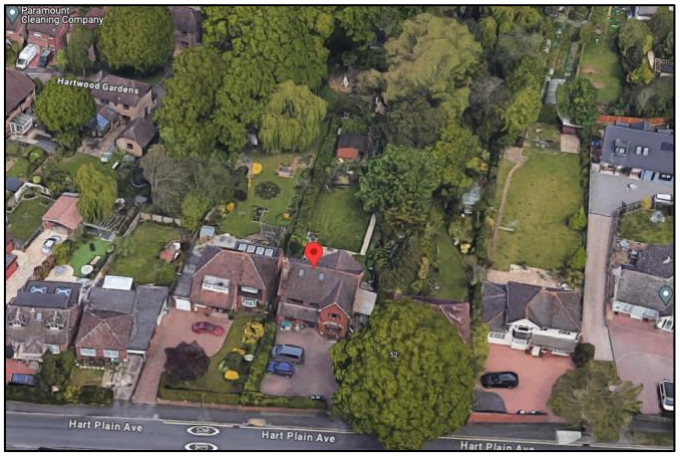
Holt Arboriculture
TREE CONSULTANCY

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

54 Hart Plain Avenue, Waterlooville, Hampshire, PO8 8RX



Report by Mr Alexander Needs BA (Hons) MICFor (Chartered) RCArborA MArborA

27 March 2026

Report Ref: 260327-1.0-54HP-AMS

AA Registered CONSULTANT trees.org.uk

Institute of Chartered Foresters
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The following documents have been reviewed by Holt Arboriculture:

Document Title	Document/Drawing number	Originator
Topographical Survey	2024-1710-001-Survey Plan	The Survey House
Tree Constraints Plan	250403-1.0-SC-TCP-AN	Holt Arboriculture
Approved Layout	A.02	Limetree Designs
Existing Utilities Plan	Not available	Not available
Approved Foundation Plan	A.04	Limetree Designs
Proposed Utilities Plan	Agreed verbally	Not available

Revision	Date	Description	By
1.0	27/03/2026	Submission or review	AN

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1. Summary

Holt Arboriculture is instructed to undertake a tree survey and prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) to consider the impact and protection of trees during construction of a building extension.

This report has been prepared to accompany a planning condition discharge application. A tree protection plan (TPP) demonstrating tree removal/retention and feasibility of protection measures is included at Appendix A.

Conditions 4 of Havant Borough Council planning consent ref. APP/24/00648 requires that:

> *PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT*
>
> *The development hereby permitted shall only be carried out in accordance with the Arboricultural Impact Appraisal and Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement (Submitted by Holt Arboriculture) and British Standard BS5837: 2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations).*
>
> *With the additional aspects in partnership with Havant Borough Council Planning:*
>
> - Preconstruction detailed Arboricultural Method Statement to be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority prior to the commencement of development
> - On site supervision for operations close to trees by the applicant's Arboriculturist
> - Pre commencement site meeting with project Arboriculturist and Havant Borough Council's Arboriculturist

The AMS follows best practice guidelines in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations, and practical solutions based on sound arboricultural knowledge and experience of the author.

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2. Report Purpose

This document serves to inform the technical design and the construction process. It details a precautionary approach towards tree protection which will be adopted for any operations, including access, proposed within the RPA. It seeks to demonstrate that the operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on trees to be retained and seeks to identify:

Who has responsibility.

When within the works programme activities will happen.

How works will be carried out.

This AMS has been produced to fulfil the requirements of Local Planning Authority (LPA) planning condition. It provides a set of operation tables with detailed methodology, which are to be complied with at all times. Any proposed works near trees that are not covered within this AMS are to be 'agreed' with the Local Planning Authority and/or the Project Arboriculturist, and appropriate additional methodology provided.

The Document should be read along with the following appendices:

- Appendix A: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix B: Tree Schedule
- Appendix C: Tree Protection Examples

3. Proposal

The approved scheme is for a new 3 bed chalet bungalow located within the rear garden of 54 Hart Plain Avenue.

The proposed development site currently houses an extended residential garden containing mature and maturing deciduous and evergreen trees. The most notable tree is the large poplar (T010) located on the eastern boundary. Partially managed hedges border the east and west boundaries.

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4. Arboricultural Method Statement

The level of site-specific detail within this Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) is dependent on the information available at the time of writing. At the planning application and design stages this may be minimal, in which case this document will set out a series of parameters for construction activity and outline methodologies to demonstrate that, in principle, trees can be retained within the landscape. However, at the pre-construction, technical, or specialist design stage an AMS will include input from other professions (e.g. structural engineers, architects, landscape architects, transport planning consultants) and offer a greater degree of specific detail.

This approach is supported by BS5837 which suggests planning applications may be accompanied by a 'heads of terms' AMS, as additional information. A detailed AMS being suggested as appropriate only for reserved matters applications or planning conditions discharge.

