

**Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd**  
2 Greencroft Cottage, Farley Lane, Westerham, Kent, TN16 1UB  
[sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk](mailto:sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk)  
07789907861

## BS5837 Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact Assessment

### **Site:**

Meadow Cottage  
The Street  
Preston  
Kent  
CT3 1EB

Application for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping, and open space.

Dover Council

Prepared for:  
Mr Hanson

### **Prepared by:**

Sam Bateson. M.Arbor.A & ISA, Tech.Cert. (Arbor. A.)

23<sup>rd</sup> April 2024 CTC/THESTREET/AR v.2.0 (for planning submission)

## Contents

Section		Page
1)	Terms of Reference	3
2)	Scope of Report & Limitations	4
3)	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	6
	<i>Conclusions</i>	14
4)	Heads of Terms	
	Arboricultural Method Statement	15
<b>Schedule &amp; Drawings:</b>		
	Tree Survey Schedule	18
	Tree Survey & Constraints Plans Existing Site	
	Tree Survey & Constraints Plans Proposed Site	
	Draft Tree Protection Plans	



# 1) Terms of Reference

- 1.1 Final instructions were received from Hill Wood & Co by email on behalf of the Client with regards to the proposed outline application for the demolition of existing dwelling and buildings and the erection of a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping, and open space. The tree survey included within this report was undertaken on the 04.04.2024 during an unaccompanied site visit.
- 1.2 I have been instructed to undertake a tree survey and produce an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) in accordance with **British Standard BS5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'** to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the adjacent trees and identify issues to be addressed in a heads of terms Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and illustrated on a draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP).
- 1.3 Attendance at site meetings, arboricultural supervision or any subsequent amendments to the approved plans requiring changes to either the AIA, AMS or TPP or as a result of subsequent planning conditions will be in addition to the current assignment. A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement has not been requested by the client at this stage.
- 1.4 The tree plans have been overlaid onto the topographical survey and site design plans supplied by Hill Wood & Co. Some of the trees have been plotted by eye using site features as they were not included on the topographical survey.
- 1.5 Qualifications held by me include:
- Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate
  - LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection

I have over 23 years of practical arboricultural experience at craft level, private consultancy and as a local authority Arboricultural Officer. I am a Member of the Arboricultural Association (M.Arbor.A.) and a Member of the International Society of Arboriculture.

Signed:

— 

23<sup>rd</sup> April 2024

## 2) Scope of Report and Limitations

- 2.1 The tree data gathered is for the purposes of a development site survey in accordance with BS5837:2012 and is **not** a detailed tree safety inspection. As general guidance it is recommended that regular tree safety inspections are carried out by a competent person to ensure that the owner / controller of the land fulfils their duty of care to persons who may reasonably be affected.
- 2.2 A preliminary visual assessment of each tree was carried out from ground level noting external faults and features only. All measurements are estimated and tree locations on the attached plans are approximate.
- 2.3 This preliminary assessment did not include a detailed examination of tree root systems, aerial access, or the use of internal decay detection equipment. A tree with internal faults will often display associated external evidence of such faults; these would be noted in a visual tree inspection. However, such signs are not always apparent at all times of the year for example fungal fruiting bodies or leaf size and condition. The survey findings and recommendations have been drawn from the evidence present on the day of inspection.
- 2.4 Only trees identified by the Client have been surveyed as per instructions received i.e. those within or immediately adjacent to Meadow Cottage which could be affected either directly (proximal to the area of construction) or indirectly (e.g. during the construction phase). It is recommended that the owners of any trees adjacent to the site have them inspected by a qualified and competent arboriculturist.
- 2.5 This report does not constitute an assessment of the presence or absence of invasive plant species (including Japanese Knotweed) or a preliminary ecological appraisal of the development site. Should a more comprehensive survey be required then full access arrangements should be made and a further specialist survey be conducted.
- 2.6 This survey expressly excludes any liability for any direct or indirect structural damage that the trees may cause to property including any structural movement, subsidence and heave. Where necessary, appropriate specialists e.g., structural engineer, building surveyor or drainage expert should be consulted for specific advice including foundation design and anti-heave precautions where trees are to be retained or removed in proximity to existing or proposed structures. No reliance shall be placed on any comment(s) made in respect of the structural integrity /



foundation design of any built structure or drainage system located on the premises to which this survey and report relates.

- 2.7** The Local Planning Authority (Dover Council) must be consulted prior to any works being carried out to establish whether any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or Conservation Areas apply to the site. Failure to obtain written permission may result in a substantial fine and criminal conviction. No works to any neighbouring trees should be undertaken without the agreement and express permission (in writing) of the owner.
- 2.8** Full consideration must be given to current legislation by anyone proposing to carry out works to trees, particularly with regards to the presence of European Protected Species (including bats). Arboricultural ('tree surgery') contractors should be adequately trained, experienced and carry adequate insurance. All works should be carried out to the current edition of British Standard BS3998 'Recommendations for Tree Work', 2010.
- 2.9** This report supersedes all previous versions and should be considered valid for a period of **12 months** from date of original issue assuming that any recommendations are carried out. Additional inspection is recommended following exposure to extreme weather, significant wounding or damage (e.g. incursion into the rooting zone, impacts, etc.) or any other event giving cause for concern.
- 2.10** The information contained within this document is provided without prejudice and is based upon the author's knowledge, experience, qualifications and published research. The author cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion held by third parties, for example the Local Planning Authority or Planning Inspectorate.
- 2.10.1 Third Party Disclaimer:** Any disclosure of this report to a third party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd at the instruction of, and for the sole use by the Client, Hill Wood & Co, Clague Architects and the Local Planning Authority. This report does not in any way constitute advice to any third party who is able to access it by any means.

### 3) Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

#### 3.1 General Description of the Site and Surroundings

The Site forms a regular shaped parcel of land of with access via Meadow Cottage which leads directly onto The Street, Preston and comprises open fields, belts of trees, lapsed orchard trees and boundary hedgerows. The area has been historically used for grazing, this along with mowing and strimming of the site has led to surface root damage and trunk wounds on the majority of the trees.

#### 3.2 Description of the Proposed Development

Application for the demolition of existing buildings and the erection of a new residential development with associated access, parking, landscaping, and open space.

#### 3.4 Legal Constraints

Preliminary investigations show the site is partially within a Dover Council Conservation Area. No works to any protected trees (including their root systems) should be carried out without the consent in writing of the Local Planning Authority and, if necessary, the owner(s) of the tree(s).



#### 3.5 Impact of the Proposed Development on the Amenity Value of the Trees

##### 3.5.1 Direct Loss of Trees / Shrubs

Based on the proposed ground floor site plan, the removal of the following trees is recommended in order to facilitate the development:

BS5837 Category	Number of Individual Trees	% of individual total tree stock
A	0	0
B	1	<1
C	40	26

**Table 1:** Trees identified for removal in order to directly facilitate development operations or prevent future foreseeable property issues (see tree survey schedule for details).

Due to the nature of the proposal and the intensity of the build program in my professional opinion it is not feasible or practicable to retain some moderate value individual or grouped trees within the proposed build area. In terms of the removed species characteristics and growth potential their retention would not be in keeping with the overall scale and layout of the proposed development. For this site a balance has been made between the practical retention of trees within the proposed rear gardens with the removal of low quality C Category trees within the central build area so as to be able to facilitate the design.

The loss of the above trees within the site boundary – assessed as being of low quality and value (BS5937:2012, Category ‘C’) – is not considered to have any significant impact on wider public visual amenity due to their size, condition and location.

Three Category B trees are to be retained within the development (to the front, side and rear) so as to provide focal feature trees. I would recommend a detailed condition survey along with significant soil improvements with the removal of the grass, decompaction (air-spade), soil amelioration (biochar etc) along with mulching. Additional native understorey planting can be added. Additional biodiversity improvements can also be added in the form of bird/bat boxes, habitat piles etc.

The proposed tree removals can be mitigated by a combination of new tree and shrub planting at appropriate distances from the property to ensure that there is overall loss of wider amenity upon completion of the development, as detailed in the accompanying Landscape Scheme.

