

Full Arboricultural Method Statement – V1[©]

Site: Ferry Lane Open space, Goring Planning No: N/A Date: 24th February 2026

Surveyor: Dan Konstantinidis



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2.0 CONTACT DETAILS

Role	Name	Contact Details
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3.0 DOCUMENT DETAILS

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) should be read in conjunction with the following information, which are included as separate documents:

- Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

The above documents detail the locations of the existing tree population, trees for removal, trees for retention, and essential protection methods for retained trees. It is integral that this information is made available to onsite contractors throughout the development to ensure adherence to these guidelines.

4.0 SITE INTRODUCTION

Goring Parish council has resolved to provide a step-free, all-weather route across the open space at Ferry Lane, in order to make it more accessible for families pushing buggies, for people in wheel-chairs, and for anyone with impaired mobility. The council has set a budget for the project and would now like to invite formal quotations for clearing the site, making appropriate foundations, and providing the all-weather surface.

The Arborist, Danny Konstantinidis, visited the site in 24th February 2026 to assess trees on site in order to compile an Arboricultural Method Statement to meet the British Standard 5837 (2012) 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'. The document herein, must be available for all relevant site personnel and operatives to consult in order to understand that all essential tree protection constraints and safety measures are installed and upheld correctly during the duration of this project.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATION ASSESSMENT (AIA)

5.1 Constraints exist in form of retained trees as plotted on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) showing specific locations and allowing the architect to work with retained trees taking into effect the following criteria:

- **Root Zone:** the enclosed tree survey ([section 19.0](#)) provides Root Protection Areas (RPAs) for existing trees, usually 12x the stem diameter at breast height, as defined by BS5837 (2012). It is important to note that the RPAs are mainly estimated in this survey due to trees being in a neighbouring property (The Grange). Generally, roots will radiate outwards from the tree stem, seldom symmetrically, into the surrounding ground. At the discretion of an arboriculturalist, the RPA can be offset if limitations/disturbances to the projected rooting zone exist (for example, from foundations of houses, garages, walls, presence of roads, notable level changes etc.).
- **Falling Leaves/Seeds/Detritus:** size and dominance of trees are to be considered when planning vision splays from habituated rooms, footpaths etc.
- **Amenity Value:** considerations will be given to the local area's infrastructure and landscape, including screening provided by trees, hedges and shrubs. Where appropriate, new landscaping proposals may be included.

5.2 Tree Protection Action Methodology - to protect retained trees on site a pre-works meeting will be required between the project manager and the nominated Arborist. The essential objective is to brief the contractor and ensure understanding of the guidelines provided. The contractor must also understand that failure to comply with tree protection measures is a breach of planning, which can lead to:

- Enforcement notice being issued by the local authority, with works being put on hold
- Prosecution for irreversible and/or permanent damage to trees.

- 5.3 The proposal has generally been planned around the retention of the existing tree population., and RPA intrusion. *The proposal discussed on site with representatives of Goring Parish Council revealed that there is a requirement to dig down approximately 200mm to install the proposed surface to an adequate standard within the constraints outlined by the contractors tasked with the installation. This method was dismissed as destructive to existing trees within the boundaries of the neighbouring property (The Grange) to the South of the Restricted Byway. It was suggested by the Arborist, that an alternative method be employed to minimise disturbance to existing trees. Cellular confinement solutions will not be applicable due to seasonal flooding of the area. It was suggested that micro piling with a slightly raised walkway be installed. This will be led by surfacing contractors regarding constrictions imposed by ground conditions due to the proximity to the river given the seasonal flooding issues.*
- 5.4 *Micro piling within root protection areas will be carried with hand tools only. The diameter of the micro piles will be kept to the minimum required to facilitate the successful installation. The presence of an Arborist to provide An Arboricultural watching brief during digging works within the RPA of any trees will be required. The use of hand augers is acceptable. Overwatch will identify any roots exposed and advice on pruning within BS5837 (2012) guidance. Discussion on site as to feasibility to piling close to roots so as not to deviate excessively from the Restricted Byway whilst works are being carried out. Micro pile holes within the RPA's of trees will all require sleaving so as not to contaminate the surrounding soils and root systems.*
- 5.5 Tree protection fencing is to be installed prior to any construction activities and retained throughout the project as shown on Tree Protection Plan (TPP). See section 10.0 (fencing).
- 5.6 Placement of ground protection boards are as shown on TPP. Ground protection boards should be installed prior to commencement of works and are to be retained for the duration of the project. These boards are to be installed to grant construction access to the RPA of whilst also protecting the rooting zone against any potential damages that may occur (e.g. compaction, toxins leeching into soil etc.). See section 11.0.
- 5.7 Trees proposed for removal include,
- T11 Sycamore (C2)
 - G3 Various Spp (C2)
- 5.8 *No trees* were identified for pruning to facilitate access. Any subsequent recommended tree works and facilitation pruning works will be carried out by suitably qualified Arborists, conforming to the guidelines set out in BS3998 (2010) and section 14.0.
- 5.9 Contractor's parking can be located as shown on the TPP, outside of any retained tree RPA or located on areas of existing hard surfacing.
- 5.10 Building materials storage can be located as shown on the TPP, outside of any retained tree RPA or located on areas of existing hard surfacing. Under no circumstances should materials be stored anywhere within the exclusion zones created by the tree protection fencing. Further information on restrictions within the RPA can be found within section 9.0.