4.1. General Principles and Administration

- All work will be conducted under normal site risk assessment procedures and comply with wider site safety rules.
- Unauthorised damage to protected trees is a criminal offence and could lead to enforcement action.
- Operatives entering RPAs will have been briefed by the supervising arboriculturist or a site manager with a good understanding of this AMS, before work starts.
- A precautionary approach towards tree protection will be adopted. Operations within RPAs will be described to demonstrate a minimal risk of adverse impact.

4.2. Roles and Responsibilities

- If required by planning condition, a supervising arboriculturist will be appointed to monitor tree protection.
- The supervising arboriculturist will visit the site to check tree protection and, as necessary, advise on emerging issues.
- The supervising arboriculturist's initial role is to liaise with the developer to ensure protective measures are fit for purpose and in place before any works start. Once the site is working, the role switches to monitoring compliance with arboricultural planning conditions and advising on tree problems or necessary modifications.
- The supervising arboriculturist is employed by the client and does not report directly to the LPA.

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4.3. Pre-Commencement Requirements

Personnel: LPA Tree Officer, Site Manager, Project Arboriculturist, Groundwork Contractors, Arborists
Timing: Prior to other construction activity.

- A pre-commencement meeting will be held on site after tree protection has been installed but before construction work begins. This meeting would normally include the site manager, the supervising arboriculturist, and an LPA representative (if available).
- All tree protection measures described in the arboricultural method statement will be fully discussed to ensure their implementation and sequencing are understood by all parties.
- Any agreed clarifications or modifications to consented details will be recorded and circulated in writing.
- The programme of supervision/monitoring arrangements will be agreed and finalised at this meeting if not already done so.
- All retained trees must be protected by fencing and ground protection before any demolition, development, or soil stripping starts.
- The supervising arboriculturist must confirm with the client that tree protection has been installed as agreed before any significant site work starts.

4.4. Tree felling and pruning

- The tree work requirements are set out in the Tree Schedule (Appendix B). Trees shown for removal are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan to identify their location. Parts of crowns to be pruned are also shown or specified within the Tree Schedule.
- All tree works will be undertaken by suitably qualified Arborists (tree surgeons), and the work will be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010.
- Wherever possible, all required tree pruning work will be undertaken without significantly reducing the landscape value or viability of the tree.
- All tree work will be undertaken before any other operations on site. This will include:
  - tree and stump removal;
  - other facilitation pruning;
  - all other pruning.
- Where stumps are to be removed, and the tree is within 15 m of a tree to be retained, the stump will be ground out using a mechanical stump grinder. If outside of this area, then the stump can either be ground out or removed using an excavator.
- Any variation to the tree surgery works will be agreed with the Project Arboriculturist before being implemented.
- All arisings will be removed from site, except where identified for reuse as mulch or habitat piles

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4.5. Tree Protection Barriers

- Retained trees will be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPA). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and will therefore be excluded.

4.6. Barrier fencing:

- Fencing will be installed at the locations shown on the tree protection plan.
- It must be fit for purpose, preventing unauthorised incursions and activities within RPAs. Examples are given below.
- In most instances braced heras fencing will be used throughout the site. Examples of this are shown below.
- On this site fencing will be: BRACED HERAS
- Fencing must remain rigid and complete throughout demolition and construction.
- Fencing locations will not be altered or removed without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Behind the fencing (within the RPA), unauthorised activities are prohibited, including vehicular/repeated pedestrian access, fires, storage (excavated debris, building materials, chemicals, fuels), cement mixing, service installation/excavation, raising/lowering soil levels, and excessive cultivation.
- The contractor's site huts may, where appropriate, be incorporated into the protective fencing line. If this is to be the case, then their locations must be agreed in advance with the project arboriculturist and details agreed as to how the huts are to be placed and supported without compacting the soil within the RPA of any retained tree.
- Provision must be taken to prevent exhaust fumes or hot air from generators or kitchen facilities from damaging foliage within crowns of retained trees.
- Warning signs are recommended on fencing. An example is given below.

4.7. Temporary ground protection barriers:

- Ground protection prevents damage to the underlying soil and roots in RPAs. It will be installed at the locations around the new dwelling as shown on the tree protection plan. It must be fit for purpose, i.e., sufficient to prevent damage to RPAs.
- Where no-dig surfaces or specialist foundations are due to be installed within RPAs, soft landscape MUST be protected by suitable ground protection

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prior to installation.