**3.5.2 Indirect Loss of Trees / Shrubs**

BS5837 Category	Number of Trees	% of total tree stock
U	22 + 1 group	14

The poor physiological and structural condition of the above trees are such that their removal is recommended on purely arboricultural grounds regardless of whether the development is permitted or not. For the purposes of the survey, these trees have been recorded as Category U (BS5837: 2012, Table 1) being in a condition where they cannot be retained as living trees for longer than 10 years. These trees are extremely poor specimens with any remedial works considered unlikely to produce trees with any degree of longevity.

Ash Dieback Disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*) has become established amongst the native Ash population and the most susceptible trees can rapidly deteriorate in condition. If affected trees are situated in high footfall areas or roadside margins, this can create health and safety risks to the public and to forestry operators (Forestry Commission 'Managing Ash Dieback in England'

[https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/documents/7277/7894\\_New\\_FC\\_Chalara\\_leaflet\\_dft9.pdf](https://www.forestresearch.gov.uk/documents/7277/7894_New_FC_Chalara_leaflet_dft9.pdf).

Regular inspections (not exceeding 12 months) of Ash trees in these areas is recommended in order to identify infection and to enable any associated risks to be appropriately managed.

The proposed tree removals can be mitigated by the planting of new native and non-native trees and shrubs with an appropriate size and stature (can be subject to a detailed planning condition) that will result in no net loss of canopy cover, provide biodiversity gain in the future and to ensure that there is no overall loss of wider amenity upon completion of the development.

Container grown, native species should be sourced (Majestic Trees, Hilliers, Barchams for example) so that the rooting system is kept complete which aids establishment. Heavy standard trees with a girth of 12-14cm, 2-3m in height should be sourced as these will offer an immediate visual impact for the site. The above nurseries will offer a delivery, planting and care package service which is advisable.

#### **Recommended species**

Oak	Field Maple	Yew	Hornbeam
Beech	Hawthorn	Holly	Alder
Wild Service Tree	Scot's Pine	Sorbus	Silver Birch

#### **3.5.3 Retained Trees**

All other trees within and adjacent to the property can be retained subject to appropriate tree protection measures. Given the early and mature life stages (in relation to the buildings) future growth requirements are not considered to present a significant constraint. In practical terms, occasional light pruning (e.g. crown lifting to ensure adequate clearance from the proposed buildings) may be required and can be undertaken in line with good arboricultural practice, acceptable in terms of Table 1 of BS3998: 2010. As these are deciduous trees the canopy will be more permeable in the winter months when solar gain is more valuable (BRE Document 209).

All mature boundary trees and hedgerows are to be retained for screening and therefore the loss of the above will not have a significant impact to the visual amenity of the area or the green corridors along the road scene.

Overall, retained trees can be protected from soil compaction and impact damage where necessary by protective barriers and additional ground protection which will be fit for purpose, complying with BS5837: 2012 unless otherwise agreed with the LPA / Tree Officer. A draft Tree Protection Plan (TPP) has been provided; compliance with detailed tree protection measures can readily be achieved through the use of conditions attached to any subsequent grant of planning consent.

### 3.6 **Above and Below Ground Constraints**

3.6.1 Given the relative uniformity of the ground conditions, it is reasonable to assume that the majority of retained trees have *circular, unobstructed* Root Protection Areas (RPA's). Based on these assumptions, the proposed development will involve the following RPA incursions:

Tree # & Species	Reason	Approx. RPA Incursion % of Total	Estimated Impact	Mitigation
T51 – Field Maple	Building	8%	Low	Mature tree. Arboricultural supervision and provision of Arboricultural Method Statement recommended. General precautions / tree protection fencing / temporary ground protection.
T16 – Oak, T51 – Field Maple & G2 – Hawthorn & Prunus	New footpaths or hard surfacing.	<10% <sup>1</sup>	Low	<b>Permeable, low-invasive surfacing.</b> Arboricultural supervision and provision of Arboricultural Method Statement recommended. General precautions / tree protection fencing / temporary ground protection.
T11 – Horse Chestnut	New access road.	18% <sup>1</sup>	Moderate	<b>Permeable, low-invasive surfacing.</b> Arboricultural supervision and provision of Arboricultural Method Statement recommended. General precautions / tree protection fencing / temporary ground protection.

**Table 1:** Root Protection Area Incursions (retained trees)

<sup>1</sup> The impact of this incursion will be reduced through the use of an appropriately designed and installed permeable surface utilising low-invasive cellular confinement base, set back from the base of the trees (BS5837 section 7.4.2).

Excavations within the RPA's of the retained trees (shown in **PINK** on the TPP) are to be carried out by hand under site supervision by an arboriculturist (existing hard surface removal etc). New driveway/hard surfaces/terraces within the root protection areas are to be installed with low invasive techniques using hand tools and the utilization of a cellular confinement system as part of the sub-base. This surface must be fit-for-purpose with specialist advice obtained from an engineer to meet the above performance specification. Proprietary products such as 'Cellweb, CORE, Terram etc' are available that can help deliver the performance.

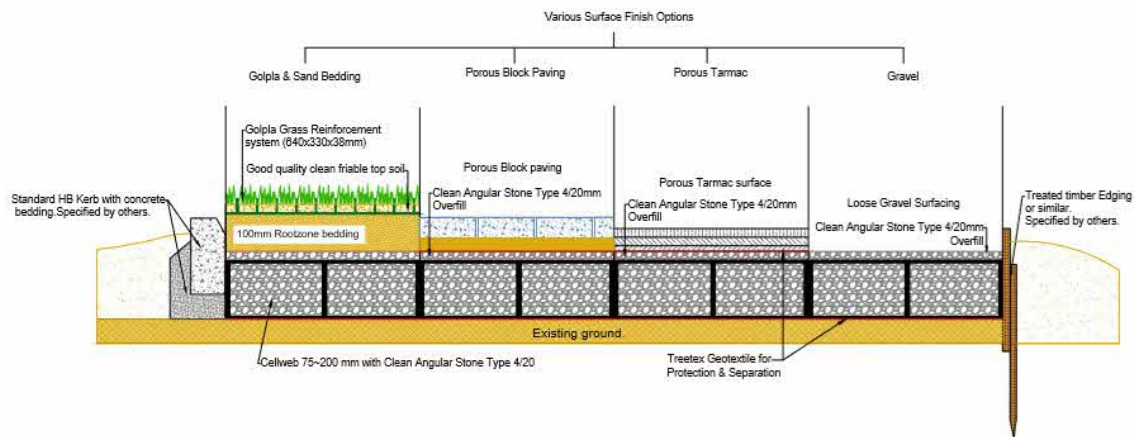


Diagram 2: Example of low-invasive surfacing with alternative surface treatments and no-dig edging

- Allows gaseous exchange (horizontally and vertically)
- Water permeable while preventing contaminants entering the rooting area
- Preserves the soil structure at a suitable bulk density
- Prevents contaminants entering the rooting area
- Prevents damage to the roots during demolition or construction
- Recognises the fact that the majority of roots are found in the top 600mm of soil

Practical measures that can achieve this include:

- No significant changes in ground level
- No soil capping
- No excavation / minimal excavation e.g. removal of turf layer or organic material
- Avoiding soil compaction methods e.g. when constructing a sub base

Specific details for the design and construction of the new hard surfacing areas will need to be provided by the project structural engineer and further advice on the need for additional measures obtained from the Project Arboriculturist including:

- Arboricultural supervision
- Repositioning of tree protection measures and temporary access to the CEZ only following the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist
- Supervised excavation and removal of the existing surfacing using hand tools or closely supervised small plant operating on temporary ground protection
- Appropriate treatment of any exposed roots >25mm diameter and pruning of roots <25mm diameter based on the advice of the Project Arboriculturist – matters which in can reasonably be conditioned following the grant of planning consent

Overall, the alterations to the building and changes to the hard landscaping should not result in significant root damage, loss of rooting area or reduction in the physiological condition of the retained trees.