6.0 TREES AND THEIR CONSIDERATIONS

- Trees may possibly outlive construction, so it is vital to ensure the proposed development is suitably integrated in harmony with existing trees.
- Any conflicting or adverse effects the structural development may impose upon each trees' long term healthy existence.
- Healthy trees can be retained for visual screening, wind breaks, defining boundaries, complimenting buildings, future amenity value, and overall benefit to the sites character and enhancement.
- Retention of large, mature, veteran trees may suffer trauma or detrimental growth restrictions following developmental construction.
- Competition for solar gain and space for physical growth in more densely wooded sites.
- Certain healthy arboricultural specimens may be considered worthy of relocating within a design in an attempt to save and prolong life expectancy; the Arboriculturist can advise.
- Autumn leaves falling from deciduous species causing problems with guttering, or fruit making pathway surfaces slippery.
- The Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree and its proximity to planned developmental foundations, boundaries, borders, roads and driveways, and future growth towards, or even into, drainage, services or water supplies.
- Impaction of soil, encroaching upon healthy root areas, by installation of permanent new surfacing on drives and pathways, e.g. paving slabs or tarmac areas.
- The canopy spread of each tree and limb movement throughout high winds; it's future growth potential, taking into consideration any light restriction through windows and glass panels; overhead cabling or lighting schemes and the ease of future pruning.
- The effect the development would have on each specimen's ability to gain light or create shade, depending on the individual species and its ideal growing habitat.
- Ground level areas to be raised or lowered near to, or within, the protected zones.
- Existing relevant features like streams, trenches, boundary fencing and the location of adjacent trees that may have some impact upon the development.
- Construction activity, paying attention to site access and nearby trees en-route.
- Phasing of works.
- Future planting schemes to be incorporated.
- Wildlife habitat in existing trees

7.0 THE PROCESS AND MONITORING DEVELOPMENT

7.1 The following implementations are subject to operational constraints, so they are liable to change. The project Arborist must be notified should procedural changes occur and an inspection made to ensure compliance is being met.

- **Pre-development stage:**

- On-site meeting between client, Local Authority, Project Manager and Arborist
- Tree removal and pruning of trees directly impacted by development (where specified)
- Tree removal and pruning of trees indirectly impacted by development (where specified)
- Installation of tree protection fencing
- Installation of ground protection boarding

- **Development stage:**

- Site safely compounded and signage in place
- Ensure site access available to construction traffic
- Storage area for building materials, skips, etc. allocated, as shown on Tree Protection Plan (TPP)
- Demolition, if required
- Installation of services and ground works
- Development of project
- Completion and Arborist's inspection

- **Post-development stage:**

- Removal of tree protection fencing
- Removal of ground protection boarding
- Hard and soft landscaping (where applicable)

7.2 Site visits will be made by the Arborist to observe the constraints procedures are being upheld. Compliance forms will be completed by the Arborist and signed off with the Project Manager and Local Authority where necessary.

7.3 The Arborists visit ensures continual protection, but should any remedial changes be required, advice can be speedily given to all parties and recorded in the comments for the Local Authority to view.

7.4 Supervision can be given by the Arborist at crucial stages of development, to oversee approved methodology is adhered to and to ensure arboricultural objectives are met.

7.5 If the task is prolonged and the Arborist is satisfied that criteria is being met, telephone supervision between the Project Manager and the Arborist may suffice. The Local Authority is to have free access to the site and may pass recommendations directly to the Arborist.

7.6 Remedial tree works and any site clearance should be carried out prior to installation of tree protection fencing. However, it may be helpful to mark out where the protective fencing is to be erected (e.g. with tape or spray-paint), to assist with site clearance and vegetation trimming.

7.7 Removal of hard surfacing may require adjustments to the protective fencing. This must be discussed with, and approved by, the Local Authority prior to any alterations commencing.