- Where feasible, existing hard standing will be retained to act as ground protection.
- New ground protection must be installed where unmade ground is exposed. It will remain in place until there is no risk of harm from development activity.
- Ground protection will not be altered or removed without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- All demolition plant will operate outside the RPA or on ground protection. Ground protection must be installed before demolition starts.
- The design of ground protection must support all anticipated loading and prevent compaction. The objective is to avoid soil compaction and prevent adverse impacts on root function.
- For pedestrian access ground protection shall comprise of single thickness scaffold boards, marine grade ply, or composite mats, laid on a compressible layer such as woodchip, above a geotextile membrane. The boards should be fixed together or pinned down to avoid movement.
- For vehicular or tracked machinery access ground protection shall comprise of a steel road plates, steel trackway, pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs, or a temporary access road constructed with a 3D cellular confinement system above the existing ground level, with a no fines angular aggregate infill.

4.8. Site Operations and Activities within or near RPAs

Personnel: Site Manager, Project Arboriculturist, Main Contractors
Timing: During construction

4.9. Pollution Control

- Spilled chemicals or toxic liquids can kill roots and prevent new root growth. Materials that could harm trees will be stored and handled well away from RPAs. Control measures will be put in place where there is a significant risk of RPA contamination. Pollution control measures must include containing spillages and clean-up procedures.
- Cement mixing and vehicle washing points must be located outside RPAs.
- Bunding or impermeable membranes will be used to prevent liquid contaminants or leachate (from poured concrete) reaching RPAs. This could comprise impermeable plastic sheeting under wooden boards, to prevent tears, surrounded by a raised lip.
- During wet weather periods where construction on clay soils may produce a liquefied soil run off, or on sites where mixing and washing is close to RPAs, the addition of plastic sheeting to fencing can prevent this.

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4.10. Site Cranes and Piling Rigs:

- Planning of site operations must account for large plant to prevent them hitting trees.
- Precautions will be taken to prevent damage to branches during the installation, use, and removal of fixed and mobile cranes and piling rigs.
- Fixed site cranes will be programmed to automatically avoid contact with retained trees or operatives instructed to do so manually.
- For mobile cranes and piling rigs moving around the site, a banksman will be used to ensure they do not hit retained trees.
- Where low branches extend over fencing, damage will be avoided by facilitation pruning or manually tying them clear, as specified by the supervising arboriculturist.
- The smallest practical pile diameter will be used, as it reduces the size of the rig and potential need for access facilitation pruning.

4.11. Height Restrictions:

- The height of vehicles entering controlled areas will be restricted using a height bar above the entrance. This implies materials may need to be unloaded outside sensitive areas and moved with smaller vehicles.

4.12. Removing Surfacing and Structures:

- Careful consideration will be given to retaining structures and surfacing if their removal will cause excessive disturbance to retained roots. For example, retaining an existing footing to build a new wall on.
- Manually break up and remove debris using appropriate hand tools.
- Remove debris from the RPA without disturbing the adjacent rooting environment (e.g., lift out with machine outside RPA or carry over ground protection).
- Machines with a long reach can be used if working from outside RPAs or from ground protected areas, not encroaching onto unprotected soil.
- If structures are firmly incorporated into roots, it may be best to leave them in place.
- No vehicular or repeated pedestrian access is permitted unless existing ground protection is retained or new measures are installed.
- All exposed RPAs must be protected until no further risk of damage.
- Demolition of buildings near retained trees will be done inwards within the footprint of the existing building.
- Existing surfacing will be removed with care; machines will work backwards over the area to prevent damage to exposed RPAs. It is preferable to leave existing sub-base if new surfacing is to be laid.

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4.13. Sensitive Excavation in Root Protection Areas:

- Conventional mechanical excavation is generally not permitted in RPAs.
- Excavation will be carried out using specialised compressed air tools or hand tools (forks, spades, trowels), with a preference for air tools.
- The priority is to remove soil without damaging the bark and wood of significant roots.
- Operatives must use a fork to loosen soil and a trowel to clear soil away from roots to avoid bark damage and then remove soil/material from the excavation without disturbing the adjacent rooting environment.
- Where soil or site conditions or access prevents safe use of hand tools then an excavator with a non-toothed bucket, under the control of an experienced operator may be used under the close supervision of a banksman to halt work when roots are discovered. At which point hand excavation will recommence.
- Flexible clumps of smaller fibrous roots will be retained if they can be displaced without damage.
- Exposed roots to be removed will be cut cleanly 10–20cm behind the final face of excavation.
- Individual roots and clumps less than 2.5cm diameter can be cut cleanly without consulting the supervising arboriculturist.
- Individual roots and clumps greater than 2.5cm diameter will be retained where possible and only cut if agreed with the supervising arboriculturist.
- Roots temporarily exposed but retained must be protected from direct sunlight, drying out, and temperature extremes by appropriate covering (e.g., damp hessian sacking).
- When backfilling around retained roots greater than 2.5cm diameter, place an inert granular material mixed with topsoil or sharp sand before light compaction.

