



Arboricultural Survey to BS5837:2012

James Lancaster

**Costells Barn,
Church Road,
Scaynes Hill,
RH17 7NH**

22 March 2024

Rob Dennis L4 DipArb(ABC) TechArborA

Table of Contents

This report has been released electronically and the appendices have been included at the end of this report. Plans are included as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

1. Introduction	2
2. Survey	2
3. BS5837:2012 Scope	5
4. Methodology	5
5. Definitions.....	7
6. Recommendations	8
7. Limitations	8
8. Appendices	8
Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment	9
Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees	11
Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan.....	15
9. Document Production Record	17

1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 04 March 2024 from James Lancaster to attend Costells Stables, Church Road, Scaynes Hill, RH17 7NH; grid reference, TQ 36973 23793 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees and a Tree Constraints Plan.

I am Rob Dennis, an arboricultural surveyor for Arbtech Consulting Ltd. I undertook the tree survey on 21 March 2024 and subsequently, have produced this summary of my findings.

I hold a L4 Diploma in Arboriculture with over 5 years' experience. I am a technician member of the Arboricultural Association.

The advice below and appended is underwritten by our Professional Indemnity insurance for the business practice of Arboricultural Consultancy in the sum of one million Pounds Sterling in each and every claim.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	O/S Tile
LPA pre-app comments	N/A
British Standard 5837:2012	"BS5837"
Tree Survey Schedule	Arbtech TS 01
Tree Constraints Plan	Arbtech TCP 01

2. Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Rob Dennis on 21 March 2024.

During the survey I categorised the trees using "Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" of the BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 1).

A total of 9No. individual trees, 1No woodland and 1No. hedges were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 2).

Multiple small trees and shrubs occupy the site, none of which meet the minimum diameter requirements to be considered for this survey.

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

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	-	OS Tile	-

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

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

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

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

Site description

Site is set within a woodland, to the north of the driveway to the main house at ‘Costells’. The site is currently a horse stables with hard standing and a two single story wooden structures.

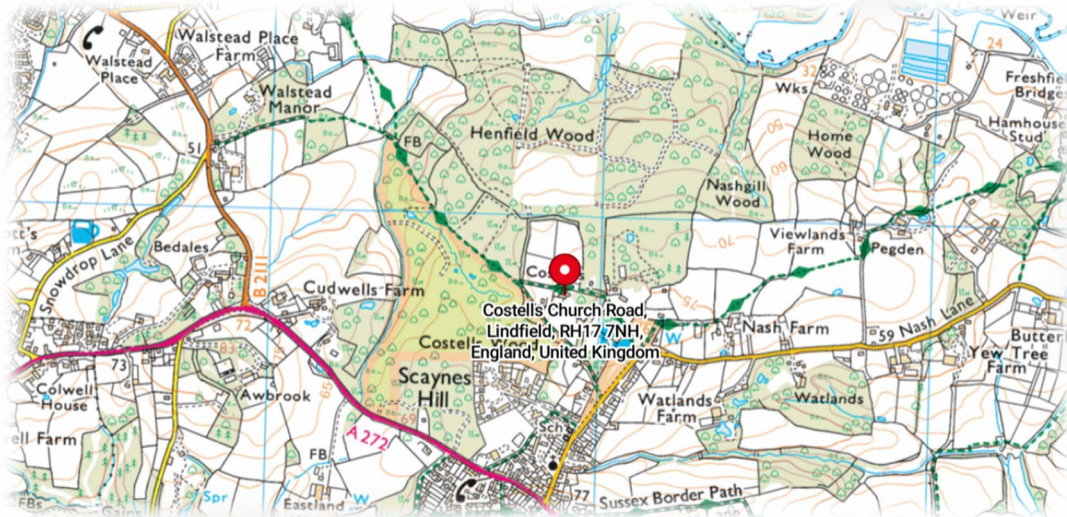


Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)



Figure 2: Aerial Image of site with approximate red line boundary supplied by clients' architects.

Proposed scheme

It is proposed to change the existing stable into single story dwelling.

It is likely that arboricultural impacts can be addressed with arboricultural methodology or minor amendments to the proposal.

This content is for educational and informative purposes; parts of it are reproduced with the kind permission of BSI Global.