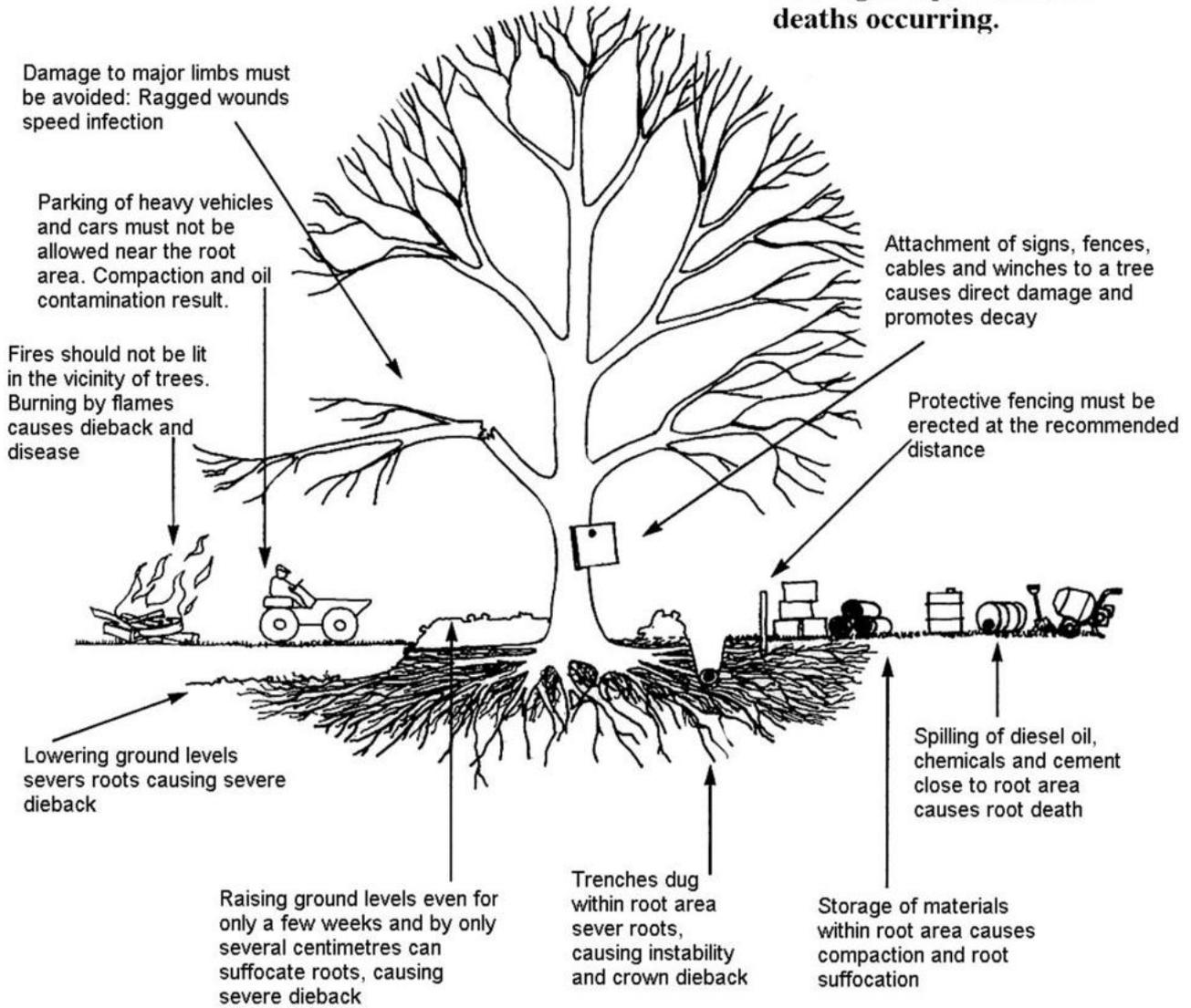
8.0 ROOT PROTECTION AREA - RPA

- 8.1 Data is collected by the Arborist and recorded in the Tree Survey, which, in accordance with BS5837 (2012), gives us the calculations to determine the Root Protection Area (RPA). This measurement is designed to protect the minimal root mass in order to ensure trees survive the construction process. Note that the majority of these are estimated due to trees locations within neighbouring property (The Grange).
- 8.2 All parties must respect the RPA and observe necessary precautions within and adjacent to them, noting all considerations as itemised in section 6.0 and restrictions listed in section 9.0.

9.0 RESTRICTIONS WITHIN THE RPA

- 9.1 The area inside the tree protection fencing is called the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) where:
- No mechanical excavation is permitted
 - No excavation allowed by any means without Arborist supervision
 - No hand-digging without approved Method Statement from Arborist
 - No lowering of ground levels (except to cut-back tall grasses with hand-tools)
 - No storage of plant, machinery, tools or materials
 - No dumping of waste materials including mortar washings
 - No bonfires or fire lighting allowed
 - No parking of any vehicle
- 9.2 In addition, the following exclusions apply outside the Construction Exclusion Zone:
- To prevent harmful toxins accessing tree roots, no fuel, oil, bitumen, mortar washings or other chemicals are to be tipped within a further 10m from the tree protection fencing. This area is not to be used for storage of ballast, builder's sand or concrete.
 - No fires are to be lit within a 20m radius of the tree since heat could damage limbs and cause die-back of bark, ultimately leading to tree death.

The use of properly positioned protective fencing can prevent tree deaths occurring.



10.0 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

10.1 The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) shows the correct positioning of Tree Protection Fencing, which must be installed as instructed prior to any of the following:

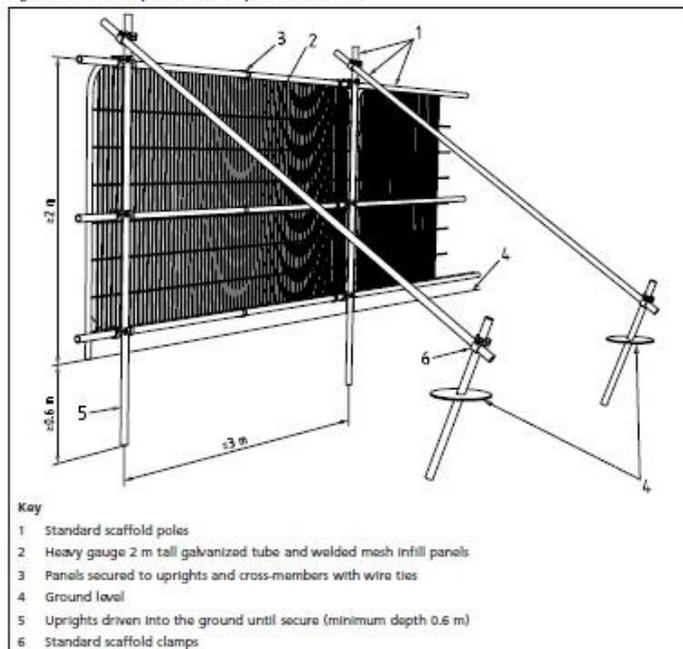
- Plant machinery delivery
- Building materials delivery
- Demolition
- Soil stripping
- Construction works
- Landscaping

10.2 Once erected, it is imperative that all Tree Protection Fencing will not be altered or moved without prior consent from the nominated Arborist with approval from the Local Authority.

10.3 The Tree Protection Fencing will be constructed using 'Heras' welded mesh panels set onto a scaffolding framework, which is then braced and firmly secured into the ground to resist impact. Rubber feet or concrete blocks are not acceptable as the fencing panels are easily moved. Should alternative Protective Fencing be required, suitability and efficiency must be discussed with the Arborist and consent given by the Local Authority.