4.14. Installing/Upgrading Surfacing in Root Protection Areas:

- Prior to installation soft landscape RPAs MUST be protected by suitable ground protection.
- Conventional surfacing installation based on excavating and compacting a sub-base is not acceptable in RPAs.
- The surfacing design will protect roots and the rooting environment, provide load spreading, and allow permeability for water and gasses.
- Suitable methodologies include; three-dimensional cellular confinement systems filled with washed stone, concrete slabs cast directly onto the soil surface, or surfacing supported above the soil on piles/pads/posts.
- If excavation is required then the methodology ‘Excavation in Root Protection Areas’, will be followed.
- The cellular confinement system (CCS) must be suitable for the application which will be identified by the supplier. This is likely to be at least 150mm where traffic is to pass. Systems such as Greenfix Geoweb, Geosynthetics Cellweb, and Wrekin Protectaweb are available. The surface to be installed over

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the filled 3D cellular system is to be porous, to allow air and water to penetrate into the soil around the root system. Example cross sections can be seen below.

- Low points on undulating surfaces can be filled to an even level with agreed granular material (e.g., sharp sand or stone but not builders sand) without mechanical compaction. The installation process will initially install the CCS at the entrance to the site and then all machinery and equipment will sit on the newly installed surfacing to act as a work platform to install the remaining CCS. No machinery or equipment will be stored on, or used from unprotected ground.
- Limited excavation, such as removal of a turf layer and surface vegetation (up to 5cm from surface), may be acceptable if agreed by the supervising arboriculturist. Deeper excavation needs assessment by the arboriculturist.
- If roots greater than 2.5cm diameter are exposed during limited excavation, cutting them may be too damaging; levels may need adjustment by filling, or the situation discussed with the arboriculturist.
- New surfacing will be set back from trunks and buttress roots by at least 50cm to allow for future growth and minimise distortion. Flexibility on this distance may be possible for mature trees with little growth potential if agreed by the arboriculturist.
- Edge retention will avoid significant excavation into soil levels, using non-invasive methods like pre-formed edging, metal pins, railway sleepers, wooden boards, or casting a concrete kerb in and above edge rows of the cellular confinement system.
- If concrete is poured directly onto permeable surfaces, an impermeable liner must be used to prevent soil contamination.
- When upgrading existing surfacing, the preferred option is to leave the original sub-base and surface in place and install new surfacing on top. Puncturing existing impermeable surfacing may improve conditions, if agreed with the arboriculturist.

4.15. Installing Structures in Root Protection Areas:

- Prior to installation soft landscape RPAs MUST be protected by suitable ground protection.
- As the new property only encroaches marginally on the RPAs of two trees (**T010** and **T020**) there is no specialist foundation design specified, however due to soil conditions piles will be used. This offers an opportunity to further minimise impact on these trees through careful excavation of the pile holes prior to installation of the piles.
- Support locations will be hand-dug to a depth of 60cm to check for roots greater than 2.5cm diameter. Or if screws are to be used, locations will be probed with a steel pin or probe to ensure it is clear of roots. If the design allows, pile locations may be moved if significant roots are encountered.
- The smallest practical pile diameter will be used.
- Piling rigs will adhere to the Site Cranes and Piling Rigs methodology above.

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- Risk of harm from compaction during construction is reduced by ground protection as per the Ground protection barriers methodology above.
- Risk of chemical contamination is reduced by pollution control as per the Pollution Control methodology above.
- Pile type will protect from uncured concrete (e.g., sleeved bored pile, screw pile).
- Where feasible, existing below ground structures (footings) will be retained to support new structures.
- No excavation into existing soil levels will occur except where authorised for supports.
- If significant roots are encountered and cannot be cut, a bridging lintel (concrete or steel) can support the foundation slightly above the roots. Roots can be ducted through split plastic pipes.

4.16. Installing and removing services in Root Protection Areas:

- Services and soakaways will be outside RPAs as indicated on the TPP.
- If service pipes, chambers, and ducts located within the root protection area of retained trees are to be made redundant. This will be achieved either through pipe bursting or by filling them with an inert material, such as foamed concrete. Cabling will only be recovered from within a root protection area if it is within ducting and can be removed by winching from an existing service manhole located beyond the root protection area.

4.17. Landscaping in Root Protection Areas:

Personnel: Site Manager, Project Arboriculturist, Landscaping Contractors
Timing: Immediately after main construction is complete and material/machinery has been removed from site.