- 3.6.2** The British Geological Survey Map Sheet 289 (Solid & Drift Edition) indicates the bedrock geology to be London Clay. Soils derived from this material are well known to have a higher volume change potential, due to the approximate nature of the geological mapping it is recommended that further site investigation is undertaken and specialist engineering advice obtained regarding foundations / new surfacing design including whether special engineering methods and / or anti-heave precautions are required.
- 3.6.3** New services required by the development should be located to avoid conflict between retained trees and / or new planting. Any upgrading of underground utilities must be in accordance with advice from the LPA and installed in accordance with NJUG Volume 4 (Issue 2) guidelines. Any new soakaways should be located outside of the RPA's of any retained tree with consideration given to the pre-application comments regarding Landscaping and Provision of Amenity Space.
- 3.6.4** The design of the roofs should incorporate high-performance materials with a general ability to resist issues associated with lightweight tree debris. Issues arising from leaf and seed fall can reasonably be expected to be dealt with through periodic cleaning and maintenance or the use of proprietary gutter guard products. Overall, the future growth and maintenance requirements of the retained trees can be reasonably managed (see section 3.5.3, above) through occasional crown lifting and light lateral pruning and should not result in concerns over dominance or 'post-development tree resentment'.
- 3.6.5** Shading from retained trees is not a significant constraint to the proposal.
- 3.6.6** The design of any new planting and landscape proposals should be based upon a soil analysis which considers the pH and any nutrient deficiencies or imbalances and accords with the distances set out in NHBC Chapter 4.2 and BS5837: 2012, Table A.1 to minimize the impact of future growth.

### **3.7 Construction of the Proposed Development**

#### **3.7.1 Demolition**

Sufficient space exists for site demolition works without affecting the retained trees providing that basic precautions are observed including the prior installation of protective fencing / ground protection. Where necessary there must be direct supervision of any vehicle / plant movements

by an appointed traffic marshal and adequate supplies of water made available to hose down any accumulation of dust on the foliage of retained trees. A detailed Demolition Method Statement must be produced / complied with (e.g. detailing the methods to be used e.g. 'top down, pull back' within the footprint of the existing building - BS5837 section 7.3) and further advice obtained from the Project Arboriculturist including any supervision arrangements.

### **3.7.2 Special Engineering Methods**

Not required for this proposal.

### **3.7.3 Ground Level Changes**

No significant ground level changes within the RPA's of any retained trees is anticipated as part of the main building works (other than the new hard surfacing, considered in section 3.6.1). The Landscape Scheme must take into account the existing ground levels particularly in relation to hard / soft landscaping. If any further changes to existing ground levels within any RPA's are subsequently required (including landscaping operations) then they should be accompanied by a detailed method statement and subject to LPA approval.

### **3.7.4 Changes to Surfacing within the RPA of Retained Trees**

Providing that appropriate permeable, low-invasive surfacing / edging techniques are applied (BS5837:2012 section 7.4.2) and that the General Precautions are observed then the installation of any new hard surfacing (surfacing to the front of the property) should have no significant impact on the retained trees. Any subsequent changes to hard surfacing to the rear within any retained tree RPA as part of the Landscaping Scheme should be based upon further advice from the Project Arboriculturist.

### **3.7.5 Planning of Construction Operations**

The proposed design layout makes allowance for the following:

Phased work program with space for construction and landscaping operations

Excavations for new underground utilities without additional incursions into the RPA's of retained trees.

Space for delivery, storage and removal of materials, welfare facilities and contractors' car parking

A High intensity, High impact build programme.



### **3.8 End Use of Space**

The proposed layout offers a reasonable degree of space for the intended use of the site. The retained trees should not result in any significant conflicts with the use of the site and so will avoid post development pressure to remove further trees as well as providing adequate space for new tree planting.

### **3.9 Mitigation**

A significant amount of space is available for the planting of new trees and shrubs as part of a general landscaping scheme. Any landscape proposals should make particular reference to:

Promoting the concept of biodiversity net gain and ensuring that there is no net loss of trees as part of the development

The inclusion of native trees and shrubs where possible within a new scheme of landscaping (pre-application advice) using semi-mature tree stock where possible

Use of permeable, low-invasive surfacing solutions when installing or upgrading hard surfacing or driveway areas

Provision for recovering any other areas that may have suffered (e.g., historical compaction, poor-quality soil or following construction operations) prior to the installation of permeable hard surfacing or new planting

### **3.10 Conclusions**

The direct loss of 26 low-quality, 'C' Category trees will have a low impact on wider public visual amenity due to their location, species characteristics and condition and can be offset through appropriate new tree and shrub planting.

Due to the density and nature of the design proposals the direct loss of 1 moderate/high-quality, 'B' Category tree will be necessary.

The retained existing early-mature and mature trees both on and adjacent to the site are to be retained as part of the development without the need for significant incursions into their Root Protection Areas.

Due to their isolated location, the loss of these 'B & C' Category trees will have limited discernible impact on wider public amenity as they are not significantly visible from the public realm and can be mitigated by appropriate new planting to maintain the Green Corridor while the strategic principles of biodiversity net gain can be addressed through the separate Landscape Scheme.

The majority of tree loss is central to the overall site with the trees to be retained being between the proposed development and existing properties so as to provide screening.

The expected pattern of use and occupation of the property should not result in any significant conflicts (dominance or shading) between the retained trees and built structures and avoid a situation of *'post-development tree resentment'*.

Occasional light pruning (crown lifting) may be required in future to maintain adequate clearance from the buildings although this should not exceed the recommendations of BS3998: 2010 and be acceptable in arboricultural terms.

New hard surfacing using low-invasive techniques, permeable surfacing and facilitating soil amelioration should minimise any adverse effects on the physiological and structural condition of the retained trees (allowing the trees to be retained as part of the development). The avoidance of significant ground level changes, appropriate tree protection and arboricultural supervision and techniques will be key to successful installation.

Compliance with an Arboricultural Method Statement and a detailed Tree Protection Plan, if conditioned as part of any subsequent grant of consent, should ensure there are no adverse effects on the overall health of the retained trees or their amenity value as the result of any site clearance, excavation or construction operations to support the role of productive landscapes by protecting trees and improving the qualities of habitats

#### **4) Arboricultural Method Statement**

*The adoption of a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement should ensure there are no adverse effects as the result of any excavations and construction operations.*

*The intention of the method statement is to minimise the risk of any adverse impact on the trees to be retained (especially damage caused by excavation and soil compaction) and to clearly demonstrate how relevant operations will be undertaken. It should also specify appropriate tree and ground protection measures in accordance with BS5837:2012 which will be detailed on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).*

##### **4.1 Heads of Terms**

Areas of relevance to the proposed development to be addressed in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement include:

###### **Pre-development tree works**

All works will be carried out in accordance with BS3998: 2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and in line with a schedule of works agreed by the Local Planning Authority as part of any approved planning permission.

**Tree protective barriers and ground protection measures (specification, location and dimensions).**

Protective fencing will be fit for purpose, complying with Figures 2-4 in BS5837:2012 or any other specification agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. For example, site huts or temporary buildings may be used as part of the protective barriers (BS5837 section 6.2.2.3). They shall be erected prior to any demolition or construction (excluding pre-development tree works) taking place at distances specified within the approved plans and remain in place until completion of the construction phase. Removal is only to take place following the approval of the Local Planning Authority / Local Authority Tree Officer.

**Site access, parking and site facilities**

To be in accordance with the plans agreed by the Local Planning Authority and outside of the Root Protection Areas of any retained trees unless appropriate ground protection measures are in place and approved by the LPA.

**Works programme / phasing**

The phasing and timing of any works likely to impact on the Root Protection Area of any retained trees is to be clearly identified to ensure that adequate protection, precautions and supervision are in place.

**Storage of spoil and building materials**

No spoil or building materials are to be stored within the Root Protection Areas of any retained tree unless specifically agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Details of the Construction Exclusion Zones can be seen on the Tree Protection Plan.

**Demolition of the existing building(s) and removal of hard surfacing**

In accordance with detailed method statement to avoid unauthorised incursions into the Root Protection Areas of any retained trees.

**Changes to ground levels**

Changes to ground levels are only to be made in accordance with the approved plans and where a detailed method statement has been produced to minimise the impact on the rooting systems of the retained trees. Where this necessitates the lowering of existing ground levels then this should only be undertaken with the use of hand tools and care taken not to damage any structural roots. Treatment of any exposed roots is to be in accordance with BS5837:2012.

**Details of construction works within the Root Protection Areas**

As per 'Changes to ground levels'.

