads have been measured from ground level using a laser measure and visual assessment. The canopy spreads have been annotated on the tree constraints plan and tree protection plan at **Appendices 3 and 4**.

### **Root protection area (RPA) definition**

**2.15** The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure are treated as a priority.

**2.16** Section 4.6.2 of BS5837:2012 states the following:

*The RPA of each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.*

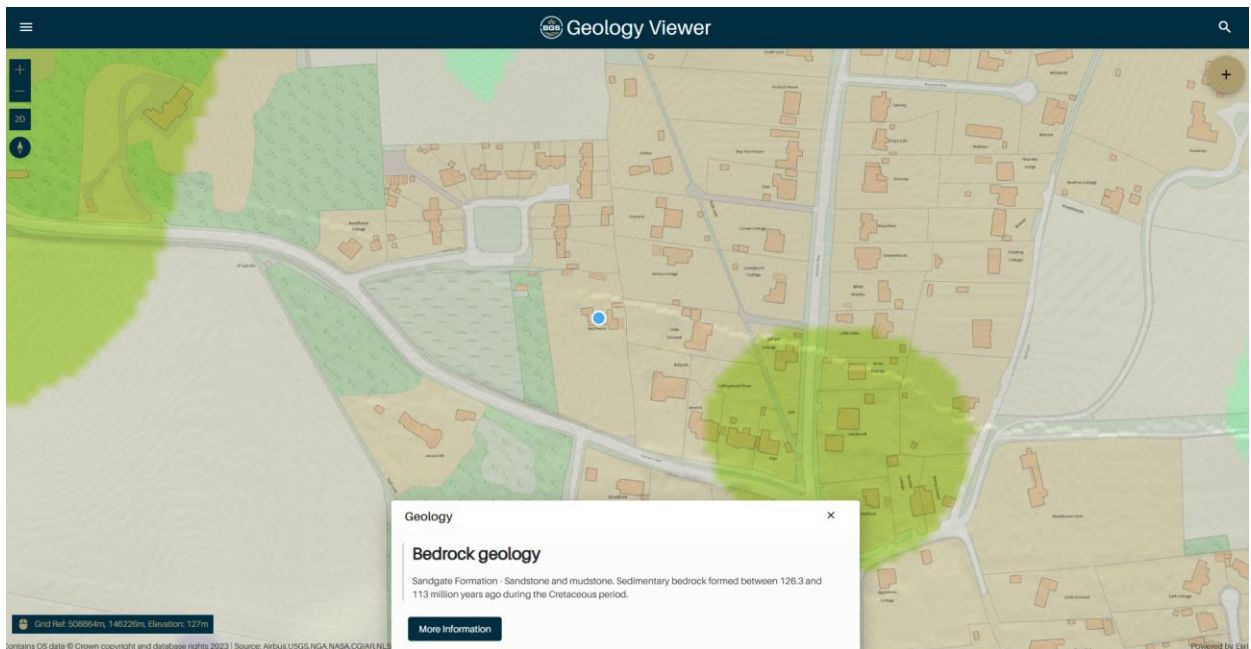
*(British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations – The British Standard Institute 2012).*

**2.17** The RPAs of trees T7 and T8 has been offset to demonstrate a more probable root morphologies as shown at **Appendix 3**. The RPAs of trees T7 and T8 are considered to have been influenced by the presence of the garage foundations. Foundations create a physical barrier that deflects roots so they grow parallel to the face of the foundation.

### 3 Soil Assessment

- 3.1 The soil assessment is necessary to establish whether the soil on the proposal site is shrinkable. Tree roots and those of other vegetation have the potential to extract moisture from shrinkable soils such as clay, making the soil expand and contract as the soil desiccates and re-hydrates. Where new structures are proposed on shrinkable soils and close to trees, foundations will need to be sufficiently deepened or able to withstand to minimise the risk of indirect damage to foundations.
- 3.2 No soil assessments have been undertaken however a check on the Geology of Britain Viewer gives the soil type as Sandgate Formation - Sandstone and mudstone. This means that the underlying soil is potentially shrinkable, due to the presence of mudstone, and as such foundations will need to be deepened. If further assessments are undertaken that show that there is shrinkable clay, then foundations must be designed in accordance with the guidance within the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.

**Figure 1** – The Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000 scale indicates that the underlying geology at Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE is potentially shrinkable Sandgate Formation - Sandstone and mudstone.



## 4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### Arboricultural Impact Assessment overview

- 4.1 The arboricultural impact assessment assesses the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on trees that are growing or adjacent to the site. Where appropriate mitigation will be recommended to prevent or minimise harm and details mitigation as appropriate. Consideration will be given to the practicality of the design and the viability of tree retention.

### Access facilitation pruning

- 4.2 To maintain adequate clearances for construction vehicles using the existing driveway, it will be necessary to crown lift tree T3 to provide 5m clearance above ground level, as set out at **Appendix 2**. These works are considered to be minor and will not pose a risk to the health or amenity value of this tree.

### Tree protection fencing

- 4.3 Tree protection fencing will be required throughout the construction process to restrict construction access within the RPAs of trees and groups T1 – T27. The areas to be protected by the tree protection fencing can be seen as blue lines on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan at **Appendix 4**.
- 4.4 Tree protection fencing will consist of 1.8m high wire mesh panels placed in rubber blocks. The panels will be securely bolted together to prevent movement and a backstay must be attached to each panel to prevent movement and resist impacts. Un-braced weld mesh panels on unsecured rubber or concrete feet will not be used as these are not resistant to impact and are too easily removed by site operatives.
- 4.5 A notice will be attached to the fencing which says 'Tree Protection Area. Keep Out!'

### Ground protection

- 4.6 It has been stated above, the RPA is a sacrosanct area of ground where encroachment by construction activities should be avoided wherever possible. In the case of trees T3, T4 and T5 there will be a requirement for construction access within their RPAs throughout development. Where it is considered that the construction working space or temporary access is justified within their RPAs, this will be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier and suitable ground protection will be installed. Areas to be protected with ground have been shown as orange hatching at **Appendix 4**.
- 4.7 In all cases the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle or continual pedestrian movement over the same area, especially in wet conditions. Compaction of the soil can impair root development and function leading to a decline in the physiological and structural condition of the tree.

## **Sensitive demolition**

- 4.8** It is proposed to demolish the house and garages which are adjacent to or within the RPAs of trees Tis partially within the outer RPAs of trees T6, T7 and T8. To avoid damaging roots that may be growing under or adjacent to the surface foundation, they must be demolished sensitively. The foundation will then be extracted away from the RPA.

## **Sensitive surface removal**

- 4.9** The existing driveway surface will need to be removed and replaced where it overlaps with the RPAs of trees T1 – T8. To avoid damaging roots that may be growing just under the surface, the surface must be broken and removed sensitively under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist. The surface will be broken up using hand tools or pneumatic devices. The subbase will be retained and incorporated into the new surface so that disruption to the underlying RPA is avoided.

## **Areas for site compounds, storage and mixing**

- 4.10** Site compounds will be located away from trees wherever possible and ideally 2m from any protective barriers.
- 4.11** On this occasion it is proposed to utilise the existing garden for the site compound, storage and mixing as shown at **Appendix 4**.

## **Services**

- 4.12** The proposed layout of incoming (water, gas and electricity) and outgoing (foul sewer) services is not yet established but they should be installed outside root protection areas. If it is necessary for a trench to be dug through an RPA a specific method statement will be required which will need to specify that the trench will be hand dug and that care will be taken to preserve all roots encountered which are larger than 25 mm diameter.
- 4.13** There is considered to be adequate room for new services to be constructed without requiring trenches that pass-through RPAs of trees.



## Conclusions

- 4.14 I visited Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE on the 6<sup>th</sup> September 2023 and surveyed a total of twenty three trees and four groups in accordance with BS5837: 2012.
- 4.15 At the time of my survey ten trees and three groups were considered to category B and moderate value. The remaining trees and groups are considered to be category C or U and low value.
- 4.16 All trees were categorised in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 as shown at **Appendix 1**.
- 4.17 The development will not require the removal of any trees or groups to facilitate development.
- 4.18 Minor crown lifting works to maintain clearances of 5m above the driveway will be required to one category B tree.
- 4.19 The trees to be retained will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.
- 4.20 The development is sympathetic to the leafy character of the area.

## 5 Arboricultural Method Statement

### Access facilitation works

- 5.1 The agreed crown lifting works will be carried out as preliminary works as detailed at **Appendix 2**. These works will be carried out by suitably qualified arborists to the standards set out in BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations. Heavy machinery must not be used on unprotected ground.

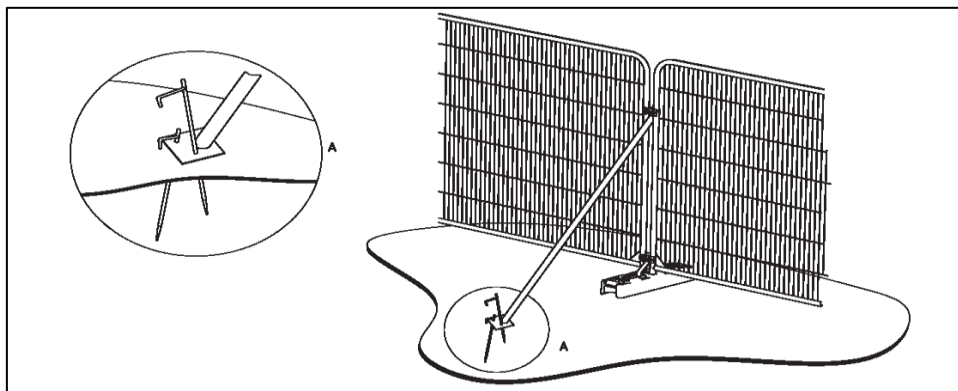
### Pre-commencement meeting

- 5.2 Prior to the commencement of development all tree protection will be erected and a site meeting will be held between the appointed building contractors, the appointed arboriculturalist and local authority Tree Officer as it is stipulated at **Appendix 5**. This meeting is necessary to agree that the position of the tree protection is correct.

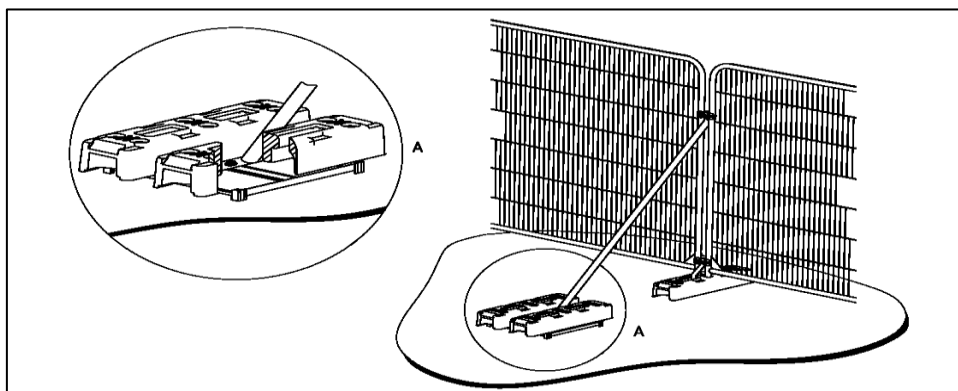
### Protective barriers/fencing

- 5.3 All tree protection barriers will be erected in the positions shown in **Appendix 4** and in accordance with the specifications detailed in Figures 2 and 3.

**Figures 2 and 3** – Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

*Image taken from British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

## Warning signs

5.4 All weather notices will be attached to the tree protection fencing.

Figures 4 – Examples of tree protection warning sign.

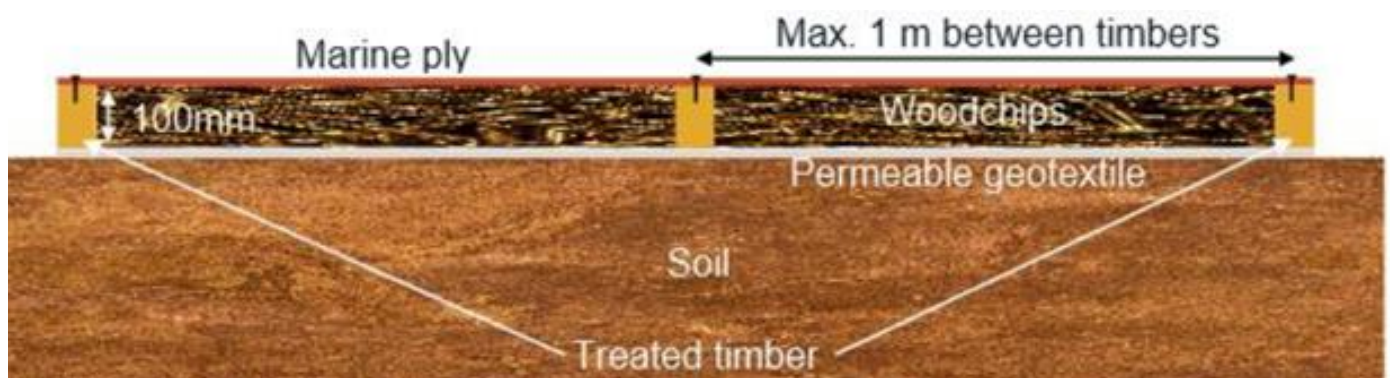


5.5 All ground protection will be laid as follows:

### Specification of temporary ground protection within RPAs

5.6 A permeable geotextile such as Terram will be laid and onto this will be placed treated timber (100 mm x 80 mm) at spacings of no more than 1m. The area between the timber bearers will be filled with a compressible material such as woodchips and will then be covered by 20 mm thick marine ply which will be screwed down onto the timber (Figures 5 and 6). The plywood may need to be coated with a non-slip paint.

Figure 5 – Specification for ply board ground protection



**Figure 6 – Plywood sheeting used as ground protection.**



5.7 Single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway (Figure 7)

**Figure 7 – Specification for scaffold ground protection.**



5.8 Development can commence in accordance with the planning consent.

#### **Sensitive removal of existing foundations adjacent to RPAs**

5.9 The existing foundations of the house and garage where they abut RPAs will be broken up using hand tools and pneumatic devices. Once the foundations are broken up, they will be extracted away from the RPAs.

#### **Sensitive removal of existing hard surfaces within the RPAs**

5.10 The existing surfaces that overlap with the RPAs and require sensitive removal have been shown as light blue hatching at **Appendix 4**. The appointed arboriculturalist will be invited to site to supervise. The surfaces will be broken up by hand tools and pneumatic devices and carefully extracted away from the RPAs. If roots are exposed, they will be covered with damp hessian to protect them from rapid temperature changes. Damage to roots must be avoided, including the outer bark layer. The subbase will be retained and made good, and the new permeable wearing course laid.

5.11 Following completion of all development the tree protection can be dismantled to allow landscaping works to take place.

## Appendix 1 – British Standard 5837:2012 tree categorisation chart

TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION				
CATEGORY AND DEFINITIONS	CRITERIA			IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
<p><b>Category U</b></p> <p>Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning).</li> <li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.</li> <li>Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5 of BS5837:2012</i></p>			<p>RED <span style="color: red;">█</span></p> <p>RGB 127.000.000</p>
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
CATEGORY AND DEFINITIONS	CRITERIA - SUBCATEGORIES			IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
<p><b>Category A</b></p> <p><b>Trees of high quality</b></p> <p>with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<p>Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)</p>	<p>LIGHT GREEN <span style="color: green;">█</span></p> <p>RGB 000.255.000</p>
<p><b>Category B</b></p> <p><b>Trees of moderate quality</b></p> <p>with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	<p>Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.</p>	<p>Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</p>	<p>MID BLUE <span style="color: blue;">█</span></p> <p>RGB 000.000.255</p>
<p><b>Category C</b></p> <p><b>Trees of low quality</b></p> <p>with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.</p>	<p>Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.</p>	<p>GREY <span style="color: grey;">█</span></p> <p>RGB 091.091.091</p>

## Appendix 2 - Tree survey schedule

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T1	Leyland Cypress ( <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> )	7m	500mm est	N3m E3m S3m W3m	4m	Mature	Good	Good	Off-site tree.	20+	B	6.0m	113.1m <sup>2</sup>
T2	Leyland Cypress ( <i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i> )	17m	500mm est	N3m E3m S3m W3m	4m	Mature	Good	Good	Off-site tree.	20+	B	6.0m	113.1m <sup>2</sup>
T3	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	19m	800mm est	N5m E8m S7.5m W11m	2m	Mature	Good	Good	Co-dominant form with adjacent tree. Congested main union at 6m agl with tight compression forks, consistent with historical topping.  <b>Works required for development:</b> Crown lift over the driveway to provide 5m clearance above ground level.	20+	B	9.6m	289.5m <sup>2</sup>
T4	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	21m	1300mm est	N5m E9m S5m W9m	5m	Mature	Good	Good	Vegetation impedes survey. Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Twin-stemmed from 2m agl.	20+	B	15.0m	706.9m <sup>2</sup>
T5	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	22m	950mm est	N7m E7m S7m W7m	8m	Mature	Good	Good	Off-site tree. Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Crown has been previously reduced.	20+	B	11.4m	408.3m <sup>2</sup>

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T6	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	22m	800mm	N3m E8m S6m W9.5m	5m	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant form with adjacent tree.	20+	B	9.6m	289.5m <sup>2</sup>
T7	Common Ash ( <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> )	20m	900mm est	N7m E9m S4m W9m NW8m	6m	Mature	Good	Fair	Vegetation impedes survey. Co-dominant form with adjacent trees. Medium deadwood. Congested main union at 5m agl with consistent with historical topping. 300mm dia opening with cavity on western side of main stem at 3m agl;	10+	C	10.8m	366.4m <sup>2</sup>
T8	Common Oak ( <i>Quercus robur</i> )	19m	700mm est	N8m E6m S2m W6m	6m	Mature	Good	Fair	Suppressed as overtopped by adjacent tree; vegetation impedes survey.	10+	C	8.4m	221.7m <sup>2</sup>
G9	Group of Common Holly Common Hazel	11m	Max 150mm est	N3m E3m S3m W3m	1m	Young	Good	Good	Unremarkable trees.	10+	C	1.8m	10.2m <sup>2</sup>
T10	Wild Cherry ( <i>Prunus avium</i> )	17m	616mm	N6m E5m S4m W2m	12m	Mature	Fair	Good	Vegetation impedes survey. Fair vitality demonstrated by dieback at the top of the canopy. Medium deadwood.	10+	C	7.4m	171.7m <sup>2</sup>
G11	Group of Douglas Fir (x2)	22m	Max 581mm	N5m E5m S5m W5m	3m	Mature	Good	Good		20+	B	7.0m	152.7m <sup>2</sup>




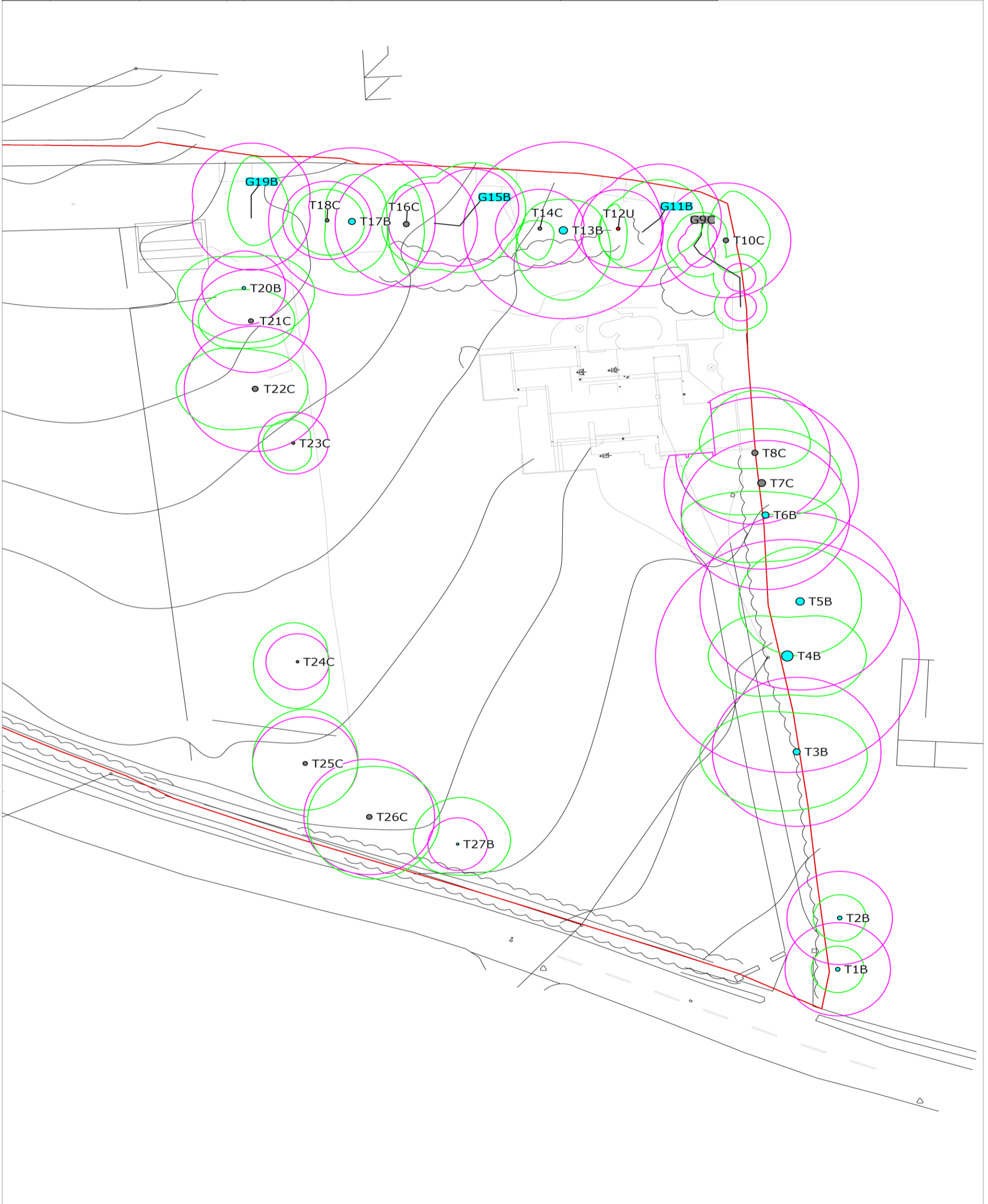
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T12	Japanese Larch ( <i>Larix kaempferi</i> )	17m	418mm	N3m E1m S4m W2m	3m	Mature	Poor	Good	Poor vitality demonstrated by significantly reduced foliage density. Medium deadwood.	<10	U	5.0m	79.0m <sup>2</sup>
T13	Douglas Fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	27m	948mm	N4m E5m S9m W5m	2.5m	Mature	Good	Good	Long and slender lateral branch; at significant risk of failure due to susceptibility of species to shed branches.	20+	B	11.4m	406.6m <sup>2</sup>
T14	Japanese Larch ( <i>Larix kaempferi</i> )	20m	421mm	N1m E1.5m S4m W2.5m	5m	Mature	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree.	10+	C	5.1m	80.2m <sup>2</sup>
G15	Group of Douglas Fir (x2) Japanese larch (x1)	19m	Max 432mm	N6m E6m S6m W3m	2m	Mature	Good	Good		20+	B	5.2m	84.4m <sup>2</sup>
T16	Douglas Fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	31m	675mm	N5m E2m S6.5m W2m	2m	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant form with adjacent trees.	10+	C	8.1m	206.1m <sup>2</sup>
T17	Douglas Fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	29m	790mm	N6m E4m S6.5m W3m	4m	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant form with adjacent tree.	20+	B	9.5m	282.3m <sup>2</sup>
T18	Douglas Fir ( <i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i> )	14m	420mm	N4m S4.5m W4m	2m	Mature	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree.	10+	C	5.0m	79.8m <sup>2</sup>
G19	Group of Douglas Fir (x2)	27m	Max 557mm	N5m E4m S3.5m W2.5m	2m	Mature	Good	Good		20+	B	6.7m	140.4m <sup>2</sup>

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T20	Copper Beech ( <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea')	18m	397mm	N4m E8m S7m W7.5m	2m	Early mature	Good	Good		20+	B	4.8m	71.3m <sup>2</sup>
T21	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	23m	305mm 370mm 277mm	N4m E5m S3.5m W6m	5m	Mature	Good	Fair	Three-stemmed from 0.5m agl.	10+	C	6.6m	138.7m <sup>2</sup>
T22	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	25m	470mm 481mm	N5m E6m S5m W9m	7m	Mature	Good	Fair	Tight compression fork with moderate included bark at 1m agl.	10+	C	8.1m	204.6m <sup>2</sup>
T23	Common Hawthorn ( <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> )	10m	332mm	N3m E2m S3.5m W3.5m	4m	Early mature	Fair	Good	Fair vitality demonstrated by less than normal foliage density.	10+	C	4.0m	49.9m <sup>2</sup>
T24	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	14m	300mm	N5m E3.5m S6m W5m	8m	Early mature	Fair	Good	Unremarkable tree. Distal dieback.	10+	C	3.6m	40.7m <sup>2</sup>
T25	Silver Birch ( <i>Betula pendula</i> )	15m	500mm est	N7m E6m S6m W6m	6m	Mature	Fair	Good	Heavily ivy covered, although Ivy stems have been severed. Bark wound on the southern buttress.	10+	C	6.0m	113.1m <sup>2</sup>
T26	Sycamore ( <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> )	18m	620mm	N6.5m E8m S8m W7m	2m	Mature	Fair	Good	Dieback at top of crown.	10+	C	7.4m	173.9m <sup>2</sup>
T27	Box Elder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> )	12m	282mm	N6m E6m S4m W5m	2m	Mature	Good	Good		20+	B	3.4m	36.0m <sup>2</sup>

Appendix 3 – Tree Constraints Plan – RMT897 – TCP

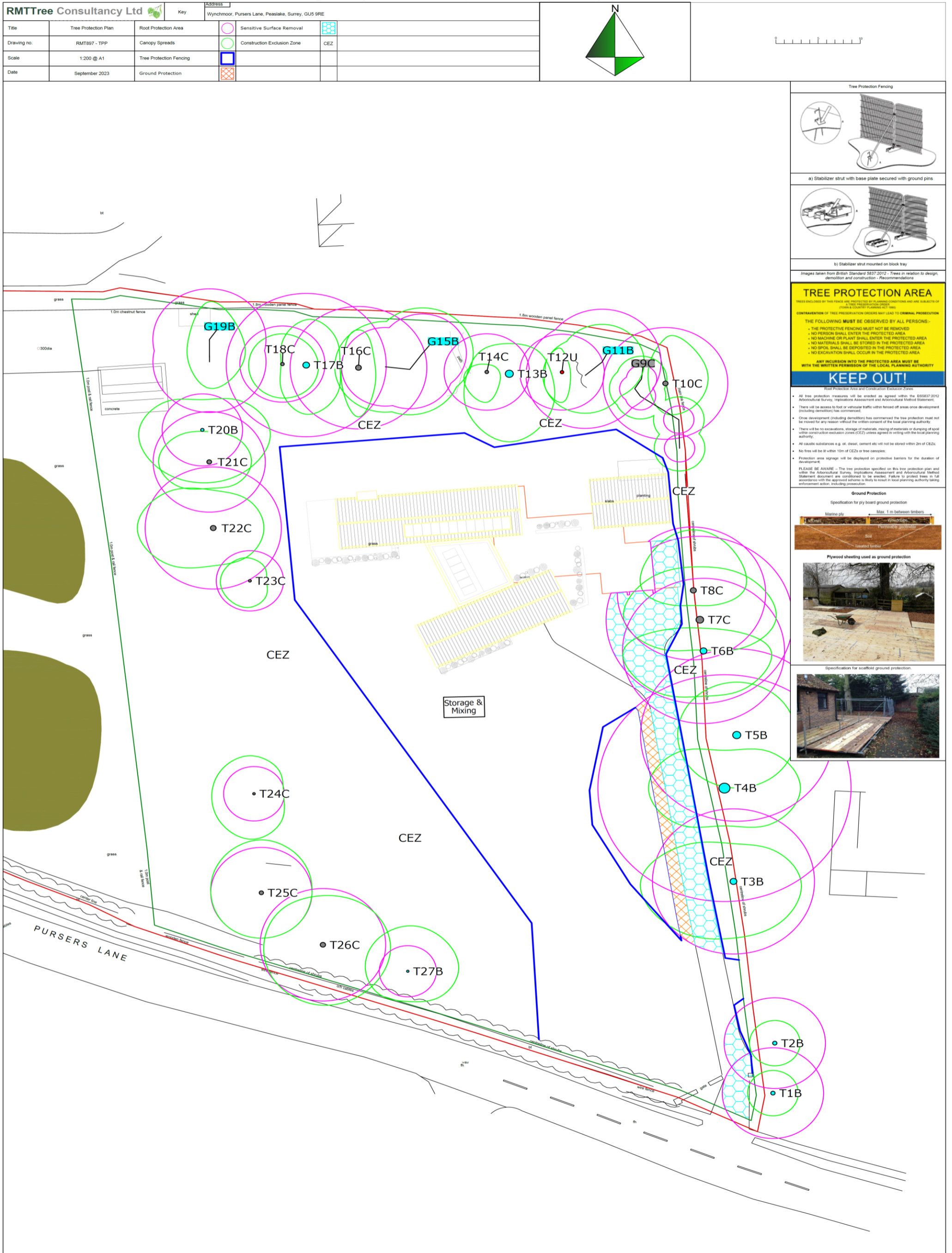
Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 200 @ A1.

RMTTree Consultancy Ltd		Key		Address		Wynchmoor, Pursers Lane, Peaslake, Surrey, GU5 9RE			
Title	Tree Constraints Plan	Root Protection Area							
Drawing no.	RMT897 - TCP	Canopy Spreads							
Scale	1:200 @ A1								
Date	September 2023								



Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Plan – RMT897 – TPP

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines, ground protection as orange hatching and sensitive demolition excavation as light blue hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 200 @ A1.




### Appendix 5 – Arboricultural site supervision schedule

Activity	Supervision Required
Pre-commencement meeting between the local authority arboricultural officer, the appointed arboriculturalist and the appointed building contractor.	✓
During sensitive surface removal within the RPAs of trees T1 – T8	✓
At any time that there are conflict issues with the agreed tree protection.	✓

Following every visit the appointed arboriculturalist will fill out the site monitoring form which is shown at **Appendix 6** and this will be forwarded to the LPA.

Appendix 6 – Site monitoring form

<b>RMTTree Consultancy Ltd</b> 			
<b>Site monitoring form</b>			
<b>Date of visit</b>		<b>Site</b>	
<b>Consultant in attendance</b>			
<b>Observations/status of tree protection/comments:</b>			
<b>Recommendations (if necessary):</b>			
<b>Date of next visit</b>		<b>Signature</b>	

## Appendix 7 – Qualifications and experience

Robert Toll has been working with trees since 2004 when he completed his studies.

In 2000 he began his studies at Riseholme College, Lincoln where achieved a pass with merit in Forestry at National Diploma level. In 2002 he attended Moulton College in Northampton where he gained a Level Five Higher National Diploma in Urban Forestry with merit.

In 2004 Robert began work as a temporary tree inspector at Northampton Borough Council, undertaking inspections of trees in response to enquiries from the public. After 4 months Robert took up a permanent tree inspector role at Coventry City Council which predominantly involved undertaking safety inspections of trees on school sites.

In 2006 Robert moved to Warwick District Council to take up a temporary post of Tree Protection Officer which involved reviewing old area tree preservation orders and identifying those trees which were considered worthy of protection under new specific orders. He also streamlined the council procedure for making new tree preservation orders, cutting the time from making to serving from up to 2 weeks to within 2 hours.

In 2008 Robert moved to Hart District Council, Hampshire to take up the role of Tree Officer within the planning department. This role included determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals, liaising with the public and providing arboricultural advice to other departments within the Council.

Between 2014 and 2016 Robert took up the role of Tree Officer at Elmbridge Borough Council, Surrey, once again carrying out tasks such as determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals and liaising with the public. While at Elmbridge Borough Council he passed the Arboricultural Association's Professional Tree Inspection course.

Robert is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.