- Soft landscaping includes re-profiling soil levels and covering with plants or mulch. Hard landscaping is installed according to above.
- No heavy mechanical cultivation such as ploughing or rotavation is permitted.
- Do not fill above original ground levels within RPAs without the precise depth of fill being agreed and authorised by the supervising arboriculturist.
- Never raise soil levels to leave soil touching a trunk that was previously exposed to air.
- Avoid soil compaction. If compaction has occurred, seek arboricultural advice on mitigation methods (e.g. forking, spiking, soil augering, radial trenching).
- New tree provision should follow the guidance and recommendations within BS 8545:2014+A1:2026 - Trees from nursery to independence in the landscape – Code of practice

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4.18. Monitoring and Compliance

Personnel: LPA Tree Officer, Site Manager, Project Arboriculturist, All Contractors
Timing: Before, during, and after construction

- The supervising arboriculturist will monitor compliance of tree protection and supervise works in RPAs.
- Visits will occur at an interval agreed at the pre-commencement meeting (normally every 4-6 weeks for general supervision, but flexible for sensitive works).
- Supervision by the project arboriculturist of works within RPAs will include:
  - Installation of no-dig surfacing (where not already installed).
  - Foundation installation.
- Written records of monitoring and supervision will be prepared for the client.
- It is not the role of the arboriculturist to report directly to the Local Planning Authority.

4.19. Changes and Approvals

- The locations of fencing and ground protection, and precautionary areas, will not be altered without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Fencing and ground protection will not be removed at the end of construction without prior approval of the supervising arboriculturist.
- Any variations to the restrictions behind fencing must be agreed by the supervising arboriculturist.

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5. Author Credentials

Alex Needs is a Chartered Arboriculturist (www.icf.org.uk) and Registered Consultant with the Arboricultural Association (www.trees.org.uk). He holds the Cardiff University Bond Solon Civil and Criminal Expert Witness Certificates and is an Accredited Mediator. He has a degree in Linguistics and holds both the Technician's Certificate in Arboriculture and the Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture. He is trained to the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection standard. He has worked in arboriculture for over 20 years and since 2007 has held principal arboricultural roles in both public and private sectors. Alex is also a trustee at the Fund4Trees charity (fund4trees.org.uk).

Alex started his arboricultural career working as a climbing arborist for Tree Surgery companies throughout Surrey. This soon led him to an arborist role with the National Trust at Winkworth Arboretum where he was actively involved in the management of rare and internationally significant trees.

Alex went on to take the position of Assistant Tree Officer with Waverley Borough Council where he guided the public, colleagues, and elected members on the legislation surrounding trees. Following this he took up the position of Senior Tree Officer at Elmbridge Borough Council, a role he occupied for nearly a decade. In this role he managed both the statutory obligations of the local planning authority and the liability of the Council for its own trees within public spaces. It was during his time at Elmbridge that he achieved Chartered status with the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

Following a successful career as a Tree Officer Alex was recruited into the private sector, initially at Barrell Tree Consultancy and later with Treework Environmental Practice. Both highly respected consultancies in the fields of planning, tree safety, and ancient/veteran tree management.

Working with clients across both residential and infrastructure planning schemes, individual tree safety assessment, and large tree safety audits, Alex has developed a strong professionalism and pragmatic approach. His friendly and approachable nature encourages effective communication with clients, design teams, and local government. He has given professional evidence under examination at Crown Court and at planning appeal.

In 2017 Alex achieved Registered Consultant status with the Arboricultural Association, a recognition by his peers that he was acting at the pinnacle of the profession.

In 2024 Alex was acknowledged by the National Tree Safety Group for his contribution to the respected industry publication, *Common sense risk management of trees - Guidance on trees and public safety in the UK for owners, managers and advisers.*

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APPENDIX A – Tree Protection Plan

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION

Temporary ground protection to allow construction access.

Indicative area for soakaway outside of RPAs.

G017 -U

T015 -U

T014 -U

T013 -U

T018 -B

T016 -C

T011 -U

T012 -C

T021 -B

T019 -B

T022 -U

Temporary ground protection to allow construction access.

T023 -C

Above ground 'no-dig' surface in accordance with AMS.

T020 -B

T024 -C

T010 -B

Existing buildings within RPAs will be demolished in accordance with the AMS.

T009 -C

Services route outside of RPAs.

T008 -B

H025 -C

T007 -C

Above ground 'no-dig' surface may be extended across entire parking and drive area for ease of installation.

Above ground 'no-dig' surface in accordance with AMS.

T006 -B

H026 -C

T005 -C

Above ground 'no-dig' surface in accordance with AMS.

Services route outside of RPAs.

56

T004 -C

6a

T003 -C

T002 -C

T001 -B

Existing hard surfacing retained where possible and renewed with 'no-dig' methodology where necessary.