3. BS5837:2012 Scope

This standard recognises that there can be problems for development close to existing trees which are to be retained, and of planting trees close to existing structures. This standard sets out to assist those concerned with trees, in relation to construction, to form balanced judgements. It does not set out to put arguments for or against development, or for the removal or retention of trees. Where development, including demolition, is to occur, the standard provides guidance on how to decide which trees are appropriate for retention, on the means of protecting these trees during development, including demolition and construction work, and on the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.

4. Methodology

The methodology used to assess the trees was the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction' tree survey method. The aim of the survey is to establish which trees are moderate and good quality; suitable for retention and justifying protection. And which trees are low or poor quality; either undesirable or unsuitable to retain and protect.

The tree survey includes all trees included in the land survey red line boundary plan, as well as any that may have been missed, and it should categorize trees or groups of trees, including woodlands for their quality and value within the existing context, in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way. Where the arboriculturist has deemed it appropriate, the trees have been tagged with small metal or plastic tags, placed as high as is convenient on the stem of each tree.

Whilst master plan proposals for the development of the site might be available, the trees have been surveyed without taking these into consideration. All detailed design work on site layout should take into consideration the results of the tree survey (and the TCP).

Trees forming groups and areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture and historic parkland) are identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist has determined that this is appropriate, particularly where they contain a variety of species and age classes that could aid long-term management. It is often expedient to assess the quality and value of such groups of trees as a whole, rather than as individuals. However, an assessment of individuals within any group has been undertaken if they are open-grown or if there is a need to differentiate between them.

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of the four categories: **A**, **B**, **C**, or **U** (highest to lowest quality respectively). The categories are differentiated on the tree survey plan by colour, or by suffixing the category adjacent to the tree identification number on the TCP.

The survey schedule lists all the trees or groups of trees. The following information is also provided:

- a) reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
- b) species (common or scientific names);
- c) height in meters (m);
- d) stem diameter in millimetres (mm) at 1.5m above adjacent ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees;
- e) branch spread in meters taken at the four cardinal compass points;
- f) height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level in meters (m);
- g) age class (newly planted, young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over mature);
- h) physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, decline and dead);
- i) structural condition (e.g. good, fair, poor or not visible);
- j) comment about the tree, its location and preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat;
- k) The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; **U** = <10yrs; **A** = >40yrs; **B** = >20yrs; **C** = >10yrs. The retention subcategory referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation (see Appendix 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment).

5. Definitions

Arboriculturist

An arboriculturist (or arboricultural consultant) is a person who has, through relevant education, training, and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Tree Survey

A tree survey should be undertaken by an arboriculturist and should record information about the trees on a site independently of and prior to any specific design for development. As a subsequent task, and with reference to a design or potential design, the results of the survey should be included in the preparation of a tree constraints plan, which should be used to assist with site layout design.

Tree Constraints Plan

A TCP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist for the purposes of layout design showing the root protection area and representing the effect that the mature height and spread of retained trees will have on layouts through shade, dominance, etc.

Root Protection Area

An RPA is a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².

Construction Exclusion Zone (also termed Tree Protection Zone)

A construction exclusion or tree protection zone is an area based on the RPA (in m²), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

This is a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

A TPP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement, which can be shown graphically.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

This is a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

6. Recommendations

We have not seen the proposed scheme; therefore, we make the following recommendation to ensure that there are no irrevocable issues to the proposed retained trees and so that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured; obtain an arboricultural report to include:

- a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA).
- b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS).
- c) A tree protection plan drawing (TPP).

7. Limitations

Trees were inspected from using visual observation from ground level only. Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level. Inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order (“TPO”), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

8. Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Survey Schedule (.PDF)
- Tree Constraints Plan drawing (.DWG & .PDF)

If you require clarification of information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,



Rob Dennis L4 DipArb (ABC) Tech ArborA
Arboricultural Surveyor

07842416623
robdennis@arbtech.co.uk

Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories when 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 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. <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			Dark red
	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 dominate 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).	Light green
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 remedial defects, including unsympathetic management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention of 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.	Mid blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	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 value.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey



Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Client: James Lancaster
 Project: Costells Stables, Church Road, Scaynes Hill, RH17 7NH
 Survey Date: 21/03/2024 - 22/03/2024
 Surveyor: Rob Dennis