### **Details of 'Special Engineering' methods**

Where relevant, specifications relating to special engineering methods will be included as an annex to the Arboricultural Method Statement.

### **Location and installation method for drainage and other utilities**

The use of overhead utilities is not anticipated for this development. Where possible, existing underground utility runs will be re-used. Where new services runs are required, these will be routed outside of the Root Protection Area of any retained trees unless specifically agreed by the Local Planning Authority and subject to a detailed method statement.

### **Upgrade or installation of new hard surfacing within Root Protection Areas**

In order to minimise the impact on the rooting area and tree root function the design and construction of a new surface should adequately consider and allow for the following factors:

- Allow gaseous exchange (horizontally and vertically)
- Water permeable
- Preserves the soil structure at a suitable bulk density
- Prevention of contaminants entering the rooting area
- Allows for future growth of the root system
- Prevents damage to the roots during demolition or construction
- Recognises that the majority of roots are found in the top 600mm of soil

New surfaces should be installed with 'low invasive' techniques using hand tools and the utilization of a cellular confinement system as part of the sub-base.

### **Removal of boundary / retaining walls and installation of new fencing within Root Protection Areas.**

To be accompanied by a detailed method statement to ensure minimal damage to existing roots.

### **Site responsibilities and the role of the pre-commencement meeting**

Unless otherwise agreed in writing, it will be the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the content of the Arboricultural Method Statement is adhered to. The main contractor and any sub-contractors are to be briefed by the Site Manager on the relevant sections of this prior to commencing any work. The Site Manager is responsible for contacting the LPA at any time issues relating to the trees on site are raised.

**Prohibited activities and general precautions**

In line with BS5837:2012.

**Arboricultural Supervision, reporting and audit process**

Day-to-day supervision will be the responsibility of the Site Manager. Supervision by a qualified arboriculturist at key stages of the development is to be coordinated by the Site Manager and comments forwarded to the Local Planning Authority.

**Emergency procedures**

Clearly defined emergency procedures e.g. for fuel spillages or unauthorised incursions into Construction Exclusion Zones to be prepared and communicated to all site personnel.

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T1	Salix X chrysocoma (Weeping Willow)	11	4	5	4	5	775	9.3	271.8	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Co-dominant stems. Lapsed pollard.	Remove	10+	C
T2	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove	10+	C
T3	Taxus baccata (Yew)	4	3	3	3	3	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Previously canopy raised.	Remove	20+	B
T4	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	250	3	28.3	Y	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove	10+	C
T5	Picea abies (Norway Spruce)	7	3	3	1	3	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Previously crown reduced.	Remove	10+	C
T6	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	300	3.6	40.72	SM	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove	10+	C
T7	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	325	3.9	47.8	SM	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove	10+	C
T8	Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple)	6	3	3	4	6	270	3.24	33.0	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Heavily extended limbs. Unbalanced crown shape. Co-dominant stems.	Remove	10+	C
T9	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	3	3	1	4	3	370,200	5.05	80.1	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Previously crown reduced. Co-dominant stems.	Remove	10+	C

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T10	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	5	3	1	4	3	330	3.96	49.3	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Previously crown reduced.	Remove	10+	C
T11	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	10	3	6.5	7	6	600	7.2	162.88	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Bleeding canker (phytophthora or pseudomonas). Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Co-dominant stems. Previously canopy raised.	Canopy raise to 5m.	20+	B
T12	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	11	4	4	4	4	445	5.34	89.6	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Ivy on tree.	No works required.	20+	B
T13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12	6	6	6	6	500	6	113.1	M	Poor	Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Moderate deadwood. Co-dominant stems. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (Ash Die Back)	Remove	<10	U
T14	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	2	4	3	4	430	5.16	83.7	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Storm damage in crown. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Co-dominant stems.	Remove	10+	C
T15	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	5	5	5	4	200,200,200,250	5.12	82.37	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Multiple stems at ground level. Moderate deadwood. Previously canopy raised with large pruning wounds. Co-dominant stems.	Remove.	10+	C
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	13	6	6	6	6	475	5.7	102.1	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Included bark present in fork. Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Co dominant stems.	Canopy raise to 5m and prune to give a clearance of no more than 2m towards the proposed building to the South & East.	20+	B
T17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	3	3	3	3	300	3.6	40.7	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Ivy on tree.	No works required.	20+	B
T18	Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)	7	4	4	4	4	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T19	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	4	5	3	5	300,250,200	5.27	87.3	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Co-dominant stems.	No works required.	10+	C
T20	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash), Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	3	3	3	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Self-sown tree.	Remove	10+	C
T21	Prunus domestica (Damson)	3	1	3	3	3	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove	10+	C
T22	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12	6	6	6	6	500	6	113.1	M	Fair	Low vitality. Declining. Decay present on stem. Fungal brackets visible on stem. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Moderate deadwood. Co-dominant stems. Inonotus hispidus. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (Ash Die Back)	Remove	<10	U
T23	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12	6	6	6	3	200,200,150,150	4.25	56.8	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Self-sown tree. Multiple stems at ground level. Co-dominant stems.	No works required.	10+	C
T24	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12	6	6	6	6	400	4.8	72.39	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Moderate deadwood. Co-dominant stems. Hymenoscyphus fraxineus (Ash Die Back)	Remove	<10	U
T25	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	5	1	3	3	200,250	3.84	46.3	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	No works required.	10+	C
T26	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	4	1	3	3	250	3	28.3	EM	Fair	Poor shape & form. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Storm damage in crown.	No works required.	10+	C
T27	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	3	2	3	3	200,200	3.4	36.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C



## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T28	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T29	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	4	2	250	3	28.28	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T30	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	12	6	6	6	3	250,275,200,200	5.6	98.5	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Self-sown tree. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor trunk wounds. Co-dominant stems.	Remove	10+	C
T31	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T32	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	3	2	2	3	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T33	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.27	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T34	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T35	Prunus domestica (Damson)	2	1	1	1	1	100	1.2	4.52	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U
T36	Prunus domestica (Damson)	3	1	1	1	1	100	1.2	4.5	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T37	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T38	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T39	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150,150	3.12	30.59	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T40	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T41	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T42	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T43	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T44	Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum)	7	6	5	3	3	275,200	4.08	52.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Co-dominant stems.	Remove	10+	C
T45	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T46	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	4	2	2	2	250	3	28.3	M	Poor	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	<10	U
T47	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T48	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	175	2.1	13.86	M	Poor	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	<10	U
T49	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	7	2	2	2	2	150,100	2.16	14.7	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T50	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Major bark wounding on stem. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T51	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	10	5	5	5	5	650	7.8	191.2	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Co-dominant stems.	Canopy raise to 5m and prune to give a clearance of no more than 2m towards the proposed building to the West.	20+	B
T52	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	100,100,100	2.08	13.6	M	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Moderate deadwood. Leaning North.	Remove	<10	U
T53	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.18	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T54	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	100	1.2	4.5	M	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Moderate deadwood. Leaning North.	Remove	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T55	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T56	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	9.0	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T57	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.18	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T58	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T59	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T60	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy.	Remove	10+	C
T61	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	4	2	2	2	200,150	3	28.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Minor bark wounding on stem. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T62	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	Remove	10+	C
T63	Malus (Apple)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Lapsed pollard.	Remove	10+	C