50.0

Posts

LEGEND

- Category U
- Category A Trees of high quality
- Category B Trees of moderate quality
- Category C Trees of low quality
- RPA using formula in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Existing building
- Existing building to be demolished
- Proposed building / extension
- Trees to be removed
- Location of Protective Fencing
- Temporary ground protection
- Above-ground 'No-Dig' Surface installation

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

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

LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PROJECT

54 Hart Plain Avenue,
Waterlooville, PO8 8RX

TITLE

260327-1.0-54HP-AMS

CLIENT

Mr and Mrs Duff

DATE

05/08/24

SCALE

1:200 @ A2

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APPENDIX B – Tree Schedule

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Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T001	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam(mm): 1000 Spread (m): 8.5N, 8.5E, 8.5S, 8.5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good	Off-site street tree.		B
T002	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good	Off-site tree. Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate. Unable to access land, dimensions approximate.		C
T003	Silver birch *(Betula pendula)*	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good	Off-site tree. Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate. Unable to access land, dimensions approximate.		C
T004	Lawson cypress *(Chamaecyparis lawsoniana)*	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Poor Structural Condition: Fair	Ivy dense within crown. Off-site tree. Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate. Unable to access land, dimensions approximate.	Raise crown over access to achieve 3.5 clearance where necessary.	C
T005	Bay tree *(Laurus nobilis)*	Height (m): 3.5 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Good			C
T006	Horse chestnut *(Aesculus hippocastanum)*	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Spread (m): 5.5N, 3E, 2.5S, 6.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair	Unable to measure trunk due to vegetation. Probable TPO.	Raise crown over access to achieve 3.5 clearance where necessary.	B

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Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T007	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 2N, 3E, 6S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Asymmetrical crown shape. Unable to measure trunk due to vegetation. Evidence of limb loss. Probable TPO.	Raise crown over access to achieve 3.5 clearance where necessary.	C
T008	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 5S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Deadwood in crown. Unable to measure trunk due to vegetation. Probable TPO.		B
T009	Scots pine *(Pinus sylvestris)*	Height (m): 11 Stem Diam(mm): 580 Spread (m): 3N, 2E, 3S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Deadwood in crown. Probable TPO.		C
T010	Poplar *(Populus sp.)*	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 1100 Spread (m): 9.5N, 9.5E, 9.5S, 9.5W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 13.2m. Area: 547 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Deadwood in crown. Dieback in crown. Slightly sparse crown. Unable to measure trunk due to vegetation. Probable TPO.		B
T011	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Height (m): 0.5 Stem Diam(mm): 450 Spread (m): 0N, 0E, 0S, 0W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Dead	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Stump	Stump, recently felled.		U
T012	Pear *(Pyrus sp.)*	Height (m): 7 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 3.5N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Historically reduced to 3m. Off-site tree. Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate.		C
T013	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Height (m): 0.5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 0N, 0E, 0S, 0W	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Stump	Stump, recently felled.		U

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Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
		Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Dead					
T014	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Height (m): 0.5 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 0N, 0E, 0S, 0W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Dead	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Stump	Stump, recently felled.		U
T015	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 0.5 Stem Diam(mm): 550 Spread (m): 0N, 0E, 0S, 0W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Dead	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Dead Structural Condition: Stump	Stump, recently felled.		U
T016	Common hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	Height (m): 5 Stem Diam(mm): 150 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate.	Fell to allow development.	C
G017	Common ash x10 *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Height (m): 18 10 stems, avg.(mm): 250 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 6 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Diseased Structural Condition: Collapsing	Group of dead and dying ash.		U
T018	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Basal damage. Narrow crown with epicormic growth on branches. Probable TPO.		B
T019	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 610 Spread (m): 3.5N, 8E, 5S, 3.5W Crown Clearance (m): 5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 7.3m. Area: 167 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Asymmetrical crown shape. Deadwood in crown. Probable TPO.	Prune back crown edge to achieve 2.5m clearance from building line.	B

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Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
T020	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 780 Spread (m): 2.5N, 8E, 8S, 6W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 9.4m. Area: 278 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Asymmetrical crown shape. Deadwood in crown. Ivy clad trunk. Probable TPO.		B
T021	Pedunculate oak *(Quercus robur)*	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 680 Spread (m): 4N, 2E, 3S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair	Deadwood in crown. Probable TPO.		B
T022	Common ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 440 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 7 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Physiological Condition: Diseased Structural Condition: Collapsing	Nearly dead. Probable TPO.		U
T023	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 1.5N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair	Off-site tree.		C
T024	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	Height (m): 6 Stem Diam(mm): 200 Spread (m): 4N, 3E, 3S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Good Structural Condition: Fair	Tree not on topographical survey, position approximate.		C
H025	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 93 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Hedge (managed).	Fell in part to allow development.	C

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Ref.	Species	Measurements	RPA	Condition	General Observations	Work Recs.	Retention Category
H026	Mixed species *(Mixed species)*	Height (m): 2 Stem Diam(mm): 100 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 73 sq m.	Physiological Condition: Fair Structural Condition: Fair	Hedge (unmanaged).	Fell in part to allow development.	C

Revision	Date	Description	By
1.0	27/03/2026	FINAL	AN

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Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U 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	• 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) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • 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 *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7.***			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

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APPENDIX C – Tree Protection Examples