10.4 The all-weather signage (see below example) must be attached to the fencing for public display and not attached directly to the tree stems. Once the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is clearly defined by the Tree Protection Fencing, construction can commence.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



11.0 GROUND PROTECTION BOARDING

11.1 Any ground protection required, as shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP), must be capable of supporting loads evenly without causing ruts, divots or soil compaction, which will inhibit the uptake of vital nutrients and moisture by tree roots.

11.2 To protect the ground from pedestrian loads when working within the Root Protection Area (RPA), the following method is advised, as it will continue to provide oxygen and moisture to reach roots:

- Install a Geotextile membrane over the area
- Top with a layer of bark chippings
- Place scaffold boards on top of chippings, ensuring boards are firmly butted up close to one another
- Further scaffolding levels will give the construction team access to higher levels if needed

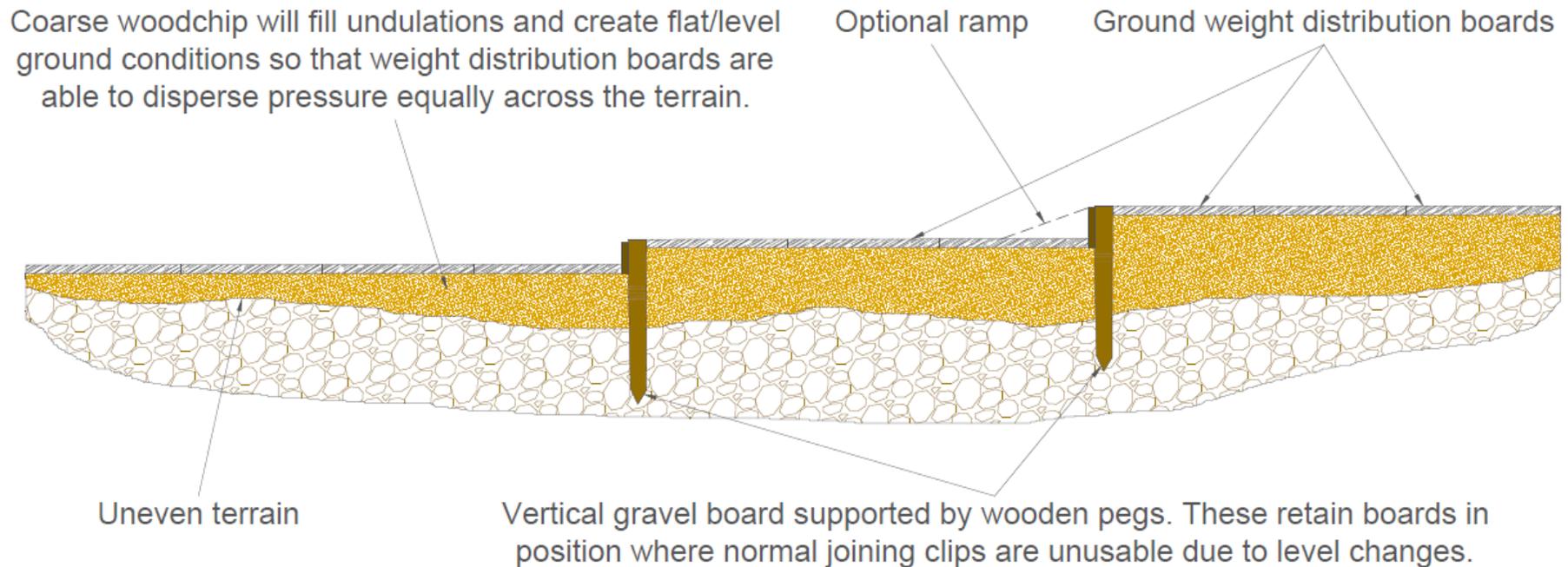
11.3 The ground protection must remain in place until completion of construction.

11.4 Should wheeled or tracked machinery be required within the RPAs of retained trees, Temporary Track Road Systems or Ground Protection Boards are required. These comprise of interlocking solid polythene sheets measuring 244cm x 122cm (made from 90% recycled materials) capable of effectively dispersing weight. These boards are lifted and taken away upon completion of the project. See further information here: MultiTrack Ground Protection Guards (<https://www.greentech.co.uk/ground-reinforcement/ground-guards/multitrack-ground-protection-guards>)



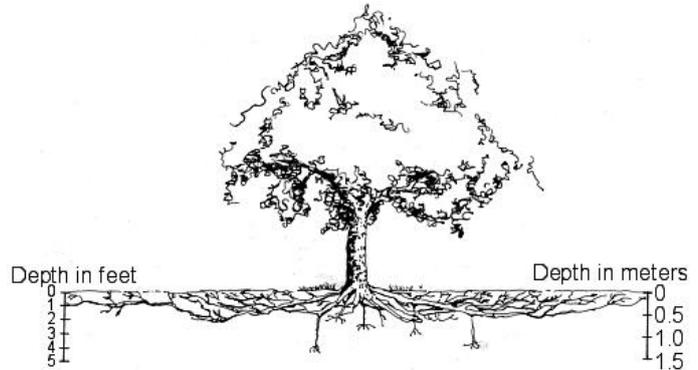
Generic example of how to install ground weight distribution boards on uneven ground within a Root Protection Area (RPA) - Cross-sectional view

(Please refer to Section 10 of the Arboricultural Method Statement)



HOW DO TREE ROOTS GROW?

- Roots are largest near the trunk, getting thinner and slightly deeper as they taper further away
- Roots spread horizontally in all directions in a distance that is broadly proportional to the tree's stem diameter
- Roots spread almost parallel with the soil surface, rather than finding depth, so that they readily receive oxygen, nutrients and water. Most roots thrive within the first metre depth of soil. Without these essential ingredients, roots are unable to function or grow properly and will die.