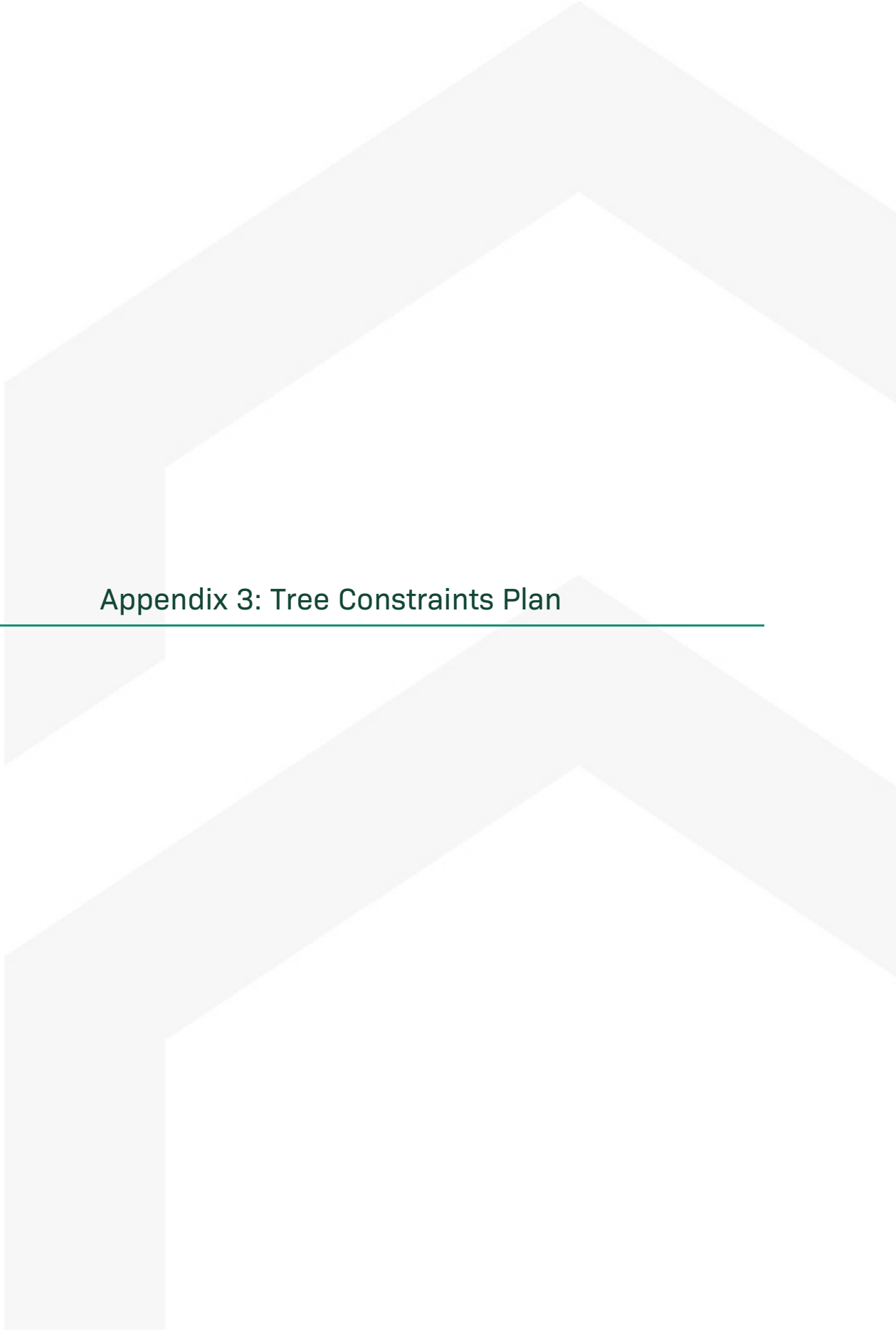


Unit 3, Well House Barns
 Chester road
 Chester
 Cheshire
 CH4 0DH
 Phone: 01244661170