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T64	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T65	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T66	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	2	4	3	4	250,150	3.5	38.49	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T67	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	3	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T68	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T69	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	5	6	3	300	3.6	40.7	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T70	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T71	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	200,150,150	3.5	38.5	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T72	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	200,150	3	28.28	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T73	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T74	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T75	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	5	3	3	200,150	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T76	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T77	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	8.97	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T78	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	15	5	7	10	0	800	9.6	289.6	M	Dead	Dead. Tree on boundary - unable to confirm ownership.	Remove - confirm ownership beforehand.	<10	U
T79	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	18	7	5	10	3	700	8.4	221.7	M	Fair	Low vitality. Declining. Tree on boundary - unable to confirm ownership. Sesia apiformis - clear wing moth holes at base.	Remove - confirm ownership beforehand.	<10	U
T80	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	18	0	11	8	3	700	8.4	221.7	M	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Tree on boundary - unable to confirm ownership. Sesia apiformis - clear wing moth holes at base.	Remove - confirm ownership beforehand.	<10	U
T81	Populus canescens (Grey Poplar)	22	7	8	4	11	800,550	11.65	426.44	M	Fair	Low vitality. Declining. Broken branches in crown. Tree on boundary - unable to confirm ownership. Sesia apiformis - clear wing moth holes at base.	Remove - confirm ownership beforehand.	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T82	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T83	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	3	3	3	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T84	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	100,100,100	2.08	13.6	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T85	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150	2.54	20.3	EM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T86	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	3	3	3	275	3.3	34.22	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T87	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U
T88	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	3	3	3	3	250,250	4.25	56.8	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T89	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	3	3	3	3	200,200	3.4	36.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T90	Prunus domestica (Damson)	5	3	3	1	3	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T91	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	200,200	3.4	36.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T92	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	150	1.8	10.2	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T93	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T94	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	7	2	2	2	2	250	3	28.3	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T95	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	7	5	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T96	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T97	Prunus domestica (Damson)	9	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T98	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150,150,150	3.12	30.6	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T99	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B



## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T100	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T101	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	150	1.8	10.18	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T102	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	150	1.8	10.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood. Minor trunk wounds.	No works required.	10+	C
T103	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
T104	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T105	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	200,150	3	28.28	M	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U
T106	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	3	1	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T107	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T108	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	3	1	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T109	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	5	3	1	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T110	<i>Taxus baccata</i> (Yew)	4	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	20+	B
T111	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Damson)	7	4	1	3	3	400	4.8	72.4	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T112	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Damson)	7	1	5	3	3	300	3.6	40.7	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T113	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T114	<i>Prunus domestica</i> (Damson)	6	3	3	4	4	200,150	3	28.28	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T115	<i>Acer campestre</i> (Field Maple)	9	5	5	5	5	300,300	5.09	81.4	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Co-dominant stems.	Canopy raise to 5m and prune to give a clearance of no more than 2m towards the proposed building to the South & East.	20+	B
T116	<i>Malus</i> (Apple)	5	2	2	2	2	350	4.2	55.4	M	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Decay present on stem. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Moderate deadwood. Lapsed pollard.	Remove	<10	U
T117	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	9.0	EM	Dead	Dead.	Remove	<10	U

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T118	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T119	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	8.97	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T120	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	100,100,150	2.47	19.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T121	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T122	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T123	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T124	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	5	2	250,250	4.25	56.8	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood. Leaning East.	Remove	10+	C
T125	Prunus domestica (Damson)	8	5	3	5	5	350,250	5.16	83.7	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T126	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	5	275	3.3	34.2	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

Notes:  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T127	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	3	2	150,150,150	3.12	30.6	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T128	Prunus domestica (Damson)	7	4	3	6	2	300,250,250,200	6.06	115.39	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
T129	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	3	2	200	2.4	18.1	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	Remove	10+	C
T130	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	3	3	3	3	250	3	28.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T131	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	4	5	2	250,250	4.25	56.8	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood. Leaning East.	Remove	10+	C
T132	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	5	1	3	3	250	3	28.28	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Moderate deadwood.	Remove	10+	C
T133	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	5	5	5	3	250,200,150	4.25	56.8	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	Remove	10+	C
T134	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	5	5	5	3	250,200	3.84	46.33	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	Remove	10+	C
T135	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	2	3	4	0	250	3	28.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T136	Prunus domestica (Damson)	6	2	3	4	0	250	3	28.3	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T137	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T138	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.18	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T139	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T140	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	9.0	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T141	Prunus domestica (Damson)	4	2	2	2	2	100,100	1.69	9.0	SM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Moderate deadwood.	No works required.	10+	C
T142	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	6	3	3	3	3	300	3.6	40.7	SM	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	Remove	<10	U
T143	Ulmus procera (English Elm)	6	3	3	3	3	300	3.6	40.72	SM	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	Remove	<10	U
H1	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	3	1	1	1	1	100	1.2	4.5	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Third party owned tree.	No works required.	10+	C

**TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE**

Client: Mr D Hanson  
 Site: The Street  
 Date of Survey: 04.04.2024  
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson  
 Weather: Clear  
 Tagged: No

**Notes:**  
 See attached KEY

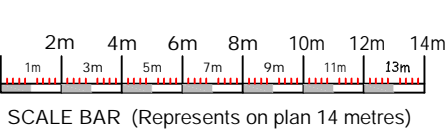
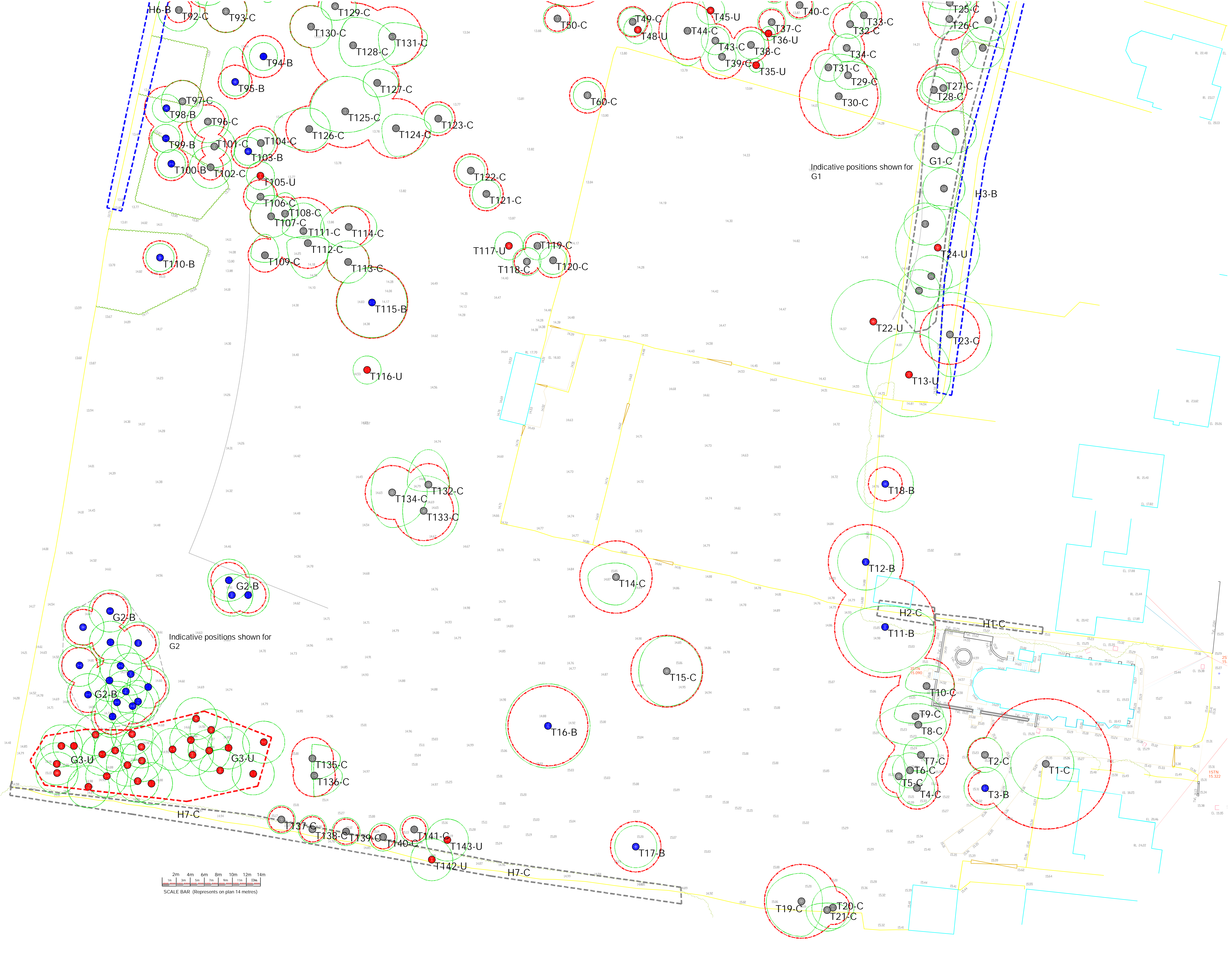
Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
H2	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	7	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	SM	Good	No significant defects visible.	No works required.	10+	C
H3	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Trees on boundary unable to confirm ownership. Sporadic lapsed hedging.	Remove ivy, dead trees and trim to form a compact shape. Any gaps can be filled with replacement trees.	20+	B
H4	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cyp)	9	2	2	2	2	250	3	28.28	M	Good	No significant defects visible.	No works required.	10+	C
H5	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Trees on boundary unable to confirm ownership. Sporadic lapsed hedging.	Remove ivy, dead trees and trim to form a compact shape. Any gaps can be filled with replacement trees.	20+	B
H6	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	M	Fair	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Trees on boundary unable to confirm ownership. Sporadic lapsed hedging.	Remove ivy, dead trees and trim to form a compact shape. Any gaps can be filled with replacement trees.	20+	B
H7	Ulmus procera (English Elm), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	2	2	2	2	150	1.8	10.2	M	Fair	Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Third party owned hedging.	Owners should arrange inspection.	10+	C
G1	Prunus domestica (Damson), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder)	6	3	3	3	3	200	2.4	18.1	SM	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	To reduce in height and lateral spread by 20% to leave a balanced shape.	10+	C
G2	Prunus domestica (Damson), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	6	3	3	3	3	150,150	2.54	20.27	EM	Fair	No significant defects visible. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm.	No works required.	20+	B
G3	Ulmus procera (English Elm), Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	3	3	3	3	300	3.6	40.7	EM	Poor	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Dieback in crown. Low bud/leaf density. Broken branches in crown. Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Dutch Elm Disease and Ash Die Back.	Remove	<10	U