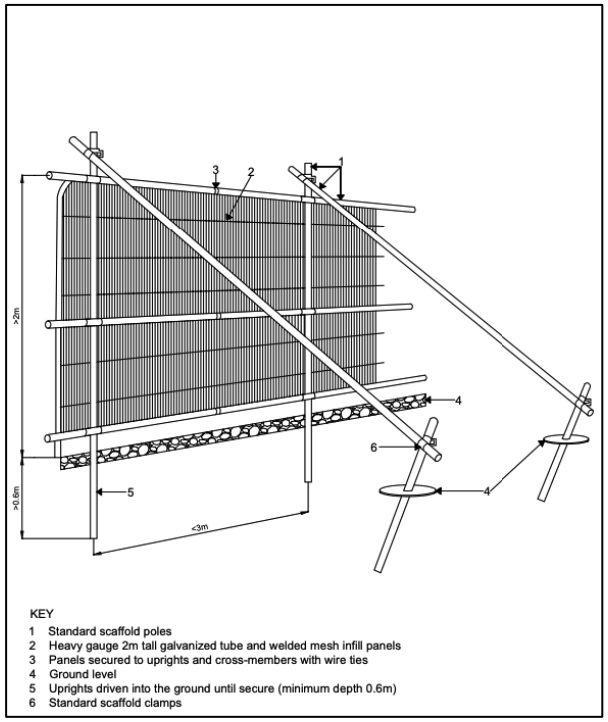

Image 1: BS5837:2012 - Figure 2 – Tree Protective Barrier

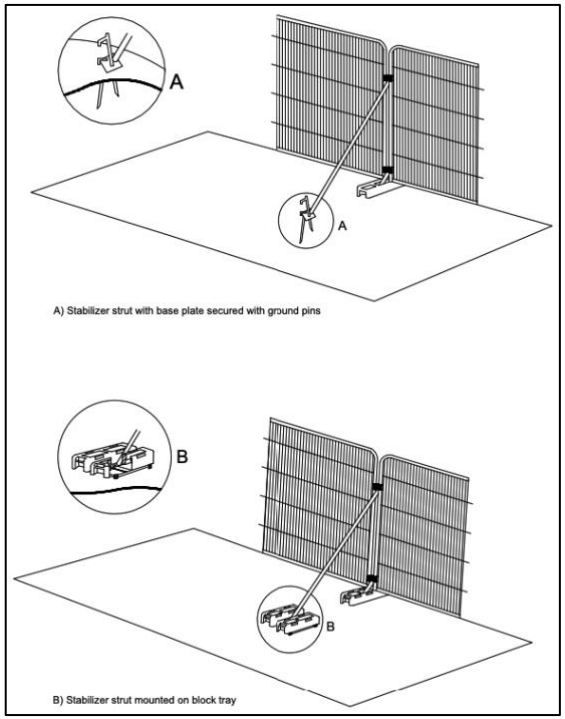

Image 2: BS5837:2012 - Figure 3 – Tree Protective Barrier

Image 3: Showing orange netlon fencing supporting by road pins. (NOT USED ON THIS SITE)

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Image 4: Example supported chestnut pale fencing. (NOT USED ON THIS SITE)

Image 5: Example wording to be included on high visibility all-weather signage attached to protective fencing.

Image 6: Examples of trunk protection hoarding. (NOT USED ON THIS SITE)

Image 7: Green Grid Systems Trunk Protecta system. (NOT USED ON THIS SITE)

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Image 8: Showing an example of a ply boarding above woodchip system of temporary ground protection.

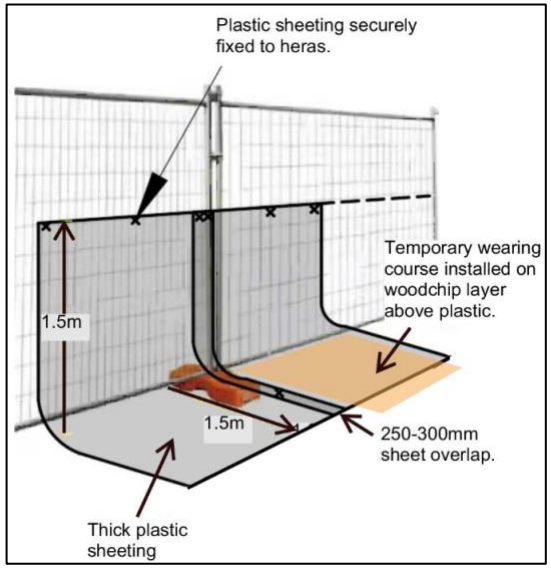

Image 9: Example system preventing liquid pollutants from moving into RPAs.

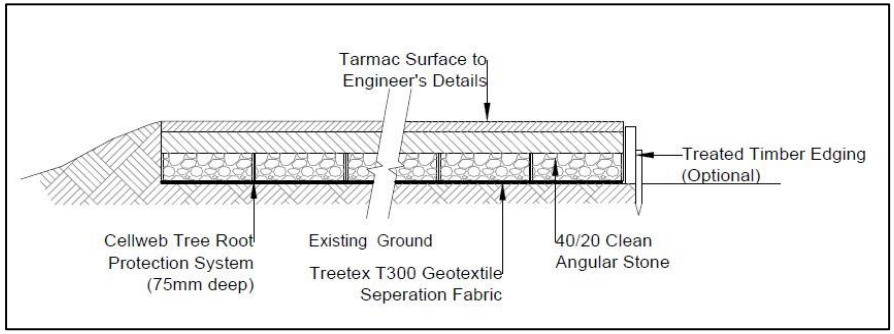

Image 10: Indicative 'no-dig' tarmac hard surfacing cross section using a CCS.

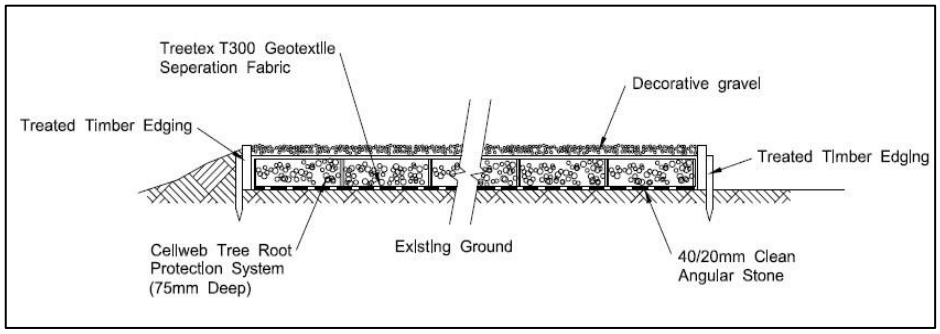

Image 11: Indicative 'no-dig' gravel hard surfacing cross section using a CCS.

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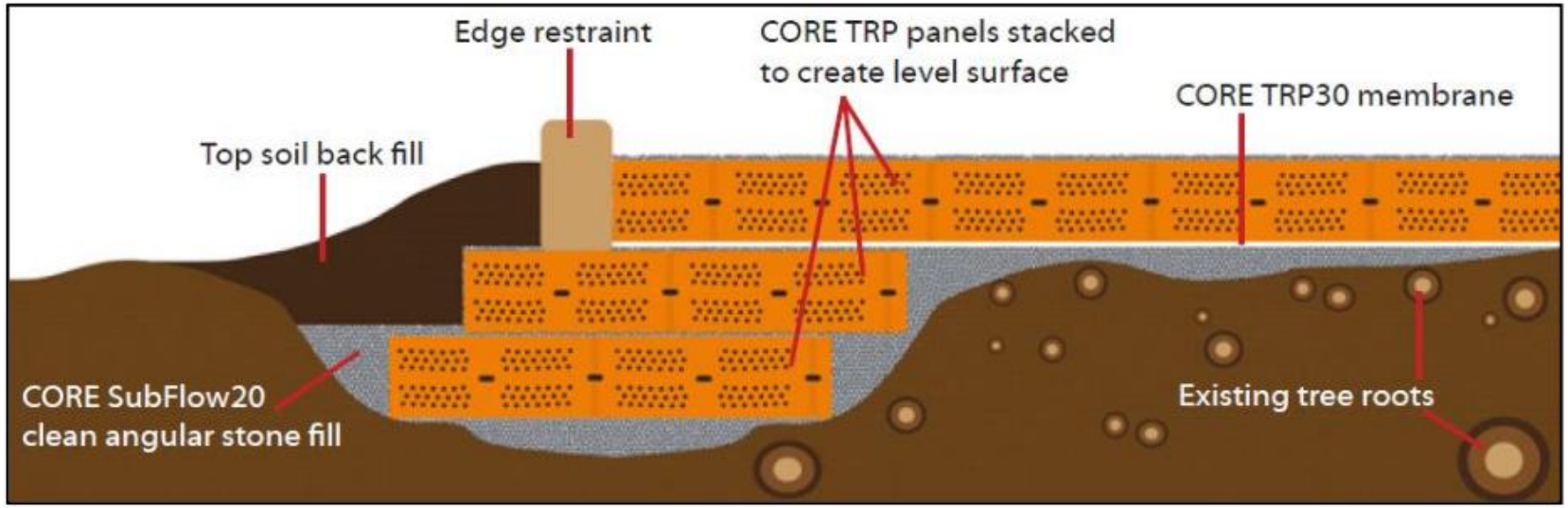

Image 12: Indicative 'no-dig' using a CCS in multiple layers to accommodate changes in level.

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