THIS IS WHAT WE MUST AVOID



Protection during construction – In order to retain healthy, functioning roots, there must be no excavation, soil stripping, raising or lowering of soil levels or site grading within the sacrosanct Root Protection Area.

Damage from mechanical diggers (shown in the picture) is prohibited and may incur legal action.

12.0 AVOIDING DAMAGE TO BRANCHES AND STEMS

- 12.1 The proximity of retained trees must be considered when planning site operations with wide or tall loads, or movement of excavators and cranes with wide booms. If limbs or trunks are damaged, pathogens may enter wounds leaving the tree unsafe for retention.
- 12.2 Where plant machinery manoeuvres are required on site, a banksman must oversee proceedings to ensure trees remain unharmed. In some cases, the barest minimum selective pruning works called 'Access Facilitation Pruning' may be advised by the Arborist. Under no circumstances should the construction personnel carry out any access facilitation pruning work. This should be left to the qualified Arborist and his team only.

13.0 RECOMMENDED TREE WORKS

- 13.1 Under no circumstances will a tree carrying a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) or listed within a conservation area be worked upon without prior local authority permission.
- 13.2 Any tree requiring pruning or actual tree removal will be carried out in strict accordance with BS3998 (2010) – '*Recommendations for Tree Work*'. All works will be competently carried out by a competent and qualified Arborist.
- 13.3 During tree works within the project, safety signage must be displayed and only employees of the tree surgery company may enter the work zone. If works are on or alongside the public highway, then relevant signage and traffic management will be required in accordance to '*Chapter 8 Signage, Lighting and Guidance*'.
- 13.4 Should overhanging trees encroach across site boundaries, all efforts to receive permission must be sought from the relevant landowners prior to any pruning works. Trespassing and unauthorised pruning works is not permitted.
- 13.5 The 'Wildlife and Countryside Act (1981)' and the 'Countryside and Rights of Way Act (2000)' must be adhered to at all times. Should any bat activity, or empty roosts be suspected, advice must be sought by the Local Authority.
- 13.6 Tree stumps in the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) must not be mechanically dug or winched out, but removed by:
 - Cutting flush to ground level, or
 - Dug out using low ground disturbance grinding machinery (e.g. stump grinder)
- 13.7 Where resultant debris from tree surgery operations is to be removed from site, this should be done by a registered member practicing the Environment Agency Policies.

14.0 REMOVAL OF HARD SURFACING WITHIN THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA

- 14.1 Bespoke specific arboricultural tree protection measures should be agreed by the nominated arboriculturalist prior to works commencing. Please note that damage to tree roots can be irreversible.
- 14.2 The initial break up is to be carried out by hand where possible, or low impact pneumatic hand-held tools. The use of breakers on diggers (no bigger than a 2.5 tonne machine) requires a specific pre-works plan, assessing the depth and width of specific root morphology that may be impregnated elements of hard surfacing infrastructure.
- 14.3 Removal of the hard surface should proceed in 2m wide strips to avoid unnecessary root damage and good quality topsoil should be laid as progress is made to 'make good' the remaining ground. This process also avoids the need to travel over exposed soil.
- 14.4 Subsequent removal of hard surface pieces should be carried out by hand. If this is not possible, a small 2.5 tonne excavator will be allowed within Root Protection Area (RPA), onto existing hard standing or weight distribution boards, under the provision that teeth on the bucket do not dig into the ground, expose roots or disturb soil underneath by dragging pieces across exposed soil. Once the remaining pieces are of a manageable size, hand clearance can continue.
- 14.5 No reduction of soil levels of the underlying surface is permitted.
- 14.6 Should levelling be required, good quality topsoil may be laid and dispersed by hand.
- 14.7 Should any tree roots above 25mm diameter be uncovered, guidance and approval must be sought from the Arborist and Local Authority.
- 14.8 Protective fencing must be correctly reinstalled immediately, in order to continue to protect trees before new surfacing is installed or soft landscaping is completed.

15.0 AIR SPADING

- 15.1 The air spade operation involves an air compressor unit, one operator, and a second operative to help distribute loose soil.
- 15.2 Supervised by the retained Arborist, the two operators are allowed into the Root Protection Area (RPA). The compressor will remain outside of the RPA with air hose joined to the air spade for flexible movement (normally around 25mm diameter hose).
- 15.3 The air spade will blow topsoil and subsoil away, leaving a trench of exposed roots that must not be cut or damaged. Significant roots should be wrapped in hessian to avoid prolonged abrasion from soil and stones and physical damage during site work (e.g. pipe installation). The hessian will also protect roots from ultraviolet light and wind desiccation.
- 15.4 The trench should not be left open for a long period of time so as to avoid damage or death to any fibrous roots that may be present. Backfill of the trench must be done by hand (not mechanised machinery) as the RPA is a contractor exclusion zone.

16.0 MICRO PILING

- 16.1 Construction work is to be accessed as much as possible from the area outside the Root Protection Area (RPA).
- 16.2 Where it is not possible to access a potential working area from outside the RPA, as marked on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP), Ground Protection Boards are to be laid in the relevant RPAs to avoid any soil or root compaction. Small gaps can be left where investigation trial holes are anticipated for potential positioning of micro pile foundations.
- 16.3 The trial hole is to be excavated by hand or by air spade, to ascertain the presence of roots and/or micro pile location. Hand digging to approximately 750mm (in one small, exposed section at a time) will reveal if roots exist in this area.
- 16.4 Any roots discovered below 25mm in diameter can be pruned by the Arborist.
- 16.5 If any roots over 25mm diameter are discovered, backfill the trial hole immediately to avoid any damage being caused through ultraviolet light or root desiccation. Move the Ground Protection Boards along to enable access to the next potential trial investigation, thus avoiding root disturbance.
- 16.6 The Project Engineer will use this process to determine the number of piles required for each individual project and will also specify depth and width of each individual micro pile.
- 16.7 A monolith slab will be placed over the sleeved mini piles above ground level thus providing aeration to the root protection area, leaving the existing soil hydrology undisturbed. The monolith slab provides the base ready for construction works.



17.0 GUIDELINES TO EMPLOYING ARBORICULTURAL CONTRACTORS

It is recommended that clients:

- Have more than one contractor supply a quote
- Check training and insurance certificates
- Be clear about procedures and enforceable protective constraints
- Ensure all contractors adhere to policy statements set down by the Arborist
- Communicate fully in order to achieve success with project
- Utilise a company who are approved by the Arboricultural Association

18.0 ARBORICULTURAL CONCLUSION

With compliance to the tree protection measures by the contractor, as well as supervision and guidance from the nominated Arborist, the retained trees should not experience trauma, damage or a shortened expected lifespan.

19.0 TREE SURVEY, PHOTOS AND KEY

Tree or Group, Hedge, Shrub, Woodland. '#' = offsite	Species Estimated measurements recorded using 'est.'	DBH recorded in mm	Tree Height in metres + First Branch in metres from ground level with cardinal direction	Branch Spread N E S W metres	Age Y SM EM M LM OM V A	SULE <10 10+ 20+ 40+	General Observations	Structural form Poor Fair Good Dead	Physiological form Poor Fair Good Dead	BS 5837 RC A B C U	BS 5837 RPA Radius recorded in metres m and m ²	Recommended Works
T1	Field maple	612	H: 8m FB: SSW m/3	N 5 E 4 S 4 est W 6.5	M	40+	Three stems in close proximity to each other, possibly lapsed hedgerow growth. Forming a communal crown. Access bollards to the Northwest. Existing footpath & vehicle access.	G	G	B1+2	7.34m 169.5m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
G1	Leylandii	Est 250 Ave	H:10 m FB: N m/1.2	Est N 2.5 E 3 S 2 W 2	Sm	20+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Three trees. No real merit to the area, both arboriculturally and amenity wise.	G	G	C2	Est 3.00m 28.3m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0

												Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
G2	Leylandii	Est 250- 320	H: 12m FB:S m/0	Est N 4 E 2 S 2 W 3.5	Em	20+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Group of previously topped trees. Lapsed regrowth. Within neighbouring water board land.	G	F	C2	Est 3.42m 36.7m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
T2	Beech	Est 450	H: 16m FB: NE 6/m	Est N 6 E 5 S 2 W 4	M	40+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Bifurcation at approximately 40cm from ground level. Major deadwood over public outdoor space. Ivy into upper crown. Asymmetrical crown form due to light competition from neighbouring tree.	G	F	B2	Est 5.40m 91.6m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
T3	Beech	Est 600	H: 19m FB: N m/4	Est N 6.5 E 6 S 4 W 5	M	40+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Previously pruned over public right of way and open space.	G	F	B2	Est 7.20m 162.9m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0

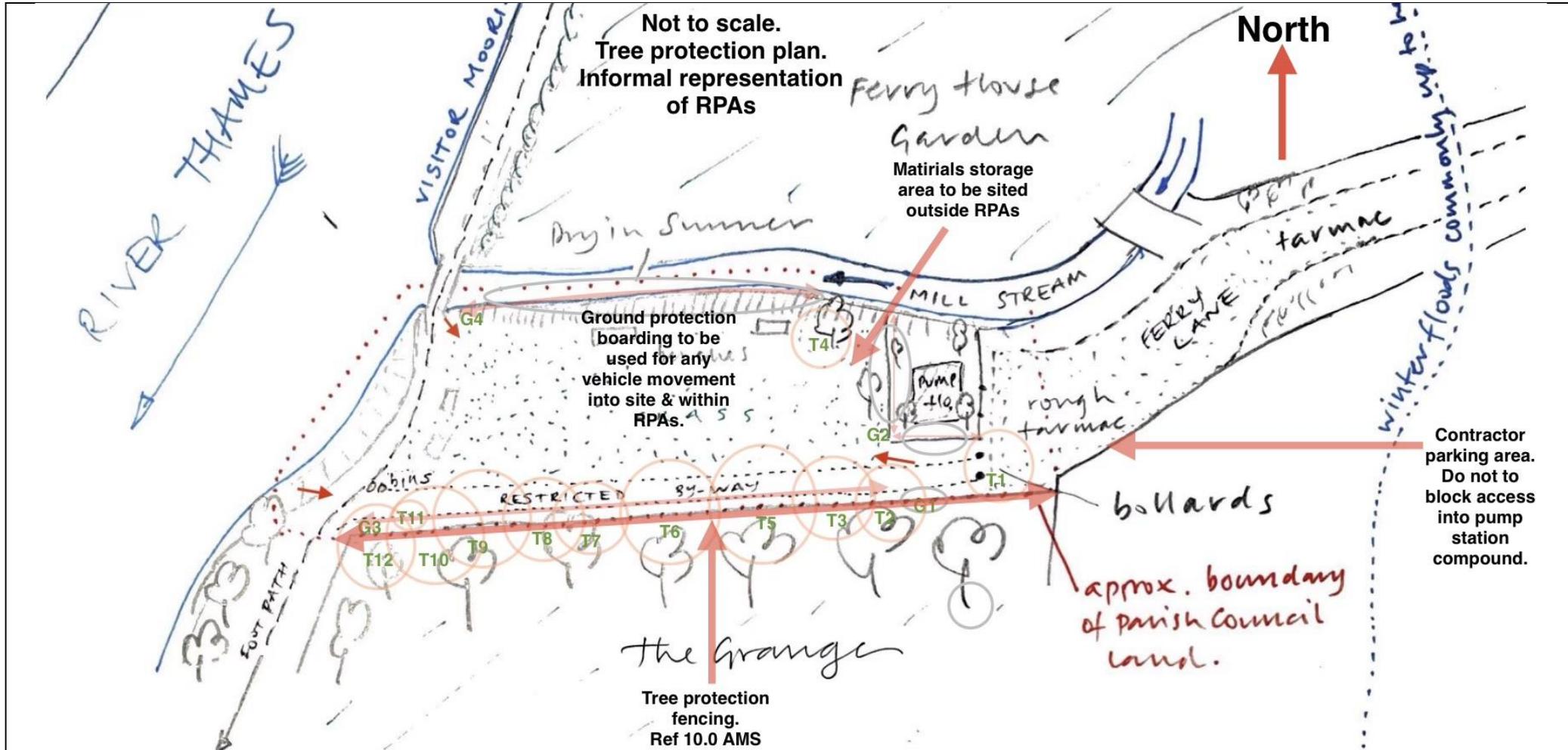
							Ivy into upper crown. Slight lean to the North with dominant crown structure to Northern aspect due to early light competition.					Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
T4	Lawson Cypress	500	H: 16m FB: E m/0.3	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 1.5	M	20+	Stem division at approximately 6m. Tight bark on bark unions. Typical of the species.	G	F	B2	6.00m 131.1m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0 If materials storage is to be in this area, sufficient ground boards will be required. Adequate precautions to storing liquids with spill prevention.
T5	Ash	Est 730	H:23.3 m FB: N m/9	Est N 10 E 7 S 10 W 7	M	20+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Low limb to the North previously pruned.	G	F	B2	Est 8.76m 241.1m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0

							<p>Large cavity on the Western stem at approximately 9m on the Northern aspect.</p> <p>Heartwood exposed.</p> <p>Significant sized deadwood within range of public right of way and open space.</p> <p>No obvious signs of ADB</p>					<p>Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath.</p> <p>Reference AMS 16.0</p> <p>Ground boards for machinery movement.</p> <p>Reference AMS 11.0</p>
T6	Oak	Est 620	H: 21.9m FB: 6.5 m/NW	Est N 10 E 6 S 5.5 W 6	M	40+	<p>Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints.</p> <p>Ivy into upper crown.</p> <p>Low limbs over public footpath have previously been pruned.</p> <p>Low limb to the Northwest has damage to the underside.</p> <p>Heartwood exposed.</p> <p>Significant sized deadwood within range of public open space and footpath.</p> <p>Tree leans to the North with crown form exhibiting signs of historic growth competition, possibly from since removed tree.</p>	G	F	B1+2	Est 7.44m 173.9m ²	<p>Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary.</p> <p>Reference AMS 10.0</p> <p>Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath.</p> <p>Reference AMS 16.0</p> <p>Ground boards for machinery movement.</p> <p>Reference AMS 11.0</p>
T7	Beech	Est 380	H: 22.2m FB:S m/9	Est N 4 E 4 S 4.5 W 4	Em	40+	<p>Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints.</p> <p>More dominant crown structure form to the South.</p> <p>Forming communal crown with neighbouring tree.</p>	G	F	B2	Est 4.56m 65.3m ²	<p>Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary.</p> <p>Reference AMS 10.0</p> <p>Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath.</p> <p>Reference AMS 16.0</p>

							Small amount of significant deadwood within range of public open space and footpath. Some bark-on-bark contact through codominant stem interactions in mid to upper crown.					Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
T8	Beech	Est 420	H:21.5 m FB: W m/3.5	Est N 7.5 E 5 S 5 W 4.5	M	40+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Forms communal crown with two neighbouring trees. Some previous pruning to lower branches. Small amount of significant deadwood within range of public open space and footpath.	G	G	B2	Est 5.04m 79.8m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0
T9	Beech	Est 650	H:22 m FB: W m/6.5	Est N 10 E 6 S 7 W 9	M	40+	Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints. Forms communal crown with two neighbouring trees. Some previous pruning to lower branches. Ivy into upper crown. Historic lean to the North. Possibly due to past light competition from since removed tree, or root-plate movement due to saturated soils and high winds.	G	G	B2	Est 7.80m 191.1m ²	Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0

							Appears stable from limited access assessment.					
T10	Oak	Est 650	H: 20m FB:SE m/4.5	EST N 4 E 4 S 7 W 4	M	20+	<p>Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints.</p> <p>Ivy clad into upper crown. Spars foliage distribution in comparison to other trees of the same species. Significant deadwood throughout the crown.</p>	F	F	C2	Est 7.80m 191.1m ²	<p>Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0</p> <p>Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0</p> <p>Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0</p>
T11	Sycamore	220	H: 10.3m FB: N M: 2.5	N 5 E 2 S 1 W3	Sm	20+	<p>Self-set. Asymmetrical form due to light competition from neighbouring trees. In contact with chain-link boundary fence.</p>	G	G	C2	2.64m 21.9m ²	<p>Remove. Future conflict with boundary fence and proposed all weather access path inevitable.</p>
T12	Beech	Est 630	H: 20 FB: S M: 6	Est N 4.5 E 4 S 6.5 W 5	M	20+	<p>Within neighbouring property boundaries. Access limited due to boundary constraints.</p> <p>Desiccated bracket fungi in buttress furrow to the North. Like <i>Ganoderma australe</i>. Lean towards Southern aspect. Branch scaffold dominant to the same aspect. Form likely due to past growth competition from since removed tree.</p>	G	F	C2	Est 7.56m 179.6m ²	<p>Tree protection fencing to be placed along Southern boundary. Reference AMS 10.0</p> <p>Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0</p> <p>Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0</p>

G3	Various	N/A	H: 2-4 FB: N 0.3/m	N:1.5 E 1 S1 W 1	Y	>10	Various species, including self-set Sycamore, Elder & Snowberry. All within close proximity & in contact with existing chain-link boundary fence.	G	F	C2	N/A	Remove. Future conflict with boundary fence and proposed all weather access path inevitable.
G4	Willow	Est 279	H: 4-9 FB: N/A 0.3/m	Est N 2.5 E 3 S 3.5 W 3	6- Em	10+	Riparian species, within stream and bank of stream. Access limited due to water levels. Some previous topped with significant lapsed regrowth. Some collapsed with significant habitat value.	G	F	B1+2	Est 3.36m 35.3m ²	If proposed path is moved to central desire line. Tree protection fencing to be placed along Northen boundary. Reference AMS 10.0 Hand dig only. Auger pile for raised footpath. Reference AMS 16.0 Ground boards for machinery movement. Reference AMS 11.0







The survey, unless otherwise stipulated, is based on the qualified Arboriculturist making trained observations from ground level.

KEY	Explanation and Units
T, G, H, S or W	Tree/Group/Hedge/Shrub/Woodland numbers in tree survey and on enclosed plan. Offsite trees are suffixed with a # symbol.
Species	Defined in Common and/or Botanical names.
DBH	The Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measures the girth of the stem in millimetres at 1.5metres above ground level in accordance with Forestry Commission specifications. Estimated dimensions (e.g. for off-site or otherwise inaccessible trees) are labelled with 'est.'
Height	Approx. Height of tree recorded in metres. Also first significant branch height and its cardinal direction.
Canopy Spread	Approx. Canopy Spread recorded in metres with cardinal growth direction given where appropriate; N, E, S, W.
Age	<p>Y: Young tree less than fifteen years old and/or <1/3 fully grown.</p> <p>SM: Semi-Mature tree having attained 1/3 to 2/3 full stature and 1/3 to 1/2 estimated lifespan.</p> <p>EM: Early-Mature tree at 2/3 to virtually full size, and approx. halfway through its estimated lifespan</p> <p>M: Mature fully-grown tree</p> <p>LM: Late-Mature fully-grown tree, possibly declining in vigour yet many years of safe life expected.</p> <p>OM: Over-Mature fully-grown tree, often declining in vigour with possible historic or ecological value.</p> <p>V: Veteran tree, usually old and of significant historic, habitat or cultural value.</p> <p>A: Ancient tree, very old and of significant historic, habitat and cultural value.</p>
SULE	Remaining Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) recorded using the following statistics: <10 years, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.
Observations	<p>Root Condition: The visual assessment of the rooting area, taking into consideration any evidence of physical damage, soil compaction, heave, excavation work and/or drainage problems.</p> <p>Stem Condition: The visual assessment of the stem and main scaffold branches, observing any visible faults and wounds, and other exterior signs which may suggest possibility of internal compromise. If decay is suspected, a sounding hammer may be used.</p> <p>Leaf & Bud: The visual assessment of the amount and condition of foliage cover and/or bud development, when compared against the foliage of the surrounding trees of the same species.</p>
Structural and Physiological Form	Good / Fair / Poor / Dead
BS:5837 Retention Category	<p>Retention Category:</p> <p>Category A = High quality or value and a life expectancy of 40+ years</p> <p>Category B = Moderate quality or value and a life expectancy of 20+ years.</p> <p>Category C = Low quality or value with a life expectancy of 10+ years, or a stem diameter below 150mm</p> <p>Category U = Trees generally unsuitable for retention that are dead, dying, diseased and/or anticipated to fail. Usually with a life expectancy of less than 10 years.</p> <p>Subdivision:</p> <p>Category 1 = Primarily arboricultural values, including significant, rare and good examples of specific species.</p> <p>Category 2 = Primarily landscape values, considered visually valuable either individually or in groups.</p> <p>Category 3 = Primarily conservation values, including habitat, historical and/or commemorative importance.</p>
BS:5837 RPA	The Root Protection Area (RPA) is measured in metres (radius from tree stem), and metres squared (total area), specifically calculated using the Diameter at Breast Height (DBH).
Recommended Works	The Arborist's recommendations for any work.

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Specific - Trees

All tree inspections, unless specified, have been undertaken from ground level and using non-invasive techniques. Comments contained within the report on the condition and risk associated with any tree relate to the condition of the tree at the date and time of survey. Please note that the condition of trees is subject to change. This change may occur, but is not limited to biological and non-biological factors as well as mechanical / physical changes to conditions in the proximity of the tree. Trees should be inspected at intervals relative to identified site risks and in accordance with relevant HSE and Central Government guidance. Heritage Tree Services Ltd can provide further information on this matter if required.

Please note no statutory control checks have been undertaken (unless specified). Where tree surgery works have been identified these works are based on the assumption that planning is approved. No tree works should be undertaken prior to determination of this application without up-to-date confirmation of the Tree Preservation Order / Conservation Area Status of the vegetation. All works should be undertaken in accordance with the appropriate Duty of Care. This should include, for example, site specific risk assessments and due diligence inspections for the presence of protected species.

Any comment relating to 3rd party trees has been made without full access to the tree(s). Should these trees have any impact on the proposed development we would advise you to instruct us to contact the 3rd party and undertake further inspection work.

Heritage Tree Services Ltd – Arboricultural Method Statement – Revised March 2023