Notes:  
Do not scale from this drawing  
All dimensions to be checked on site

**TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

- T1 Tree Number
- A Category
- B Category
- C Category
- U Category
- Group/Hedge Boundary and Category
- Boundary
- Category
- Root protection area
- Branch spread
- Shade arc
- Existing property & hard standing footprint



Title **Tree Survey & Constraints Plan Existing South**

Job **The Street**  
Scale **1:250 @ A1**  
Date **17.04.2024**  
Drm **SB**  
Dwg No **001**

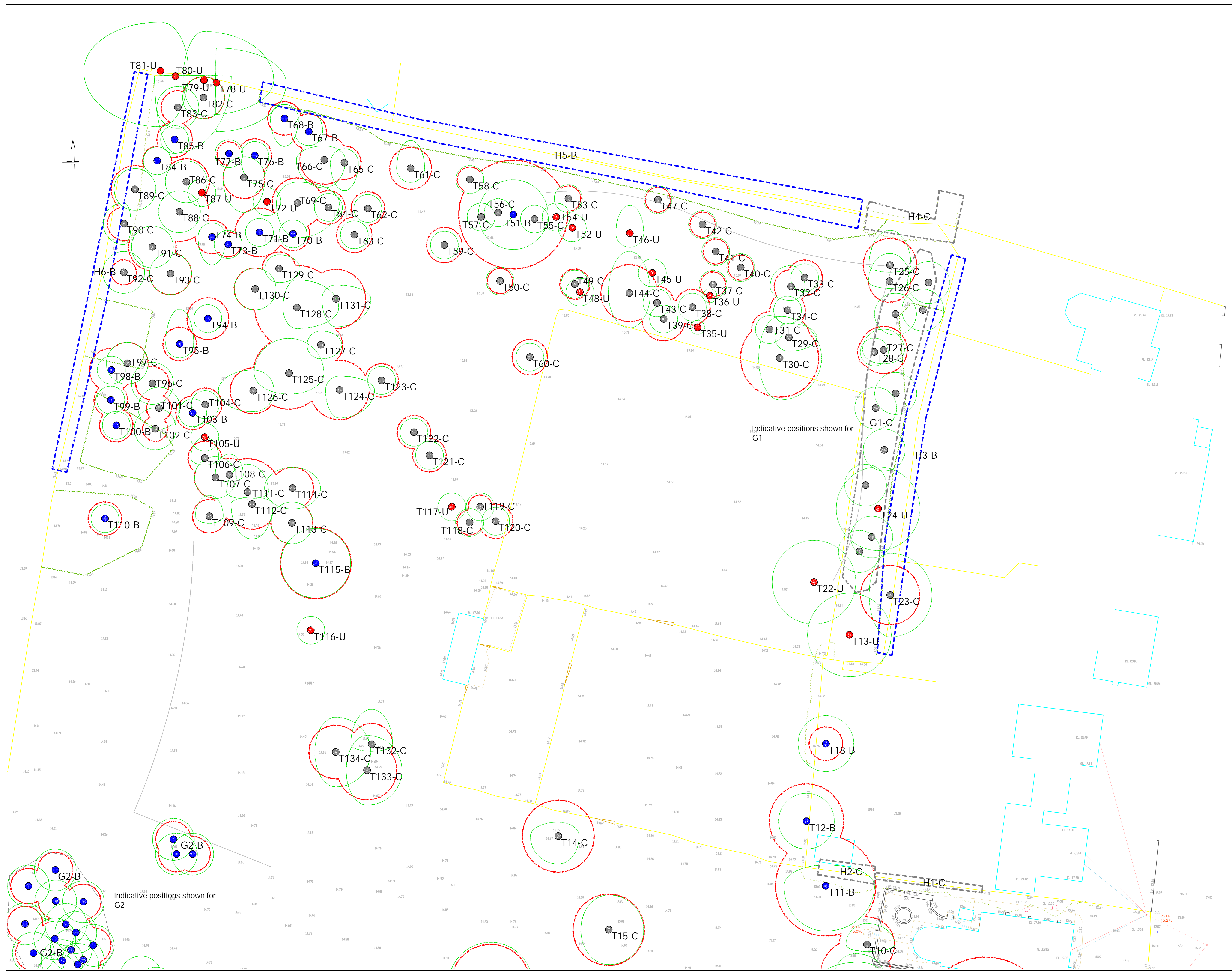


Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd  
2 Greencroft Cottage  
Farley Lane  
Westerham  
Kent  
TN16 1UB

Tel: 07789 907861  
sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk



Notes:  
Do not scale from this drawing  
All dimensions to be checked on site



**TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

- T1 Tree Number
- A Category
- B Category
- C Category
- U Category
- Group/Hedge Boundary and Category
- Boundary
- and Category
- Root protection area
- Branch spread
- Shade arc
- Existing property & hard standing footprint

Title **Tree Survey & Constraints Plan Existing North**

Job **The Street**  
Scale **1:250 @ A1**  
Date **08.04.2024**  
Drn **SB**  
Dwg No **001**



**Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd**  
2 Greencroft Cottage  
Farley Lane  
Westerham  
Kent  
TN16 1UB

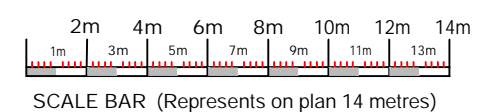
Tel: 07789 907861  
sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk



Notes:  
Do not scale from this drawing  
All dimensions to be checked on site

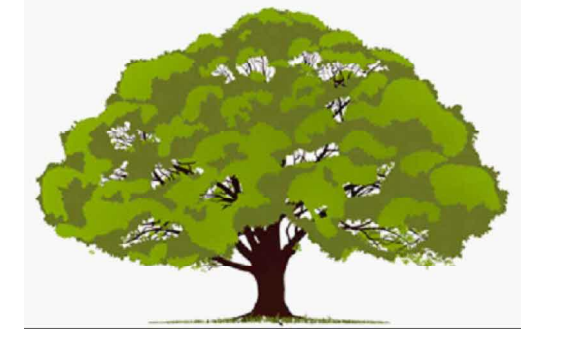
**TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN**

- T1 Tree Number
- A Category
- B Category
- C Category
- U Category
- - - Group/Hedge Boundary and Category
- - - Boundary and Category
- - - Boundary and Category
- Root protection area
- Branch spread
- ⤴ Shade arc
- Proposed property & hard standing footprint



Title **Tree Survey & Constraints Plan Proposed South**

Job **The Street**  
 Scale **1:250 @ A1**  
 Date **19.04.2024**  
 Dwn **SB**  
 Dwg No **001**



**Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd**  
 2 Greencroft Cottage  
 Farley Lane  
 Westerham  
 Kent  
 TN16 1UB

Tel: 07789 907861  
 sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk



Notes:  
Do not scale from this drawing  
All dimensions to be checked on site

### TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN

- T1 Tree Number
- A Category
- B Category
- C Category
- U Category
- Group/Hedge Boundary and Category
- Root protection area
- Branch spread
- Shade arc
- Proposed property & hard standing footprint

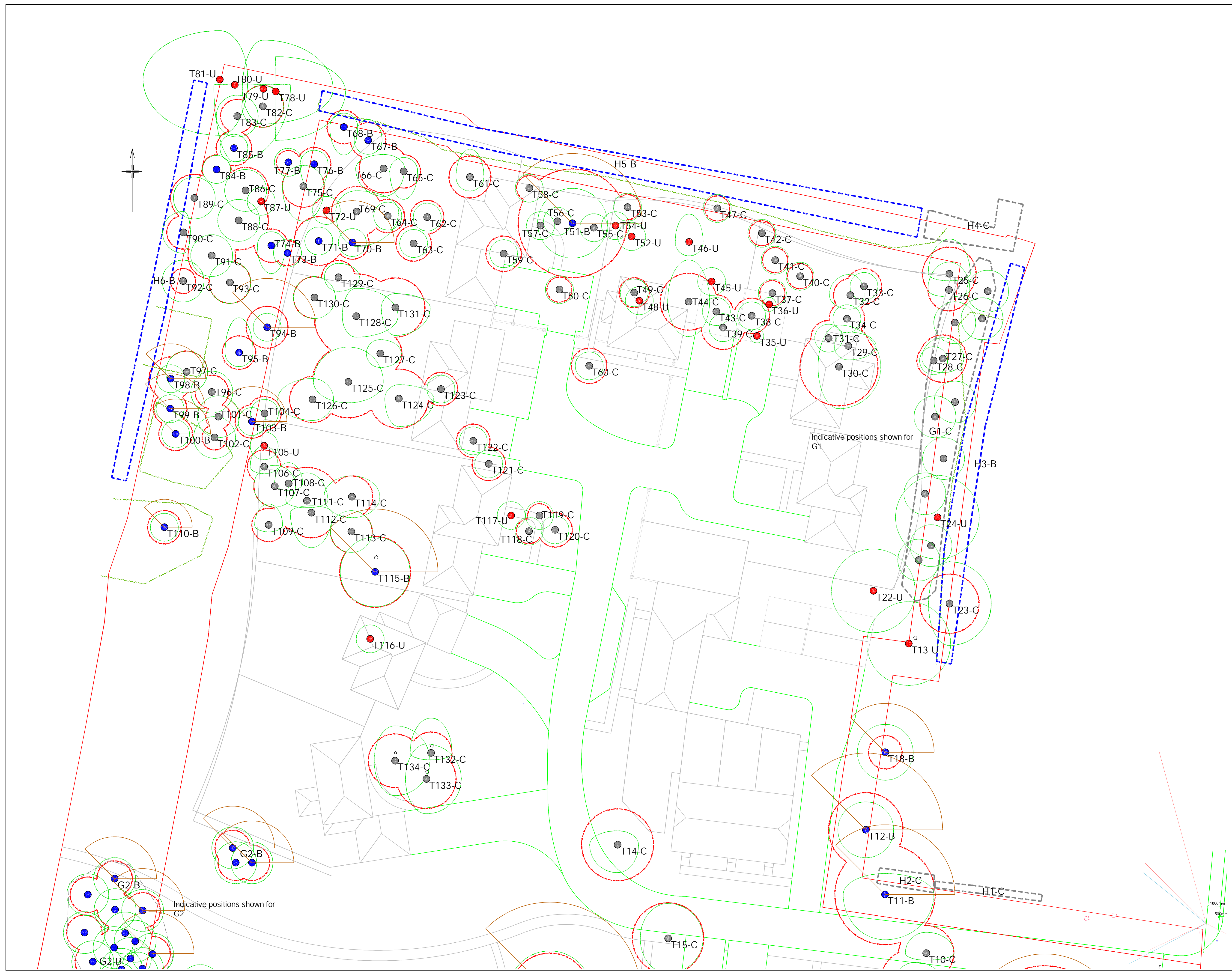
Title Tree Survey & Constraints Plan  
Proposed Plan  
North

Job The Street  
Scale 1:250 @ A1  
Date 19.04.2024  
Drm SB  
Dwg No 001



Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd  
2 Greencroft Cottage  
Farley Lane  
Westerham  
Kent  
TN16 1UB

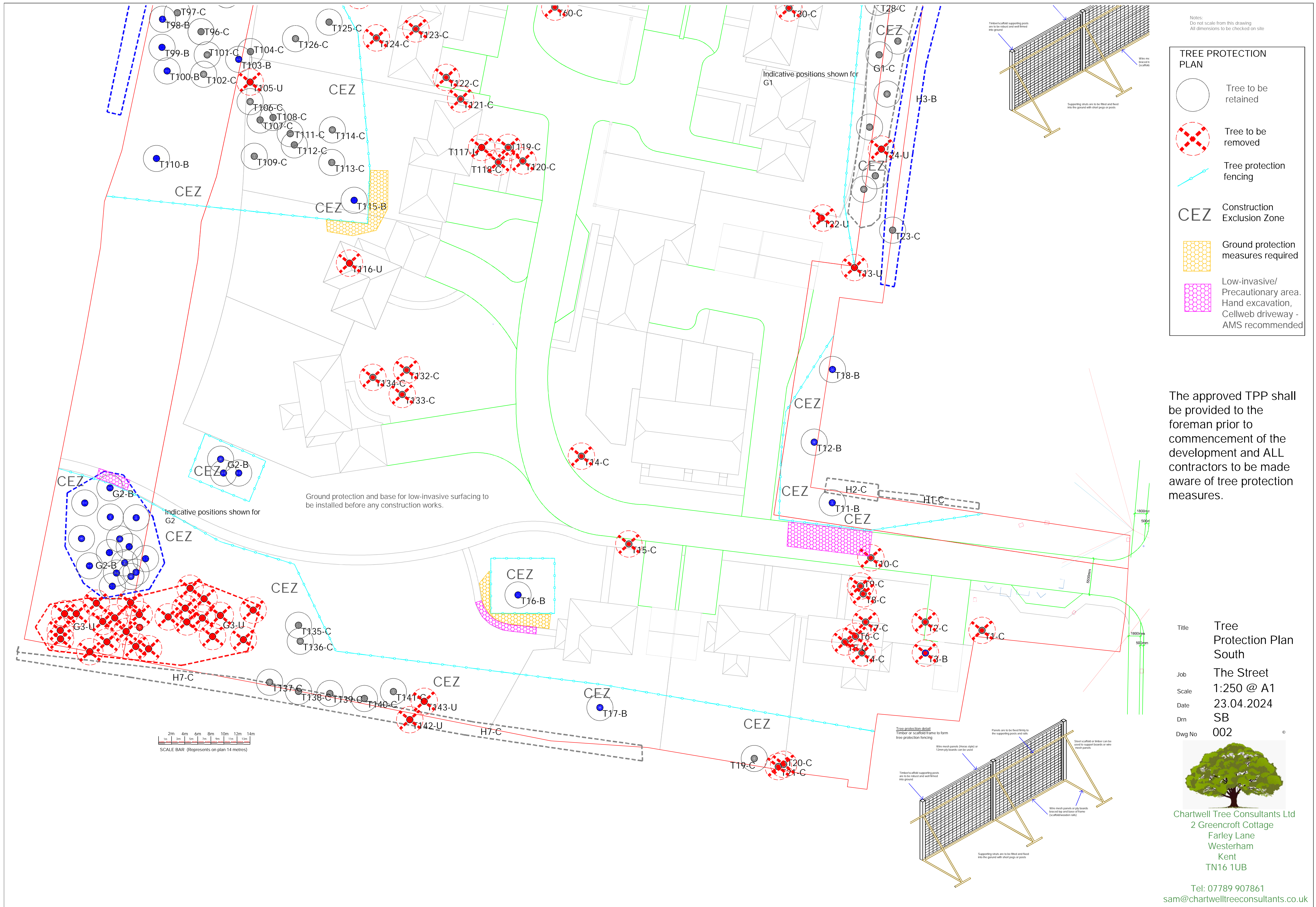
Tel: 07789 907861  
sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk



Indicative positions shown for G1

Indicative positions shown for G2





The approved TPP shall be provided to the foreman prior to commencement of the development and ALL contractors to be made aware of tree protection measures.