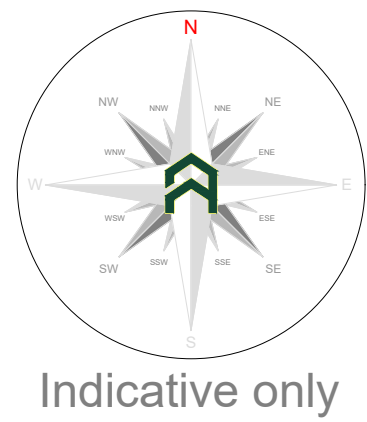
Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC	
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment				
H1												Estimated Measurements			
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>		1.5	1	70	N	0.5	0.5	Y	A: 2.2 R: 0.83	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Beech hedge running east to west from the site entrance to the site entrance to paddock fields.			C.1.2 20+ yrs
T1															
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		18	1	750	N	5	4	M	A: 254.5 R: 9	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Tree growing with the southern basal area beside the concrete driveway. Historically the mid to upper crown has been pruned, large open sections of dead heartwood is exposed in the upper crown, some regrowth from these pruning points. Tree has what appears to be a slight natural lean to the south east. The buttress roots on the southern side are decayed to above ground, there is a fully decayed structural root on the western side with bark dysfunction above and around this area on the western side. Northern buttress roots showing signs of decay with exposed heartwood shown.			B.2 20+ yrs
T2															
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		22	1	1130	N	12	10	M	A: 577.7 R: 13.56	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Large open grown tree, large limb natural tear out in mid stem with smaller tear outs within the canopy. Some small historical pruning operations have taken place, wounds appear occluded. Suckering growth on the western stem side at approximately 3 meters. Minor deadwood throughout the canopy. On the southern basal area buttress root is an old but intact fungal bracket , suspected Ganoderma spp.			A.1.2 40+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter	
		Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio		

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T3														
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	20	1	650	N	7	6	EM	A: 191.2 R: 7.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Major and minor deadwood throughout the canopy and lower stem. Codominant stem from approximately 8 meters. Buttress roots present.			B.1.2 40+ yrs
T4														
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	20	1	740	N	8	10	M	A: 247.8 R: 8.88	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Overall crown appears weak compared to surrounding same species trees. Southern over extended large limb has historically been pruned back. Minor deadwood throughout the canopy. Large wound with partially occluded exposed heartwood on the northern stem at approximately 10 meters.			B.2 40+ yrs
T5														
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	740	N	8	5	M	A: 247.8 R: 8.88	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Good	Unable to visually inspect the tree stem and crown due to the ivy infestation present. Appears to be missing the crown top but unclear from the ground. Growing within a woodland setting beside the track to the paddock fields. Major and minor deadwood throughout the canopy and stem.			B.2 40+ yrs
T6														
Common Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	22	2	983 (Eq)	N	6.5	9	M	A: 437.1 R: 11.79	Fair	C: Good S: Ivy B: Fair	Codominant stems starting from 0.5 meters above ground, included bark and bark dysfunction present. Water filled pockets within the basal area part filled with beech nuts and leaf detritus. Eastern stem covered with ivy to upper crown, natural bracing from a smaller third stem between the two has partially occluded on the eastern stem. Exposed northern structural root with buttressing present on the western stem. On the south of the eastern stem at approximately 4 meters a small opening leads to an open bark lesion vertical for approximately 1 meter. Included branch fork unions throughout the canopy.			B.2 40+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:		Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	ERC: Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
T7														
Common Oak	20	1	910	N	9	10	M	A: 374.7	Fair	C: Fair				B.2
Quercus robur				E	8	12		R: 10.92		S: Good				
				S	8	10				B: Fair				
				W	11	3						Failed ash tree fallen into the south western canopy. No limb development on the eastern stem until upper canopy. Upper canopy on the north eastern aspect has major and minor deadwood with poor bud growth. Tree growing on the top of a small bank before the paddock fields to the west, large buttress root entangled with the ash tree roots to the south. Weak upper canopy bud growth.		40+ yrs
T8														
Common Oak	22	1	730	N	7	10	M	A: 241.1	Fair	C: Good				C.2
Quercus robur				E	11	10		R: 8.76		S: Fair				
				S	6	10				B: Poor				
				W	9.5	10						Basal area has a large opening with decayed heartwood exposed, covering approximately half the stem from north to south on the western side. This is from ground level to approximately 2.5 meters up the stem, many small insect holes throughout the decay. Major dead wood from codominant stem growth point into canopy.		20+ yrs
T9													Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak	18	1	500	N	5	3.5	M	A: 113.1	Fair	C: Fair				B.2
Quercus robur				E	5	2.5		R: 6		S: Good				
				S	5	6				B: Not visible				
				W	5	3.5						Off-site tree behind holly hedge. Northern canopy over driveway to site. Major and minor deadwood throughout the canopy and lower stem.		40+ yrs
W1													Estimated Measurements	
Various	22	1	300	N	6	0.5	EM	A: 40.7	Good	C: Good				B.1.2
See comments for details				E	6	0.5		R: 3.59		S: Fair				
				S	6	0.5				B: Fair				
				W	6	0.5						Predominantly a broad leaf woodland with mature, semi mature and over mature trees, understory of, cherry laurel, rhododendron, nettles, bramble and holly. Consisting of but not limited to, oak, ash, sycamore, cherry, beech, silver birch, elder, whitebeam and yew. Several standing dead trees throughout the woodland setting, naturally expected in a woodland. Due to the overgrown nature of the woodland many trees were inaccessible to visually inspect. Large accessible trees plotted and recorded on the TCP. Woodland tree dimensions taken from an accessible tree within the site.		40+ yrs
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:		C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter	
		Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area	ERC:		Estimated Remaining Contributio		



Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan



Indicative only

Tree Categories

Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'

Category 'V' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

Category 'V' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category 'V' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category 'V' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Root Protection Area

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category 'A', 'B' and 'C' trees. This is a minimum area in m² which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

The calculated RPA is capped to 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m. Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth, the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots.

Tree Survey Report

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule for full details on all surveyed trees, hedgerows and major shrub groups.

All trees were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance set out in the British Standard BS5837:2012 'Tree in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

We make the following recommendation to ensure that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured: obtain an arboricultural report to include:

- a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA);
- b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS); and
- c) A tree protection plan (TPP).

Veteran and Ancient Trees & Ancient Woodland

The National Planning Planning Policy Framework (Sept. 2023) details additional protection for veteran trees and ancient trees and ancient woodland. The following definitions are provided:

Ancient or veteran tree: A tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.

Ancient woodland: An area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland and plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS).

Government Guidance 'Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions' suggests that buffer zones be used to protect such habitat features.

For **ancient or veteran trees** (including those on the woodland boundary), the buffer zone should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5 metres from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter. This will create a minimum root protection area.

For **ancient woodlands**, the proposal should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres from the boundary of the woodland to avoid root damage.

If a tree has been identified as a veteran tree in, planning terms, using the Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees (RAVEN 2) methodology the larger buffer zone has been plotted as well as the RPA described by BS5837:2012.

If an ancient woodland has been identified during the survey, the buffer zone has also been plotted.

Note: Existing dwellings, retaining walls, roads and structures are likely to be found on certain boundaries. We currently do not have enough information with regard to the existing and proposed properties and structures, boundaries, and trees etc. to determine appropriate for and barriers. The boundaries are a significant enough to be considered for a tree's development, irrespective of proximity to trees, have been identified with a light blue hatched area (see key for details).

Ancient Woodland: HEMFELD WOOD
Boundary derived from the data from Maps: Maps (2016) and 1:25,000 (1962) and 1:25,000 (1962) and 1:25,000 (1962) have been shown from the boundaries edge as per the government guidelines.

0m 1m 3m 5m 10m



Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
https://arbtech.co.uk, 01244 661170

Project: Costells Stables, Church Road, Scaynes Hill, RH17 7NH

Client: James Lancaster

Drawing: Tree Constraints Plan

Based on: O/S Tile

Drawing No: Arbtech TCP 01 Rev:

Date: Mar 2024 Scale: 1:200 @ A0 Drawn: RGD

Key:				
Tree No:	T1	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:
RPA:		Ancient Woodland Buffer:		Ancient Woodland Boundary:
Category 'A' trees:		Category 'B' trees:		Category 'C' trees:
Category 'V' trees:		Category 'V' trees:		Potential root barriers:

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be used for this drawing. These are only for reference purposes. The drawing is intended to be used for the purpose of design only, and does not constitute a contract. An architect or other professional should be consulted for any matters of construction, planning, or other matters. The drawing is intended to be used for reference purposes only. The drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

Arbtech Consulting Ltd. 0203

9. Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech TSR 01	Rob Dennis		Arboricultural Surveyor	01	22/03/24

Limitations

Arbtech Consulting Ltd has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Copyright

© This Report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.