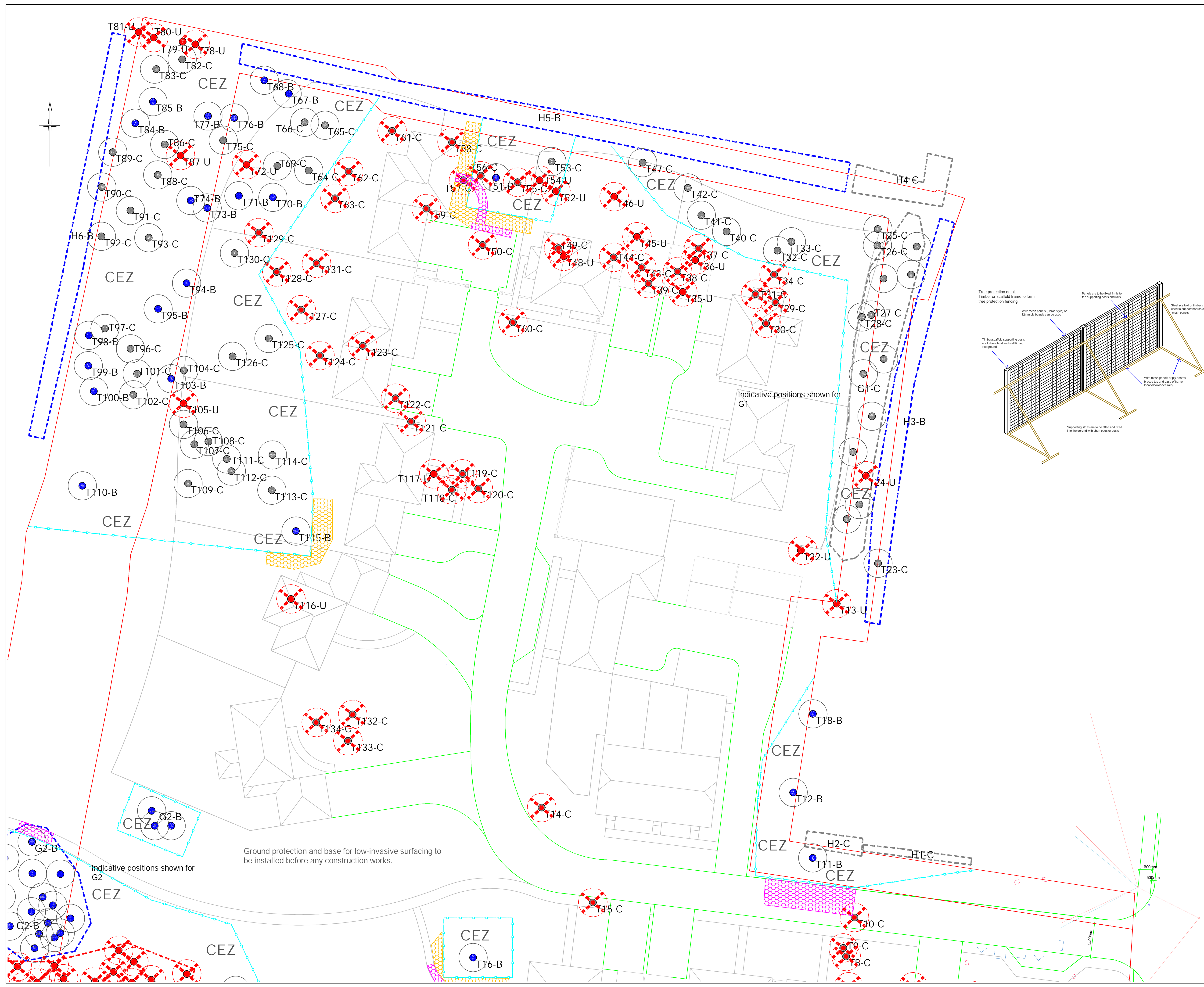
Title: Tree Protection Plan South  
 Job: The Street  
 Scale: 1:250 @ A1  
 Date: 23.04.2024  
 Drn: SB  
 Dwg No: 002

  
 Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd  
 2 Greencroft Cottage  
 Farley Lane  
 Westerham  
 Kent  
 TN16 1UB

Tel: 07789 907861  
 sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk

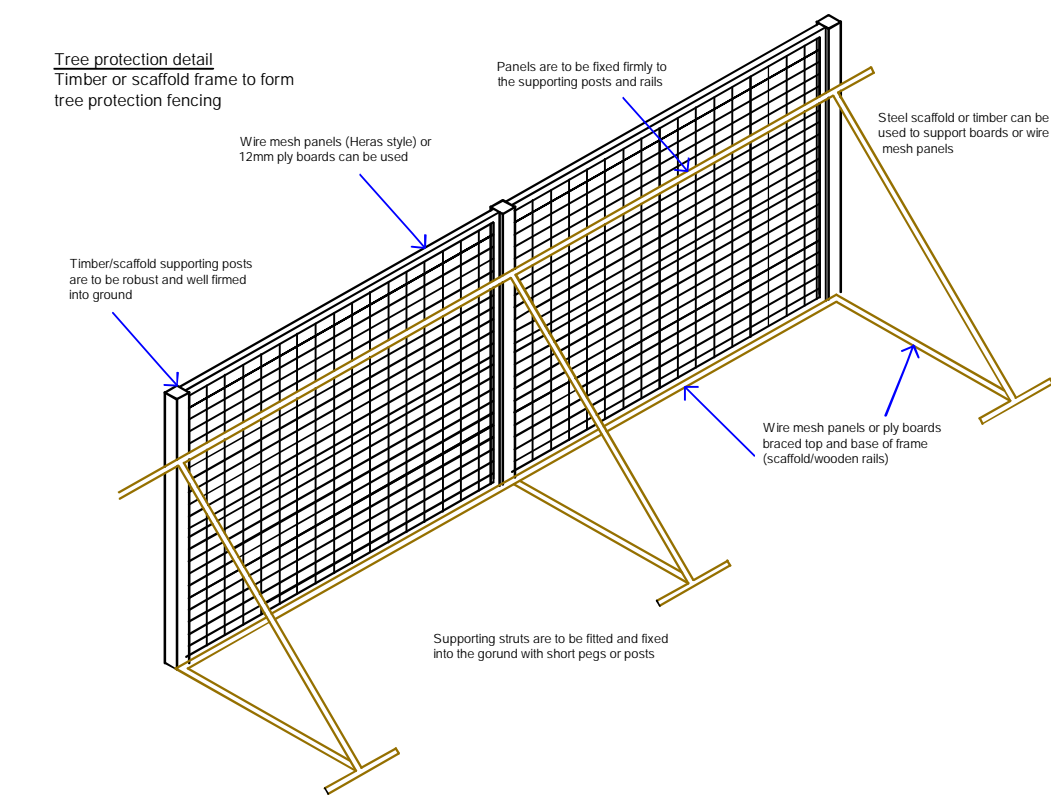


Notes:  
Do not scale from this drawing  
All dimensions to be checked on site



### TREE PROTECTION PLAN

- Tree to be retained
- Tree to be removed
- Tree protection fencing
- CEZ Construction Exclusion Zone
- Ground protection measures required
- Low-invasive/Precautionary area. Hand excavation, Cellweb driveway - AMS recommended



The approved TPP shall be provided to the foreman prior to commencement of the development and ALL contractors to be made aware of tree protection measures.

Title: Tree Protection Plan North  
 Job: The Street  
 Scale: 1:250 @ A1  
 Date: 23.04.2024  
 Drn: SB  
 Dwg No: 002



Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd  
 2 Greencroft Cottage  
 Farley Lane  
 Westerham  
 Kent  
 TN16 1UB

Tel: 07789 907861  
 sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk