



**Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment  
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan  
In Accordance with BS 5837:2012**

Proj. No <b>6953</b>	Innovation Park Medway, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD		
Client:		LDA Design	
Date of Report:	19/09/2018	Revision:	A

# ***Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan – In Accordance with BS 5837: 2012***

## **Summary**

The purpose of this report is to provide a preliminary consideration of the arboricultural implications created by the proposed development. In accordance with the feasibility and planning sections of BS 5837: 2012 “*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*”, trees deemed to be within the influencing distance of the projected construction have been evaluated for quality, longevity, and initial maintenance requirements. Where trees do not have to be removed for health and safety reasons, a detailed and objective assessment has been made of the consequences of the intended layout.

In this circumstance it is intended to develop a new innovation park. As a result sixteen individual trees, four groups of trees, four areas of trees and one woodland were inspected. The arboricultural related implications of the proposal are as follows:

- 1 In addition to trees which require felling irrespective of development, it is necessary to fell a number of trees or sections of woodland, most of which are contained within the existing caravan park. However, the majority of these features are not visible from outside of the site and the integrity of the woodland will be maintained to ensure sufficient screening and other associated benefits.
- 2 The alignment of the proposed structures will not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of any trees which are to be retained. In view of this, and as assessed in accordance with BS 5837: 2012, no specialist foundation designs or construction techniques will be required to prevent damage to tree roots. Specialist foundations may still be required for other reasons, including mitigating the influencing distance of tree roots, subject to expert advice from a structural engineer.
- 3 All trees and landscape features that are to remain as part of the development should suffer no structural damage provided that the findings with this report are complied with in full. This includes ensuring that protective measures (e.g. stout barrier fencing and suitable ground protection) are installed as detailed at items 4.6 and 5.1 of this report.
- 4 Post Planning Permission – Subject to achieving Planning Permission, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan will be required. This will include the following: tree protection measures, hard surfacing, access facilitation pruning specification, project phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.



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# 1.0 Introduction

## 1.1 Terms of Reference

- 1.1.1 Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited has been commissioned by LDA Design to prepare a Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement and Preliminary Tree Protection Plan for the existing trees at Innovation Park Medway, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD.
- 1.1.2 The site survey was carried out on the 29<sup>th</sup> August 2018. The relevant qualitative tree data was recorded in order to assess the condition of the existing trees, their constraints upon the prospective development and the necessary protection and construction specifications required to allow their retention as a sustainable and integral part of the completed development.
- 1.1.3 Information is given on condition, age, size and indicative positioning of all the trees, both on and affecting the site. This is in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*.

## 1.2 Scope of Works

- 1.2.1 The survey of the trees and any other factors are of a preliminary nature. The trees were inspected on the basis of the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method as developed by Mattheck and Breloer (1994). The trees were inspected from ground level with no climbing inspections undertaken. It is not always possible to access every tree and as such some measurements may have to be estimated. Trees with estimated measurements are highlighted in the schedule of trees. No samples have been removed from the site for analysis. The survey does not cover the arrangements that may be required in connection with the removal of existing underground services.
- 1.2.2 Whilst this is an arboricultural report, comments relating to non arboricultural matters are given, such as built structures and soil data. Any opinion thus expressed should be viewed as provisional and confirmation from an appropriately qualified professional sought. Such points are clearly identified within the body of the report.
- 1.2.3 An intrinsic part of tree inspection in relation to development is the assessment of risk associated with trees in close proximity to persons and property. Most human activities involve a degree of risk with such risks being commonly accepted, if the associated benefits are perceived to be commensurate. In general, the risk relating to trees tends to increase with the age of the trees concerned, as do the benefits. It will be deemed to be accepted by the client that the formulation of the recommendations for all tree management will be guided by the cost-benefit analysis (in terms of amenity), of the tree work.
- 1.2.4 Where the trees inspected stand within woodland, the frequency with which these trees/woodlands are accessed, or will be accessed, must be considered as an integral part of the recommendations given for the future management of these trees/woodlands. Priority will be given to those trees near existing and proposed footpaths, public highways and the site boundaries where it is assumed that the presence of persons and property will be more frequent and therefore of a potentially higher risk. Many of the trees surveyed within the woodland areas present little or no risk (barring exceptional circumstances) to site users and could therefore be left unmanaged.



The decision regarding the frequency of use of these areas within the site, and the management decisions taken based on this frequency, must ultimately be the responsibility of the client.

### **1.3 Documentation**

1.3.1 The following documentation was provided prior to the commencement of the production of this report;

- Email of instruction from Mark Williams dated 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018
- Definition of site boundary
- Description of requirements/deadlines
- Aerial survey
- Proposed parameter plans

## **2.0 The Site**

### **2.1 Overview**

2.1.1. The site is contained within two separate areas: the first to the south of Rochester Airport and the second currently part of the northern section of the airport. The southern section is currently a storage site for caravans. The arboricultural features on this site are mainly contained within a woodland belt which encircles the site providing high level of screen and habitat value. This woodland area has been subject to minimal intervention recently and is of varying condition throughout. There are also several individual trees of different species and conditions to be found scattered through this area. The northern section comprises mostly shrubs and a few small, poor quality trees.

### **2.2 Soils**

2.2.1 The soils type commonly associated with this site are slightly acidic loams and clays with impeded drainage. They are of moderate to high fertility and support a wide range of pasture and woodland type habitats. This soil type constitutes approximately 10.6% the total English land mass.

2.2.2 The data given was obtained from a desk top study which provides indications of likely soil types. By definition, this information is not comprehensive and therefore any decisions taken with regards the management, usage or construction on site should be based on a detailed soil analysis.

2.2.3 Further to item 2.2.2, this report provides no information on soil shrinkability. It may be necessary for practitioners in other disciplines (e.g. engineers considering foundation design) to obtain this data as required.

### **2.3 Statutory Tree Protection**

#### **2.3.1 Tree Preservation Order(s)**

The local planning authority Medway Council have deemed it appropriate to provide statutory protection to trees on and/or neighbouring this site through the serving of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), reference number R71/1988. The effect of this on the owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work on preserved trees is to require them to obtain written permission from Medway Council prior to actioning any surgery or felling etc.



The purpose of this process is to try to ensure that the works are appropriate, proportionate, and in keeping with the long-term aims of the TPO (as expressed in the original TPO statement) but, given that trees are living organisms, and the locality within which they are set is liable to change, it is often the case that local planning authority decisions relating to TPO applications require regular review to reflect the current situation rather than the historical perspective of the original date of protection.

There are certain circumstances where written permission from the local planning authority may not be necessary before undertaking works. These include;

- Making a tree safe if it is an imminent threat to people or property.
- Removing dead wood, or a dead tree.

Owners, managers or any persons wishing to undertake work as an exemption to the written permission process **are required** to provide the local planning authority with 5 days' notice prior to attending to a tree which they deem as being dead or dangerous; unless such works are required in an emergency. It is the tree owner's responsibility to provide proof that the tree was indeed dead or dangerous should this exception be challenged; hence, it is advisable always to request an inspection by the Local Planning Authority prior to carrying out such operations. Furthermore, and even in the event of an emergency situation, there is still a duty to notify the local planning authority that work has been completed including supplying an explanation of the necessity. Failure to comply with the requirements of TPO legislation can lead to a maximum fine of up to £20,000 per tree in the Magistrates Court. Fines in the Crown Court are unlimited.

Following our enquiry, a copy of the TPO schedule and/or plan was provided by the Local Planning Authority which depicts the trees protected under the order, a copy of which is included in Appendix F.

### 2.3.2 Felling Licence

All trees within the United Kingdom are protected under the Forestry Acts. In general, anyone felling more than 5 cubic metres of timber in any calendar quarter requires a Felling Licence from the Forestry Commission. There are exemptions however and these are as follows:-

A Felling License is not required in the following instances:

- To fell trees in a garden, an orchard, a churchyard, or a designated open space (Commons Act 1899).
- To carry out surgery operations such as pruning, reduction, dead wooding or pollarding.
- To fell less than 5 cubic metres in a calendar quarter. (Please note that not more than 2 cubic metres in a calendar quarter may be sold).
- To fell trees which are 8 centimetres or less in diameter when measured 1.3 metres from the ground. Trees removed for thinning may have a diameter of up to 10 centimetres and trees managed under a coppice regime may have a diameter of up to 15 centimetres.
- To fell trees previously approved for removal under a Dedication Scheme, or where Detailed Planning Permission has been granted.

Substantial fines exist for not complying with the requirements of a Felling Licence.



### 3.0 Tree Survey

- 3.1 As part of this survey a total of sixteen individual trees, four groups of trees, four areas of trees and one woodland have been identified. These have been numbered T001 – T016, G001 – G004, A001 – A004 and W001/W001a respectively.
- 3.2 An accurate topographical survey was not available at the time of inspection. Therefore, the position of each feature shown on the attached drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A has been fixed by use of a hand-held GPS surveying unit. Given this, the position of the trees must be considered indicative, although drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A provides a fair representation of the relationship of the trees as distributed across the site.
- 3.3 In order to provide a systematic, consistent and transparent evaluation of the trees included within this survey, they have been assessed and categorised in accordance with the method detailed in item 4.3 of *BS 5837: 2012 "Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations"*. For further information, please see the attached Explanatory Notes.
- 3.4 The detailed assessment of each tree and its work requirements with priorities are listed in the attached Schedule of Trees.
- 3.5 Several items would benefit from tree surgery or additional investigation, be it for health and safety, cultural, aesthetic, or structural reasons as detailed in the attached Schedule of Trees. Including the trees recommended for felling, the items requiring the **most urgent** intervention are as follows:

As soon as possible:

T001	Fell to ground level.
T014	Fell to ground level.
T016	Fell to ground level.

Within six months:

A004	Fell dead ash as indicated on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A.
G004	Remove ivy from lower stems and undertake a close inspection when able to access.
T002	Fell to ground level.
T003	Fell to ground level.

- 3.6 In accordance with item 4.2.4 (c) of BS 5837: 2012, the items inspected and detailed within this report have been selected for inclusion due to the likely influence of any proposed development on the trees, rather than strictly adhering to the curtilage of the site. However, it must be understood that there may be trees beyond the site and not included in this survey which may exert an influence on the development. Where works for cultural, health and safety, quality of life, or development purposes have been recommended on trees outside the ownership of the site, these can only progress with the agreement of the owner, except where it involves portions of the trees overhanging the boundary.





## **4.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

### **4.1 The Proposal**

4.1.1 The proposal is to develop a new innovation park.

4.1.2 The proposed parameter plans have been superimposed on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A. Given the indicative nature of these plans, detailed assessments of the impact of development on the trees to be retained are not provided. However, the underlying principle of the proposal is to maintain the wooded character of the site to minimise the impact on the locality.

### **4.2 Access**

4.2.1 Site access to the existing caravan park is encumbered by the theoretical Root Protection Area (RPA) of W001. In this case the RPA is safeguarded by an existing hard surface and therefore, from a purely arboricultural perspective, it will not be necessary to install a proprietary temporary load bearing road to protect tree roots at this location.

### **4.3 Demolition**

4.3.1 Demolition of existing structures and removal of hard surfaces will affect the theoretical RPA's of trees across the site. In order to prevent damage to these specimens, works must only be completed with appropriate machinery or by hand within the calculated RPA and may only commence once protective measures have been erected. In the proximity of the retained trees, all walls and material must be demolished inwards into the footprint of the building and away from the stems (often referred to as "top down, pull back"). Additionally, all plant and vehicles engaged in demolition should either operate outside the theoretical RPA, or should run on a temporary load bearing surface to protect the underlying soil structure. All foundations or hard surfaces within the theoretical RPA are to be broken out with extreme care, either manually or with a breaker and small mini digger (operating outside the RPA, or on a temporary load bearing surface were this cannot be achieved).

### **4.4 Construction**

4.4.1 Construction of foundations or structural supports will not encroach within the RPA's of any trees to be retained. Therefore from an arboricultural perspective, no specialised construction or foundation techniques will be required to protect tree roots. However, dependent on the soil type, species and topography, trees may have an influence on the soil beyond their calculated RPA. Given the proximity of the proposed construction to the trees to be retained, it is recommended that a Structural Engineer is consulted to assess the implications of the tree retention on the required foundation design.

4.4.2 Full details of hard surfacing have not yet been provided. Therefore, consideration to the most suitable locations and construction methods must therefore be included within the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

### **4.5 Implications of Sloping Ground**

4.5.1 The arboricultural implications of the proposal are based on an assumption that level changes will not occur within the RPA of trees that are shown to be retained.



#### **4.6 Requirement for Tree Barrier Fencing**

- 4.6.1 Prior to the commencement of demolition or construction and immediately after the completion of the necessary tree surgery and felling work, protective fencing (and suitable ground protection where necessary) will be erected on site. This must be fit for purpose (including any ground protection if necessary) in full accordance with the requirements of BS 5837: 2012 and positioned as shown on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing. Full details of fencing will be supplied by Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants in the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan.

#### **4.7 Compound**

- 4.7.1 The site provides adequate internal space to locate a construction compound outside the RPA of any trees and landscape features that are to be retained.

#### **4.8 Phasing**

- 4.8.1 The proposal will involve the integration of a number of complex aspects that affect tree protection (e.g. – but not exclusively – access, movement of materials and the installation of services). For this reason, the project must be carefully phased to ensure the highest level of protection for retained trees at all times. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an in-depth phasing recommendation to cover the major operations on site as they affect retained trees.

#### **4.9 Monitoring**

- 4.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837: 2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent Arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission are complied with. As part of the detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants will produce an extensive auditable monitoring schedule to assess the progress of key site events/activities.

#### **4.10 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees**

- 4.10.1 Based on the information provided on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A, it is considered unlikely that the proposals should entail any significant cultural implications.

#### **4.11 Landscape Implications**

- 4.11.1 In addition to trees and landscape features necessitating removal for health and safety, cultural or quality of life reasons (as detailed in the attached Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development), it will be necessary to fell a number of trees or sections of woodland of varying quality or condition. However, most of these removals would be from within the existing caravan park and therefore not visible from outside of the site. As such, it is not considered that these works would entail significant implications on a landscape scale.

#### **4.12 Post Development Implications**

- 4.12.1 No adverse arboricultural implications are considered reasonably foreseeable for the trees that remain provided that the recommendations of this report are



complied with in full.

- 4.12.2 Due to the dynamic nature of trees and their interaction with the environment, their health and structural integrity is liable to change over time. Because of this it is recommended that all trees on or adjacent to the site be inspected on an annual basis.
- 4.12.3 As stated in BS 5837: 2012, regular maintenance of newly planted trees is of particular importance for at least three years during the critical post-planting period and might, where required by site conditions, planning requirements or legal agreement, be necessary for five years or more. Therefore, the designer of the new landscaping should, in conjunction with the landscape design proposals, prepare a detailed maintenance schedule covering this period, and appropriate arrangements made for its implementation.

## **5.0 Design Advice, Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan**

### **5.1 Securing of Tree Structure and Root Protection Areas (RPA)**

- 5.1.1 The trees to be retained will be protected by the use of stout barrier fencing erected in the positions indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A. This fencing will be in accordance with the requirements of BS 5837: 2012 including any necessary ground protection.
- 5.1.2 All fencing provided for the safeguarding of trees will be erected prior to any demolition or development commencing on the site, therefore ensuring the maximum protection. This fencing, which must have all weather notices attached stating "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access" will be regarded as sacrosanct and, once erected, will not be removed or altered without the prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.1.3 Where footpaths, access drives, or parking bays are constructed within the RPA of retained trees, careful attention will be paid to the type of surface treatment used in these areas, details of which are given in item 5.8, below. If possible, these should be installed as a final phase of the project, thereby protecting the RPA throughout the major construction phase of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 Where fencing is impractical, consideration must be given to other forms of effective above ground tree structure protection. An example of this would be a combination of Barksavers to secure the stems and a temporary load bearing surface to shield the ground.

### **5.2 Location of Site Office, Compound and Parking**

- 5.2.1 The position of the office, compound and parking will be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of any permitted development works. Any proposed re-location of these items through the various phases of development will be agreed prior to re-siting with the Local Planning Authority.



### **5.3 On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials**

- 5.3.1 Prior to and during all construction works on site, no spoil or construction materials will be stored within the RPA of any tree on, or adjacent to the site, even if the proposed development is to be within the RPA. This is to reduce to a minimum the compaction of the roots of the trees. Details of the RPA for each tree where no spoil or building materials will be stored are indicated on the attached Preliminary Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.3.2 Any facilities for the storage of oils, fuels or chemicals shall be sited on impervious bases and surrounded by impervious bund walls. The volume of the bund compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the tank plus 10%. If there is a multiple tankage, the compound shall be at least equivalent to the capacity of the largest tank, or the combined capacity of interconnected tanks, plus 10%. All filling points, vents, gauges and sight glasses shall be located within the bund. The drainage system of the bund shall be sealed with no discharge to any watercourse, land or underground strata. Associated pipe-work shall be located above ground and protected from accidental damage. All filling points and tank overflow pipe outlets shall be detailed to discharge downwards into the bund.
- 5.3.3 All material storage facilities and work areas must consider the effects of sloping ground on the movement of potentially harmful liquid spillages towards or into protected areas.

### **5.4 Programme of Works**

- 5.4.1 All tree surgery works, once approved by the Local Planning Authority, will be carried out prior to any other site works. Once completed, the proposed protective fencing will be erected along the lines indicated above. All of this will be carried out prior to commencement of any development works on the site. Outline details of the proposed programme are given in the Design and Construction and Tree Care flow chart attached (Appendix G-1).

### **5.5 Tree Surgery**

- 5.5.1 All tree work will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority and will be carried out in line with BS 3998: 2010 (Recommendations for Tree Works). An arboricultural contractor approved by the Local Planning Authority will carry out the work. Any alterations to the proposed schedule of works will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

### **5.6 Levels**

- 5.6.1 Other than for any specific exception which may be referred to at item 4.0, no alterations to soil levels within the RPA of retained trees are envisaged. However, if it is necessary for these to occur, appropriate measures must be taken to prevent or minimise any detrimental effects on the affected root systems as detailed in 5.6.2 and 5.6.3 below.
- 5.6.2 If it is necessary to excavate so close to trees that roots greater than 50mm diameter are likely to be encountered, particular care will be taken to avoid damage. Excavation in these areas will be undertaken by hand or using an air spade, avoiding any damage to the bark. The roots will be surrounded with



sharp sand prior to the replacing of any soil or other material in the vicinity.

- 5.6.3 If it is necessary to raise levels, it is essential that adequate supplies of water and oxygen pass through the soil to the trees' roots. Therefore, where necessary, a granular material will be used which will not inhibit gaseous diffusion. Possible options are no-fines gravel, cobbles or, Type 2 road-stone. All hard surfaces will be of suitable specification to allow such gaseous diffusion, e.g. brick pavers.

## 5.7 Services

- 5.7.1 At the time of writing this report, no details on proposed services were available. However, the following principles should be adhered to when planning for their installation.

- 5.7.2 It is proposed that all underground service runs will be placed outside the RPA of the trees on or adjacent to the site. Where it is not possible to do this, the proposed length infringing the RPA will be hand dug 'broken trenches' (NJUG 4 paragraph 4) to ensure the maximum protection of the trees' roots. The trenches may also be excavated using an air spade, or trenchless technology can be employed if this methodology is considered appropriate by the relevant service company (thus allowing services to pass below and through the roots without the need for traditional excavation). If it is necessary to cut any small roots as part of any of these processes, they should be severed in such a way as to ensure that the final wound is as small as possible and free from ragged, torn ends.

- 5.7.3 All routes for overhead services will aim to avoid the trees. Where this is not possible, any tree work will be agreed prior to commencement with the Local Planning Authority.

- 5.7.4 All service providers (Statutory Authorities) will be consulted prior to commencement of works with the aim of minimising the number of service runs on the site.

- 5.7.5 All service runs/trenches where they encroach within the RPA of retained trees will be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to commencement of works.

## 5.8 Hard Surface Types & Construction within the Root Protection Area

- 5.8.1 Where it is necessary to construct footpaths, driveways, non-adoptable roads, and other hard surfaces within the RPA as calculated in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 (item 4.6.1), it is proposed that the design will comply with the 'no-dig' principles of the Arboricultural Advisory Information Services (AAIS) Practice Note 12 "*Through the Trees to Development*" - the only difference being that instead of a geo-grid, a geo-textile base is provided, and the no-fines road stone is incorporated in and retained by a geo-web cellular confinement system. Given the individual requirements of each site, it is essential that a specialist engineer is consulted to specify the construction detail. Where it is necessary to remove any existing hard surface, or lower the ground level within the RPA, this may expose roots. This operation must be undertaken using hand tools or an air spade. Any roots found should be treated with the greatest care and surrounded by sharp sand to provide a level base. Please note that 'no-dig' surfaces are not always considered acceptable for adoption.



- 5.8.2 Where it is shown that the construction of a boundary wall or dwelling encroaches within the RPA of a retained tree, the foundations of the wall or dwelling will be designed in such a manner so as to minimise the detrimental effect of the construction on the tree's roots. In these situations, any excavations within the RPA of an affected tree will only be undertaken following exploration of the existing root system with an air spade (or by hand digging if soil conditions preclude) and the necessary root pruning undertaken to allow excavation without unnecessary pulling and tearing of the roots to be retained. This will ensure minimal damage to tree roots where pad and beam or cantilever foundations are considered appropriate. Should a piling rig be required to create piles, any access facilitation pruning or felling necessary to allow access must be undertaken before the commencement of works and only with prior consent of the Local Planning Authority.
- 5.8.3 If boundary fencing is to be erected within the RPA of retained trees, it is proposed that the fence posts will be secured by the use of "Met-Posts" or similar design in order to keep the disturbance and damage of the roots of the trees to a minimum.

## **5.9 Reporting and Monitoring Procedures**

- 5.9.1 In accordance with item 6.3 of BS 5837: 2012, the site and associated development should be monitored regularly by a competent arboriculturalist to ensure that the arboricultural aspects of the planning permission (e.g. the installation and maintenance of protective measures and the supervision of specialist working techniques) are implemented. Furthermore, regular contact between the Site Manager and the Arboriculturalist allows them to effectively deal with and advise on any tree related problems that may occur during the development process. This system should be auditable. Should any issues arise during the arboricultural monitoring of the development the Arboriculturalist will contact the Local Planning Authority and appropriate action taken only with the prior permission of LDA Design and the Local Planning Authority.





## 6.0 Recommendations

- 6.1 It is recommended that the measures outlined in this report are implemented in full to provide retained trees with the highest level of protection during the process of demolition and construction.
- 6.2 Subject to achieving Planning Permission, it is recommended that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan should be provided. This will include the following: tree protection measures, hard surfacing, access facilitation pruning specification, project phasing and an extensive auditable monitoring schedule.
- 6.3 Tree surgery should be completed as detailed in the Schedule of Trees. Where this has been identified for reasons other than to permit development, this work should be completed within the advised timescales irrespective of any development proposals.
- 6.4 The tree surgery works proposed as part of this Survey are recommended to mitigate any identified problems that may be caused by trees in close proximity to the proposed development. To this end, should these recommendations be overruled, this Survey stands as the opinion of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited, and therefore any damage or injury caused by trees recommended by this practice for felling or tree surgery works, to which the proposed schedule of works has been altered or the tree has been requested to be retained by the Local Planning Authority, cannot be the responsibility of this practice.



## 7.0 Limitations & Qualifications

Tree inspection reports are subject to the following limitations and qualifications.

### **General exclusions**

Unless specifically mentioned, the report will only be concerned with above ground inspections. No below ground inspections will be carried out without the prior confirmation from the client that such works should be undertaken.

The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third-party data will be undertaken. Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available or are inaccurate.

This report will remain valid for one year from the date of inspection but will become invalid if any building works are carried out upon the property, soil levels altered in any way close to the property, or tree work undertaken. It must also be appreciated that recommendations proposed within this report may be superseded by extreme weather, or any other unreasonably foreseeable events.

If alterations to the property or soil levels are carried out, or tree work undertaken, it is strongly recommended that a new tree inspection be carried out.

It will be appreciated, and deemed to be accepted by the client and their insurers, that the formulation of the recommendations for the management of trees will be guided by the following: -

1. The need to avoid reasonable foreseeable damage.
2. The arboricultural considerations - tree safety, good arboricultural practice (tree work) and aesthetics.

The client and their insurers are deemed to have accepted the limitation placed on the recommendations by the sources quoted in the attached report. Where sources are limited by time constraints or the client, this may lead to an incomplete quantification of the risk.

**Signed:**



**September 2018.....**

**For and on Behalf of Hayden's Arboricultural Consultants Limited**





## 8.0 References

British Standards Institute (2010) *BS 3998: 2010 Recommendations for Tree Work*. BSI, London.

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## 9.0 Appendices

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## Appendix A - Species List & Tree Problems

### Species List:

Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Cherry Plum	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>
Cypress	<i>Cupressus</i> spp.
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
English Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Goat Willow	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Grey Poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>
Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Hybrid Black Poplar	<i>Populus x canadensis</i>
Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>
Rowan	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>
Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>
Snowy Mespilus	<i>Amelanchier lamarckii</i>
Sweet Chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>
Wayfaring Tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>



## Tree Problems:

This gives a brief description of the problems identified in the attached Tree Survey.

<b>Name: Ash Dieback</b> ( <i>Hymenoscyphus fraxineus</i> ):	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Symptoms of the disease can be visible on leaves, shoots, stems and branches of affected trees. In severe cases, the entire crown shows leaf loss and dieback, which is often associated with the formation of Epicormic shoots on branches and the trunk. Ash tree showing symptoms of <i>Chalara fraxinea</i> are now widespread across Europe and Britain.
Consequence:	The disease caused leaf loss and crown dieback in affected trees and often leads to tree death.
Control Measures:	You can report suspect trees via the Forestry Commission Tree Alert page t: <a href="http://www.forestry.gov.uk/treelert">www.forestry.gov.uk/treelert</a> . You do not need to take any particular action if you own infected Ash trees, unless serves with a Plant Health Notice. You can slow the spread of the Ash dieback disease by locally burning, burying or composting fallen Ash leaves.

<b>Name: Basal Suckers</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	A profusion of shoots emanating from the base of the main stem close to ground level. Several species of trees but most notably Limes produce suckers as part of their naturalised habit however in some species this can be an indicator of elevated stress upon the tree.
Consequence:	Suckers do not cause direct harm to the tree in their self however they can be problematic where they impede free use of space such as where a tree is adjacent to a footpath or roadway. Where suckers are established they can impede visibility of the basal area of the stem and prevent identification of more significant defects such as decay cavities or fungal growths. If left unchecked the suckers can establish to become large limbs in their own right and spoil the form of the tree and presenting issues for future management as removal would leave large wounds around the stem base providing opportunity for ingress of decay.
Control Measures:	Regular pruning away of new sucker growth is recommended to prevent the development of the issues mentioned above dependent upon the implications and the trees location.

<b>Name: Deadwood</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This relates to dead branches in the crown of the tree. In the majority of cases, this is caused by the natural ageing process of the tree or shading due to its close proximity to neighbouring trees. However, in some situations, it may be related to fungal, bacterial or viral infection.
Consequence:	Depending upon the location and mass of dead wood removal of the affected tissue may be necessary to prevent harm to persons or property as the wood will become unstable as it decays and in some circumstances is likely to fall from the tree with little or no warning.
Control Measures:	Detailed monitoring should be undertaken on those trees showing signs of excessive deadwood production to identify the underlying cause.



Name: <b>Epicormic growth</b>	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	This is the production of numerous shoots on the main stem and branches of the tree. They are produced by the bursting into life of otherwise dormant buds. It is commonly associated with elevated levels of stress on the tree.
Consequence:	Whilst epicormic growth is usually symptomatic of an issue elsewhere within the tree heavy proliferation can cause the trees resources to become depleted or may mask significant structural weaknesses within the framework of the tree.
Control Measures:	Pruning off epicormic growth may be necessary to improve the visual amenity of the tree or prevent the development of a hazard or obstruction. No direct means of prevention are available other than therapeutic measures to alleviate stresses on the tree.

Name: <b>Ivy</b> ( <i>Hedera helix</i> )	
Symptoms/Damage Type:	Ivy may grow to varying degrees on all areas of a tree from the base to the upper crown. It is possible that in doing so it will out-compete the host tree for available light thereby suppressing the host.
Consequence:	This is generally only harmful to the tree on already unhealthy specimens which may be constricted by large ivy stems around the trunk or may have their top growth suppressed by a mass of flowering shoots in the crown.
Control Measures:	Ivy should only be removed if absolutely necessary because it provides abundant cover to wildlife and then by severing twice close to the ground and removing a length of stem thereby causing the gradual dying away of the aerial parts of the plant providing extended benefit to wildlife whilst relieving the pressure on the tree.



## **Appendix B**

### Schedule of Trees

**SCHEDULE OF TREES (AIA)** Innovation Park Medway, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent

Surveyed By: Ben Figg      Date: 29/08/2018

Managed By: Ben Figg

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
Tag No		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
A001	Hornbeam, Elder, Cherry Plum, Field Maple, Wayfaring Tree	350	11.5		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5	Mixed species area comprising a dense linear feature forming boundary screen. Mostly over-mature elder and dying Hornbeam.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		4.2	0-2m		M	Moderate						
Yes		55.4			<10 Years	Dense undergrowth						
A002	Ash, Sycamore, Wild Cherry, Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam, Elder	170	12		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	Dense mixed species area which is regularly coppiced to ensure clearance for approach to neighbouring runway.	C1	No work required.	4		
		2.04	0-2m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			10 + years	Dense undergrowth						
A003	Ash, Wild Cherry Plum, Dogwood, Hawthorn, Viburnum	160	6.5		Moderate	N2.0, E2.0, S2.0, W2.0	An area of mostly dense shrubs containing some young self set trees.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		1.92	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		11.6			10 + years	Dense undergrowth						
A004	Sweet Chestnut, Birch, Ash, English Oak	400	21.5		Moderate	N6.5, E6.5, S6.5, W6.5	A mixed species area of even aged trees which are mostly healthy and of good condition and with adequate spacing. There is one dead Ash located centrally (see drawing no 6953-D-AIA for approximate location).	B2	Fell dead ash as indicated on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A.	2	Fell to permit development.	0
		4.8	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		72.4			20+ years	Grass, Woodland floor						
G001	Sweet Chestnut	450	11		Moderate	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0	Group of recently coppiced Chestnut which all appear healthy. There was no safe access at the time of the survey to carry out a detailed inspection.	C2	No work required.	4		
		5.4	0-2m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		91.6			10 + years	Woodland floor						
G002	Hornbeam	410	15.5		Moderate	N6.0, E6.0, S6.0, W6.0	A pair of trees which are of good condition and structure despite having been topped in the past. There is some impact damage to bases and visible surface roots, though with no decay evident and these wounds should fully occlude in time, provided that further damage is avoided and the health of the trees is maintained.	C2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		4.92	2.1-4m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		76			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread		Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
Tag No		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand							
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover							
G003	Aspen, Cypress	450	15.5		Moderate	N4.5, E4.5, S4.5, W4.5		A small group of poor quality trees exhibiting poor structural form. Aspen have been topped in past but re-growth is poor. The Cypress is becoming suppressed by neighbouring Oak.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		5.4	0-2m		EM	High							
Yes		91.6			<10 Years	Grass, Tarmac							
G004	Hybrid Poplar	600	19.5		High	N6.0, E6.0, S6.0, W6.0		A group of large Poplars adjacent to a roadside. Trees are within a fenced disused industrial area, so all dimensions are estimated. All trees appear healthy. There is dense Ivy covering the stems, which may mask any defects.	C1	Remove ivy from lower stems and undertake a close inspection when able to access.	2		
		7.2	2.1-4m		M	High							
Yes		162.9			10 + years	Grass, Tarmac							
T001	Silver Birch	300	10		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0		A dead Birch located at the edge of the woodland area currently overhanging caravans and is heavily covered with Ivy.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
301		3.6	2.1-4m		SM	Low							
Yes		40.7			<10 Years	Woodland floor							
T002	Wild Cherry	130	5		Low	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0		A small dead Cherry.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
302		1.56	2.1-4m		SM	Low							
Yes		7.6			<10 Years	Woodland floor							
T003	Silver Birch	200	10		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W3.0		Dead Birch.	U	Fell to ground level.	2		
303		2.4	2.1-4m		EM	Low							
Yes		18.1			<10 Years	Woodland floor							
T004	Field Maple	700	14.5		High	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0		A mature tree located within an area of poorer quality trees on top of a bund, forming an attractive landscape feature which could be usefully singled out if desired, provided that the removal of the bund will not be required. Tree has good structural form and is healthy.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		8.4	2.1-4m		M	Moderate							
Yes		221.7			40+ years	Grass, Woodland floor, Dense undergrowth							
T005	Hornbeam	470	13.5		High	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W6.5		Tree has no visible defects and is in good condition and health.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		5.64	2.1-4m		M	Moderate							
Yes		99.9			40+ years	Grass							



TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
Tag No		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T006	English Oak	480	15		High	N4.5, E7.0, S7.5, W7.5	A tree located at the end of a dense linear strip of trees which has been managed as a pollard in the past. There is cracking in the surrounding concrete as a result of direct damage from the roots through annual thickening. This tree appears healthy.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		5.76	2.1-4m		EM	High						
Yes		104.2			20 + years	Tarmac, Concrete						
T007	Snowy Mespilus	220	7.5		Low	N3.0, E3.5, S4.0, W3.5	A large stem has been removed leaving a large pruning wound which will likely never fully occlude. This will likely lead to decay in future, therefore shortening the expected lifespan of the tree.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		2.64	0-2m		M	Moderate						
Yes		21.9			<10 Years	Grass, Tarmac						
T008	English Oak	550	21		High	N5.0, E8.0, S8.0, W9.0	This tree has been topped in past but the subsequent re-growth has developed a new crown with no significant defects apparent. The tree is slightly asymmetric in shape due to the existence of the neighbouring woodland. This tree appears healthy.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		6.6	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		136.8			40+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T009	Silver Birch	280	15.5		Moderate	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.0	A healthy tree, though of stunted form with visible surface roots within the drip line.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		3.36	0-2m		EM	Low						
Yes		35.5			10 + years	Grass						
T010	Silver Birch	240	12		Moderate	N3.5, E3.0, S4.0, W3.0	A tree of stunted form with low vigour and visible surface roots within the drip line.	U	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		2.88	0-2m		EM	Low						
Yes		26.1			<10 years	Grass						
T011	Field Maple	410	15.5		Moderate	N4.5, E5.0, S5.0, W4.5	An attractive tree with good structural form and appearing healthy. There are surface roots visible to 4m from the stem in all directions, where minor bark damage can be seen. This should however fully occlude in time, provided that the tree remains healthy and further damage is avoided.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		4.92	2.1-4m		M	Moderate						
Yes		76			40+ years	Grass, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
Tag No		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
T012	Rowan	310	10.5		Low	N2.5, E2.5, S2.5, W2.5	A small tree of multi-stemmed form and tight main unions with included bark. There is a wound on the lower stem, though this is occluding well.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		3.72	2.1-4m		M	Moderate						
Yes		43.5			<10 years	Grass, Tarmac						
T013	Grey Poplar	830	24		High	N11.0, E10.0, S10.0, W9.5	A large healthy tree which is twin stemmed from 3m but with good structural form. There are visible surface roots with some suckering within the soft area to the east of the tree within the drip line. There is a small amount of deadwood throughout the crown, though no significant visible defects.	B1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		9.96	2.1-4m		M	High						
Yes		311.7			20+ years	Grass, Tarmac						
T014	Hornbeam	150	13		Low	N1.0, E1.0, S1.0, W1.0	The upright stem on the east side of the tree is dead. There is decay feeding into the live stem which overhangs the road.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
304		1.8	0-2m		EM	Moderate						
Yes		10.2			<10 Years	Woodland floor						
T015	Goat Willow	230	6		Low	N3.5, E3.5, S3.5, W3.5	A regularly coppiced Willow which appears healthy, though has grown through the wire fence.	C1	No work required.	4	Fell to permit development.	0
		2.76	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		23.9			10 + years	Grass, Tarmac						
T016	Ash	170	15		Low	N3.0, E3.0, S3.0, W7.0	A very poor quality tree located at the edge of the woodland area, overhanging the road and the site access. This tree features crown dieback.	U	Fell to ground level.	1		
305		2.04	4.1-6m		SM	Moderate						
Yes		13.1			<10 Years	Woodland floor, Tarmac						

TreeNo	Species	DBH	Height		Visual	Crown Spread	Problems / Comments	BS Cat	Work Required (TS)	Priority (TS)	Work Required (AIA)	Priority (AIA)
Tag No		Min Dist	Crown Base	Lowest Branch	Age	Water Demand						
On site		RPA (m²)	Aspect	Aspect	SULE	Ground Cover						
W001	Oak, Wild Cherry, Ash, Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam, Beech, Goat Willow, Aspen, Sycamore, Silver Birch, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Leyland Cypress	500	22		High	N7.0, E7.0, S7.0, W7.0	A mixed species woodland of mixed ages and mostly of good condition. Feature forms a dense boundary screen between site and surrounding land and roads. Minimal understory in most areas. Dense lvy covers the stems of some trees, limiting inspection. There is potential to improve this woodland through management to recommence coppicing and introduce coppice management to other areas to improve density and structure while allowing the introduction of some understory planting. There is deadwood throughout this feature as would be expected in a woodland. There is a small area within the woodland belt towards the north-east corner of the caravan park where several trees have been recently windblown, which present options for interplanting with understory species and some coppicing works to prevent further windthrow failures.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell localised sections to permit development.	0
		6	0-2m		M	High						
Yes		113.1			20+ years	Woodland floor, lvy						
W001a	Sweet Chestnut	900	22		High	N5.0, E5.0, S5.0, W5.0	Group of lapsed Chestnut coppice which requires recommencement of a cyclical coppice regime to ensure their longevity and continuation of associated habitat.	B2	No work required.	4	Fell section to permit development.	0
		10.8	0-2m		M	Moderate						
Yes		366.4			20+ years	Woodland floor						

## **Appendix C**

Schedule of Works - Irrespective of Development

## SCHEDULE OF WORK IRRESPECTIVE OF DEVELOPMENT

Innovation Park Medway, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent

Surveyed By: Ben Figg

Surveyed: 29/08/2018

Managed By: Ben Figg

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Work required	Priority
<b>T001</b>	<b>301</b>	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level.	<b>1</b>
<b>T014</b>	<b>304</b>	Hornbeam	Fell to ground level.	<b>1</b>
<b>T016</b>	<b>305</b>	Ash	Fell to ground level.	<b>1</b>
<b>A004</b>		Sweet Chestnut, Birch, Ash, English Oak	Fell dead ash as indicated on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A.	<b>2</b>
<b>G004</b>		Hybrid Poplar	Remove ivy from lower stems and undertake a close inspection when able to access.	<b>2</b>
<b>T002</b>	<b>302</b>	Wild Cherry	Fell to ground level.	<b>2</b>
<b>T003</b>	<b>303</b>	Silver Birch	Fell to ground level.	<b>2</b>

## **Appendix D**

Preliminary Schedule of Works to Allow Development

## SCHEDULE OF WORKS (AIA)

Innovation Park Medway, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent

Surveyed By: Ben Figg

Surveyed: 29/08/2018

Managed By: Ben Figg

Tree No	Tag No.	Species	Work required	Priority
<b>A001</b>		Hornbeam, Elder, Cherry Plum, Field Maple, Wayfaring Tree	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>A003</b>		Ash, Wild Cherry Plum, Dogwood, Hawthorn, Viburnum	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>A004</b>		Sweet Chestnut, Birch, Ash, English Oak	Fell dead ash as indicated on drawing no. 6953-D-AIA-A.	<b>0</b>
<b>G002</b>		Hornbeam	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>G003</b>		Aspen, Cypress	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T004</b>		Field Maple	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T005</b>		Hornbeam	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T006</b>		English Oak	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T007</b>		Snowy Mespilus	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T008</b>		English Oak	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T009</b>		Silver Birch	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T010</b>		Silver Birch	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T011</b>		Field Maple	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T012</b>		Rowan	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T013</b>		Grey Poplar	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>T015</b>		Goat Willow	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>W001</b>		Oak, Wild Cherry, Ash, Sweet Chestnut, Hornbeam, Beech, Goat Willow, Aspen, Sycamore, Silver Birch, Hawthorn, Field Maple, Leyland Cypress	No work required.	<b>0</b>
<b>W001A</b>		Sweet Chestnut	No work required.	<b>0</b>

## **Appendix E**

Explanatory Notes



# Explanatory Notes



## Categories

Below is an explanation of the categories used in the attached Tree Survey.

**No** Identifies the tree on the drawing.

**Species** Common names are given to aid understanding for the wider audience.

**BS 5837 Main Category** Using this assessment (BS 5837:2012, Table 1), trees can be divided into one of the following simplified categories, and are differentiated by cross-hatching and by colour on the attached drawing:

**Category A** - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years;

**Category B** - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years;

**Category C** - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm;

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

**BS 5837 Sub Category** Table 1 of BS 5837:2012 also requires a sub category to be applied to the A, B, C, and U assessments. This allows for a further understanding of the determining classification as follows:

**Sub Category 1** - Mainly arboricultural qualities;

**Sub Category 2** - Mainly landscape qualities;

**Sub Category 3** - Mainly cultural values, including conservation .

Please note that a specimen or landscape feature may fulfil the requirements of more than one Sub Category.

**DBH (mm)** Diameter of main stem in millimetres at 1.5 metres from ground level. Where the tree is a multi-stem, the diameter is calculated in accordance with item 4.6.1 of BS 5837:2012.

**Age** Recorded as one of seven categories:

**Y** Young. Recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted without specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150 mm DBH.

**S/M** Semi-mature. An established tree, but one which has not reached its prospective ultimate height.

**E/M** Early-mature. A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread.

**M** Mature. A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy.

**O/M** Over-mature. A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.

**V** Veteran. An over-mature specimen, usually of high value due to either its age, size and/or ecological significance



## D Dead.

<b>Height</b>	Recorded in metres, measured from the base of the tree.						
<b>Crown Base</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the lowest branch material.						
<b>Lowest Branch</b>	Recorded in metres, the distance from ground and aspect of the emergence point of the lowest significant branch.						
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	<p>Relates to the prospective life expectancy of the tree and is given as 4 categories:</p> <p>1 = 40 years+; 2 = 20 years+; 3 = 10 years+; 4 = less than 10 years.</p>						
<b>Crown Spread</b>	Indicates the radius of the crown from the base of the tree in each of the northern, eastern, southern and western aspects.						
<b>Minimum Distance</b>	This is a distance equal to 12 times the diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level for single stemmed trees and 12 times the average diameter of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level tree for multi stemmed specimens. (BS 5837:2012, section 4.6).						
<b>RPA</b>	This is the Root Protection Area, measured in square metres and defined in BS5837:2012 as “a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority”. The RPA is shown on the drawing.. Ideally this is an area around the tree that must be kept clear of construction, level changes of construction operations. Some methods of construction can be carried out within the RPA of a retained tree but only if approved by the Local Planning Authority’s tree officer.						
<b>Water Demand</b>	This gives the water demand of the species of tree when mature, as given in the NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 “Building Near Trees”.						
<b>Visual Amenity</b>	<p>Concerns the planning and landscape contribution to the development site made by the tree, hedge or tree group, in terms of its amenity value and prominence on the skyline along with functional criteria such as the screening value, shelter provision and wildlife significance. The usual definitions are as follows:</p> <table><tr><td>Low</td><td>An inconsequential landscape feature.</td></tr><tr><td>Moderate</td><td>Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.</td></tr><tr><td>High</td><td>Item of high visual importance.</td></tr></table>	Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.	Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.	High	Item of high visual importance.
Low	An inconsequential landscape feature.						
Moderate	Of some note within the immediate vicinity, but not significant in the wider context.						
High	Item of high visual importance.						
<b>Problems/ Comments</b>	May include general comments about growth characteristic, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery work; also, specific problems such as deadwood, pests, diseases, broken limbs, etc.						
<b>Work Required (TS)</b>	Identifies the necessary tree work to mitigate anticipated problems and deal with existing problems identified in the “Problems/comments” category.						



<b>Work Required (AIA)</b>	Identifies the tree work specifically necessary to allow a proposed development to proceed.
<b>Priority</b>	<p>This gives a priority rating to each tree allowing the client to prioritise necessary tree works identified within the Tree Survey.</p> <p><b>1</b> Urgent – works required immediately;</p> <p><b>2</b> Works required within 6 months;</p> <p><b>3</b> Works required within 1 year;</p> <p><b>4</b> Re-inspect in 12 months,</p> <p><b>0</b> Remedial works as part of implementation of planning consent.</p>



<b>Access Facilitation Pruning</b>	One-off tree pruning operation, the nature and effects of which are without significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value, which is directly necessary to provide access for operations on site.
<b>Arboricultural Method Statement</b>	Methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.
<b>Arboriculturist</b>	Person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.
<b>Competent Person</b>	Person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached. <i>NOTE - a competent person is expected to be able to advise on the best means by which the recommendations of this British Standard may be implemented.</i>
<b>Construction</b>	Site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees.
<b>Construction Exclusion Zone</b>	Area based on the root protection area from which access is prohibited for the duration of a project.
<b>Root Protection Area (RPA)</b>	Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
<b>Service</b>	Any above or below ground structure or apparatus required for utility provision. <b>NOTE</b> - examples include drainage, gas supplies, ground source heat pumps, CCTV and satellite communications.
<b>Stem</b>	Principal above ground structural component(s) of a tree that supports its branches.
<b>Structure</b>	Manufactured object, such as a building, carriageway, path, wall, service run, and built or excavated earthwork.
<b>Tree Protection Plan</b>	Scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalized proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.
<b>Veteran Tree</b>	Tree that, by recognized criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. <b>NOTE</b> - these characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem.



## **Appendix F**

Tree Preservation Order Enquiry/Response

**Beth Jennings**

---

**From:** hub3a <hub3a@medway.gov.uk>  
**Sent:** 14 September 2018 10:32  
**To:** Beth Jennings  
**Subject:** FW: TPO Enquiry | 6953 | Innovation Park Northern and Southern Areas, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD  
**Attachments:** 6953 Site Photo.pdf; R71-1988.pdf; R71-1988 - New Plan.pdf

Dear Ms Jennings,

**TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990 PART VIII  
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER R71/1988  
LAND AT: WOOLMANS WOOD, CARAVAN & CAMPING PARK, ROCHESTER ROAD,  
CHATHAM, ME5 9SB**

Thank you for your enquiry. From the map you have provided, please note the above Tree Preservation Order (TPO) protects trees on the land stated above, which is the smaller area you have marked in red on your map to the south, therefore no works can be carried out to the tree(s) until they have been applied for and approved by Medway Council. A copy of the TPO and plan are attached for your reference.

**LAND AT: RECYCLING POINT, AIRPORT WORKS MARCONI WAY, ROCHESTER, MEDWAY,  
ME7 2RN**

For the larger area marked in red on your map to the north, please note that some of the area to the south west is outside of the Medway Boundary. For the part of the area that is within the Medway Boundary, I can inform you there are no Tree Preservation Orders at this site and it is not located within a Conservation Area, therefore no permission is required from Medway Council to carry out works to the tree(s), unless the trees are located on land under Medway Council ownership, Medway Housing sites, are Council owned trees or are affected by a Planning Condition. Please visit Medway Council's Planning page for further information <https://publicaccess1.medway.gov.uk/online-applications/> For the part of the marked area to the south west that is outside of the Medway Boundary, you will need to contact the Council that deals with that area.

Kind regards,

**Jo | Administration Support Officer | Admin Hub 3a | Medway Council**  
Gun Wharf, Dock Road, Chatham, ME4 4TR  
**Phone: 01634 331297 Email: [hub3a@medway.gov.uk](mailto:hub3a@medway.gov.uk)**  
**Web: [medway.gov.uk](http://medway.gov.uk) | Twitter: [@medway\\_council](https://twitter.com/medway_council) | Facebook: [Medway Council](https://www.facebook.com/MedwayCouncil)**



---

**From:** representations, planning  
**Sent:** 31 August 2018 15:43  
**To:** hub3a <hub3a@medway.gov.uk>

**Subject:** FW: TPO Enquiry | 6953 | Innovation Park Northern and Southern Areas, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD

---

**From:** Beth Jennings [<mailto:BethJennings@TreeSurveys.co.uk>]

**Sent:** 31 August 2018 12:00

**To:** representations, planning

**Subject:** TPO Enquiry | 6953 | Innovation Park Northern and Southern Areas, Rochester Airport, Chatham, Kent, ME5 9SD

Good Morning,

Could you please advise if the above mentioned site is covered by TPO or is located within a Conservation Area?

I have attached a site map for your use.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Kind Regards

**Beth Jennings**

Administrator



**Tel:** 01284 765391 [info@treesurveys.co.uk](mailto:info@treesurveys.co.uk) [www.treesurveys.co.uk](http://www.treesurveys.co.uk)

**Head Office:** 5 Moseley's Farm Business Centre, Fornham All Saints, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP28 6JY

**South West Office:** Unit 7, Enterprise House, Cherry Orchard Lane, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP2 7LD

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Please consider your environmental responsibility - think before you print!

*Confirmed without modification*  
*24.11.88*

IMPORTANT - THIS COMMUNICATION AFFECTS YOUR PROPERTY

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1971

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (TREE PRESERVATION ORDER) REGULATIONS 1969

(S.I. 1969 No. 17 as amended by S.I. 1975 No. 148, S.I. 1981 No. 14  
and S.I. 1988 NO.963)

THE CITY COUNCIL OF ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY  
(WOOLMANS WOOD CARAVAN PARK, ROCHESTER, KENT)  
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER 1988

The City Council of Rochester Upon Medway in this Order called "the Authority" as Agent for the Kent County Council in pursuance of the powers conferred in that behalf by sections 60 and 61 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 and subject to the provisions of the Forestry Act 1967 hereby makes the following Order:-

1. In this Order -

"the Act" means the Town and Country Planning Act 1971;

"the owner" means the owner in fee simple, either in possession or who has granted a lease or tenancy of which the unexpired portion is less than three years; lessee including a sub-lessee or tenant in possession, the unexpired portion of whose lease or tenancy is three years or more; and a mortgagee in possession; and

"the Secretary" means the Secretary of State for the Departments of the Environment and Transport.

2. Subject to the provisions of this Order and to the exemptions specified in the Second Schedule hereto, no person shall, except with the consent of the Authority and in accordance with the conditions, if any, imposed on such consent, cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy or cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of any tree specified in the First Schedule hereto or comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland therein specified, the position of which trees, groups of trees and woodlands is defined in the manner indicated in the said First Schedule on the map annexed hereto which shall, for the purpose of such definition as aforesaid, prevail where any ambiguity arises between it and the specification in the said First Schedule.

3. An application for consent made to the authority under Article 2 of this Order shall be in writing stating the reasons for making the application, and shall by reference if necessary to a plan specify the trees to which the application relates, and the operations for the carrying out of which consent is required.

4. (1) Where an application for consent is made to the Authority under this Order, the Authority may grant such consent either unconditionally, or subject to such conditions (including conditions requiring the replacement of any tree by one or more trees on the site or in the immediate vicinity thereof), as the Authority may think fit, or may refuse consent:

Provided that where the application relates to any woodland specified in the First Schedule to this Order the Authority shall grant consent so far as accords with the principles of good forestry, except where, in the opinion of the Authority, it is necessary in the interests of amenity to maintain the special character of the woodland or the woodland character of the area, and shall not impose conditions on such consent requiring replacement or replanting.



(2) The Authority shall keep a register of all applications for consent under this Order containing information as to the nature of the application, the decision of the Authority thereon, any compensation awarded in consequence of such decision and any directions as to replanting of woodlands; and every such register shall be available for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours.

5. Where the Authority refused consent under this Order or grant such consent subject to conditions it may when refusing or granting consent certify in respect of any trees for which it is so refusing or granting consent that it is satisfied -

(a) that the refusal or condition is in the interests of good forestry;

or

(b) in the case of trees, other than trees comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland, that the trees have an outstanding or special amenity value; or

(c) in the case of trees which are comprised in a group of trees or in a woodland, that the group of trees or the woodland, as the case may be, has an outstanding or special amenity value,

but a certificate shall not be given in the case of trees falling within (c) above if the application in respect of them has been referred by the Forestry Commissioners under section 15(1)(b) or 15(2)(a) of the Forestry Act 1967(c).

6. (1) Where consent is granted under this Order to fell any part of a woodland other than consent for silvicultural thinning then unless -

(a) such consent is granted for the purpose of enabling development to be carried out in accordance with a permission to develop land under Part III of the Act,

or

(b) the Authority with the approval of the Secretary dispense with replanting

the Authority shall give to the owner of the land on which that part of the woodland is situated a direction in writing specifying the manner in which and the time within which he shall replant such land and where such a direction is given and part is felled the owner shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and Section 175 of the Act replant the said land in accordance with the direction.

(2) Any direction given under paragraph (1) of this Article may include requirements as to -

(a) species;

(b) number of trees per acre;

(c) the erection and maintenance of fencing necessary for protection of the replanting;

(d) the preparation of ground, draining, removal of brushwood, lop and top, and

(e) protective measures against fire.

7. On imposing any condition requiring the replacement of any tree under Article 4 of the Order or on giving a direction under Article 6 of this Order with respect to the replanting of woodlands, the Authority shall if such conditions or direction relates to land in respect of which byelaws made by a river authority, a drainage

board, restrict or regulate the planting of trees, notify the applicant or the owner of the land, as the case may be, of the existence of such byelaws and that any such condition or direction has effect subject to the requirements of the river authority, drainage board, under those byelaws and the condition or direction shall have effect accordingly.

8. The provisions set out in the Third Schedule of this Order, being provisions of Part III of the Act adapted and modified for the purposes of this Order, shall apply in relation thereto.

9. Subject to the provisions of this Order, any person who has suffered loss or damage in consequence of any refusal (including revocation or modification) of consent under this Order or of any grant of any such consent subject to conditions, shall, if he makes a claim on the Authority within the time and in the manner prescribed by this Order, be entitled to recover from the Authority compensation in respect of such loss or damage;

Provided that no compensation shall be payable in respect of loss or damage suffered by reason of such refusal or grant of consent in the case of any trees the subject of a certificate in accordance with Article 5 of this Order.

10. In assessing compensation payable under the last preceding Article account shall be taken of:

(a) any compensation or contribution which has been paid whether to the claimant or any person, in respect of the same trees under the terms of this or any other Tree Preservation Order under Section 60 of the Act or under the terms of any Interim Preservation Order made under Section 8 of the Town and Country Planning (Interim Development) Act 1943 or any compensation which has been paid or which could have been claimed under any provision relating to the preservation of trees or protection of woodlands contained in an operative scheme under the Town and Country Planning Act 1932, and

(b) any injurious affection to any land of the owner which would result from the felling of the trees the subject of the claim.

11. (1) A claim for compensation under this Order shall be in writing and shall be made by serving it on the authority, such service to be effected by delivering the claim at the offices of the Authority addressed to the Solicitor thereof or by sending it by prepaid post so addressed.

(2) The time within which any such claim shall be made as aforesaid shall be a period of twelve months from the date of the decision of the Authority or of the Secretary, as the case may be, or where an appeal has been made to the Secretary against the decision of the Authority, from the date of the decision of the Secretary on the appeal.

12. Any question of disputed compensation shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Section 179 of the Act.

13. The provisions of section 61 of the Act shall apply to this Order and the Order shall take effect on 12th October 1988

**NOTE:** Any person contravening the provisions of this Order by cutting down, uprooting or wilfully destroying a tree or by wilfully damaging, topping or lopping a tree in such a manner as to be likely to destroy it is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £2,000 or twice the sum which appears to the Court to be the value of the tree, whichever is the greater, or on indictment to a fine. The penalty for any other contravention of this Order is a fine not exceeding £500 on summary conviction and, in the case of a continuing offence when the contravention is continued after conviction, a person is liable on summary conviction to an additional fine not exceeding £5 for every day on which the contravention is so continued.

If a tree other than one to which an Order applies as part of a woodland is removed, uprooted or destroyed in contravention of an Order or is removed, uprooted or destroyed or dies at a time when its cutting down or uprooting is authorised only by Section 60(6) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 relating to trees which are dying or dead or have become dangerous, it is a duty of the owner of the land, unless on his application the Local Planning Authority dispense with the requirement, to plant another tree of appropriate size and species at the same place as soon as he reasonably can. Except in an emergency, not less than five days previous notice of the removal, etc., should be given to the Authority to enable the latter to decide whether or not to dispense with the requirement. Attention is drawn to the additional provisions of section 79 of the County of Kent Act 1981 where they are applicable.

FIRST SCHEDULE  
TREES SPECIFIED INDIVIDUALLY  
(encircled in black on the map)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
	None	

TREES SPECIFIED BY REFERENCES TO AN AREA  
(within a dotted black line on the map)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
A.1	Mixed Coppice (Oak, Sweet Chestnut, Silver Birch)	Land at Woolmans Wood Caravan Park, Rochester, Kent

GROUPS OF TREES  
(within a broken black line on the map)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
	None	

WOODLANDS  
(within a continuous black line on the map)

<u>No. on Map</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Situation</u>
	None	

SECOND SCHEDULE

This Order shall not apply so as to require the consent of the Authority to:

(1) the cutting down of any tree on land which is subject to a forestry dedication covenant where

(a) any positive covenants on the part of the owner of the land contained in the same deed as the forestry dedication covenant and at the time of the cutting down binding on the then owner of the land are fulfilled;

(b) the cutting down is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under such deed;

(2) the cutting down of any tree which is in accordance with a plan of operations approved by the Forestry Commission under the approved woodland scheme or other grant schemes under section 4 of the Forestry Act 1967 except a scheme which applies to a forestry dedication covenant;

(3) the cutting down, uprooting, topping or lopping of a tree

(a) in pursuance of the power conferred on the Postmaster General by virtue of section 5 of the Telegraph (Construction) Act 1908;

(b) by or at the request of

(i) a statutory undertaker where the land on which the tree is situated is operational land as defined by the Act and either works on such land cannot otherwise be carried out or the cutting down, topping or lopping is for the purpose of securing safety in the operation of the undertaking;

(ii) an electricity board within the meaning of the Electricity Act 1947, where such tree obstructs the construction by the board of any main transmission line or other electric line within the meaning respectively of the Electricity (Supply) Act 1919 and the Electric Lighting Act 1882 or interferes or would interfere with the maintenance or working of any such line;

(iii) a river authority established under the Water Resources Act 1963, a drainage board constituted or treated as having been constituted under the Land Drainage Act 1930, where the tree interferes or would interfere with the exercise of any of the functions of such river authority or drainage board, in relation to the maintenance, improvement or construction of water courses or of drainage works; or

(iv) the Secretary of State for Defence and the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry where in the opinion of such Secretary of State the tree obstructs the approach of aircraft to, or their departure from, any

aerodrome or hinders the safe and efficient use of aviation or defence technical installations;

(c) where immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by the planning permission granted on an application made under Part III of the Act, or deemed to have been granted for any of the purposes of that Part;

(d) which is a fruit tree cultivated for fruit production growing or standing on land comprised in an orchard or garden.

### THIRD SCHEDULE

Provisions of Part III of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 as adapted and modified to apply to this Order.

33. Without prejudice to the following provisions as to the revocation or modification of consents, any consent under the Order, including any direction as to replanting given by the Authority on the granting of such consent, shall (except insofar as the consent otherwise provides), enure for the benefit of the land and of all persons for the time being interested therein.

35. (1) The Secretary of State (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") may give directions to the Authority requiring applications for consent under the Order to be referred to him instead of being dealt with by the Authority.

35. (2) A direction under this section may relate either to a particular application or to applications of a class specified in the direction.

35. (3) Any application in respect of which a direction under this section has effect shall be referred to the Secretary accordingly.

35. (4) Where an application for consent under the Order is referred to the Secretary under this section, the provisions of Articles 4 and 5 of the Order shall apply as they apply to an application which falls to be determined by the Authority.

35. (5) Before determining an application referred to him under this section the Secretary shall, if either the applicant or the Authority so desire, afford to each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary for the purpose.

35. (6) The decision of the Secretary on any application referred to him under this Section shall be final.

36. (1) Where an application is made to the Authority for consent under the Order and that consent is refused by that Authority or is granted by it subject to conditions, or where any certificate or direction is given by the Authority, the applicant, if he is aggrieved by its decision on the application, or by any such certificate, or the person directed if he is aggrieved by the direction, may by notice under this section appeal to the Secretary.

36. (2) A notice under this section shall be served in writing within twenty-eight days from the receipt of notification of the decision, certificate or direction, as the case may be, or such longer period as the Secretary may allow.

36. (4) Where an appeal is brought under this section from a decision, certificate or direction of the authority, the Secretary, subject to the following provisions of this section, may allow or dismiss the appeal, or may reverse or vary any part of the decision of the Authority, whether the appeal relates to that thereof or not or may cancel any certificate or cancel or vary any direction, and may deal with the application as if it had been made to him in the first instance.

36. (5) Before determining an appeal under this section, the Secretary shall, if either the appellant or the Authority so desire, afford to each of them an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary for the purpose.

36. (7) The decision of the Secretary on any appeal under this section shall be final.

37. Where an application for consent under the Order is made to the Authority, then unless within two months from the date of receipt of the application, or within such extended period as may at any time be agreed upon in writing between the applicant and the Authority, the Authority either-

(a) give notice to the applicant of its decision on the application; or

(b) give notice to him that the application has been referred to the Secretary in accordance with directions given under section 35 above;

the provisions of the last preceding section shall apply in relation to the application as if the consent to which it relates had been refused by the Authority, and as if notification of their decision had been received by the applicant at the end of the said period of two months, or at the end of the said extended period, as the case may be.

45. (1) If it appears to the Authority that it is expedient to revoke or modify any consent under the Order granted on the application made under Article 3 of the Order, the Authority may by Order revoke or modify the consent to such extent as it considers expedient.

45. (2) Subject to the provisions of sections 46 and 61 of the Act an Order under this section shall not take effect unless it is confirmed by the Secretary; and the Secretary may confirm any such Order submitted to him either without modification or subject to such modifications as he considers expedient.

45. (3) Where an Authority submit an Order to the Secretary for his confirmation under this section, the Authority shall furnish the Secretary with a statement of its reason for making the Order and shall serve notice together with a copy of the aforesaid statement on the owner and on the occupier of the land affected and on any other person who in its opinion will be affected by the Order, and if within the period of twenty-eight days from the service thereof any person on whom the notice is served so requires, the Secretary, before confirming the Order, shall afford to that person, and to the Authority, an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary for the purpose.

45. (4) The power conferred by this section to revoke or modify a consent may be exercised at any time before the operations for which consent has been given have been completed.

Provided that the revocation or modification of consent shall not affect so much of those operations as has been previously carried out.

45. (5) Where a notice has been served in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of this section, no operations or further operations as the case may be, in pursuance of the consent granted, shall be carried out pending the decision of the Secretary under sub-section (2) of this section.

46. (1) The following provisions shall have effect where the Local Planning Authority have made an Order (hereinafter called "such Order") under section 45 above revoking or modifying any consent granted on an application made under a Tree Preservation Order but have not submitted such Order to the Secretary for confirmation by him and the owner and the occupier of the land and all persons who in the

Authority's opinion will be affected by such Order have notified the Authority in writing that they do not object to such Order.

46. (2) The Authority shall advertise the fact that such Order has been made and the advertisement shall specify (a) the period (not less than twenty-eight days from the date on which the advertisement first appears) within which persons affected by such Order may give notice to the Secretary that they wish for an opportunity of appearing before, and being heard by, a person appointed by the Secretary for the purpose and (b) the period (not less than fourteen days from the expiration of the period referred to in paragraph (a) above) at the expiration of which, if no such notice is given to the Secretary, such Order may take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary.

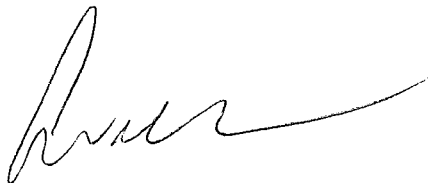
46. (3) The Authority shall also serve notices to the same effect on the persons mentioned in sub-section (1) above.

46. (4) The Authority shall send a copy of any advertisement published under sub-section (2) above to the Secretary, not more than three days after the publication.

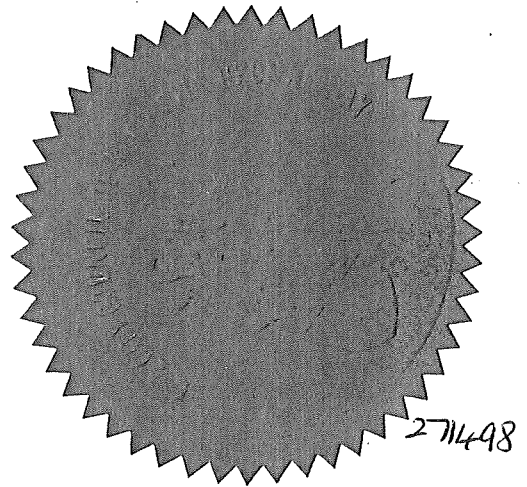
46. (5) If within the period referred to in sub-section (2)(a) above no person claiming to be affected by such Order has given notice to the Secretary as aforesaid and the Secretary has not directed that such Order be submitted to him for confirmation, such Order shall at the expiration of the period referred to in sub-section (2)(b) of this section take effect by virtue of this section and without being confirmed by the Secretary as required by section 45(2) of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971.

46. (6) This section does not apply to such Order revoking or modifying a consent granted or deemed to have been granted by the Secretary under Part III or Part IV or Part V of the Act.

THE COMMON SEAL of the CITY COUNCIL )  
OF ROCHESTER UPON MEDWAY was here- )  
affixed in the presence of:- )



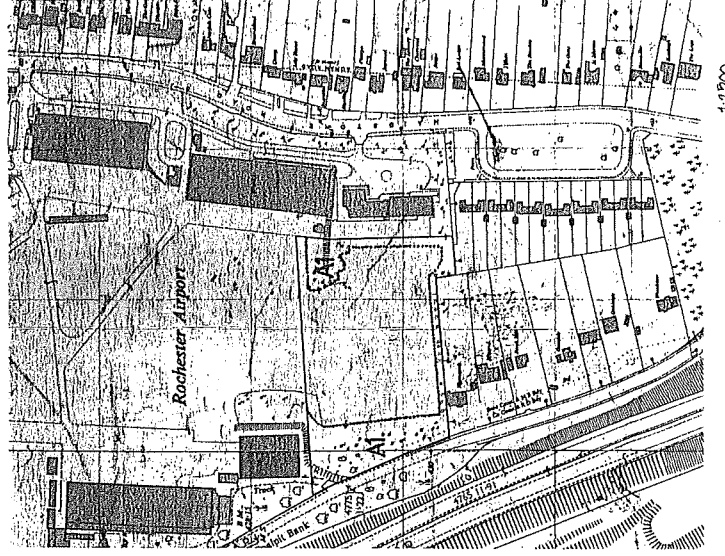
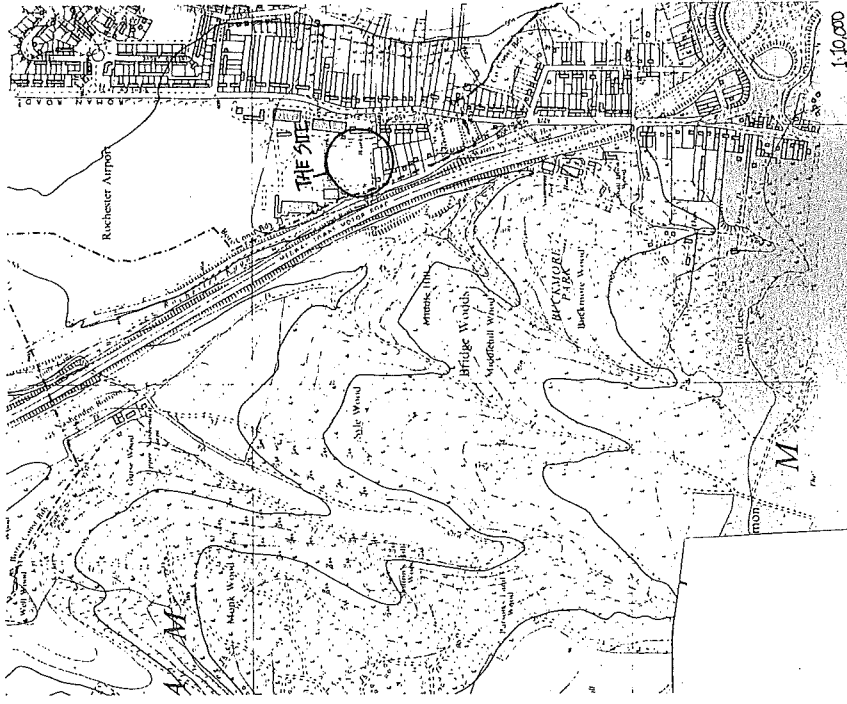
Chief Executive/Solicitor



TP1WOOL.CP/PI

ROCHESTER UPON MEDWACY COUNCIL

RESERVATION ORDER WOOLMANS WOOD CARAVAN PARK, CHATHAM.



*Handwritten signature*

DRAWING NUMBER

Notes:

Do not scale. Report any errors or omissions to the City Services Manager. Verify all dimensions on site before commencing any work or preparing any detailed drawing.

Amendments

Date

Index

CITY SERVICES MANAGER

CIVIC CENTRE,  
STROOD, ROCHESTER, KENT ME2 4AW  
MEDWAY (0634) 727777  
PROJECT

TREE PRESERVATION  
ORDER

TITLE

DRAWN

DATE

TRACED

AUG 1988

CHECKED

SCALE

1:2500

1:10,000

DRAWING NUMBER

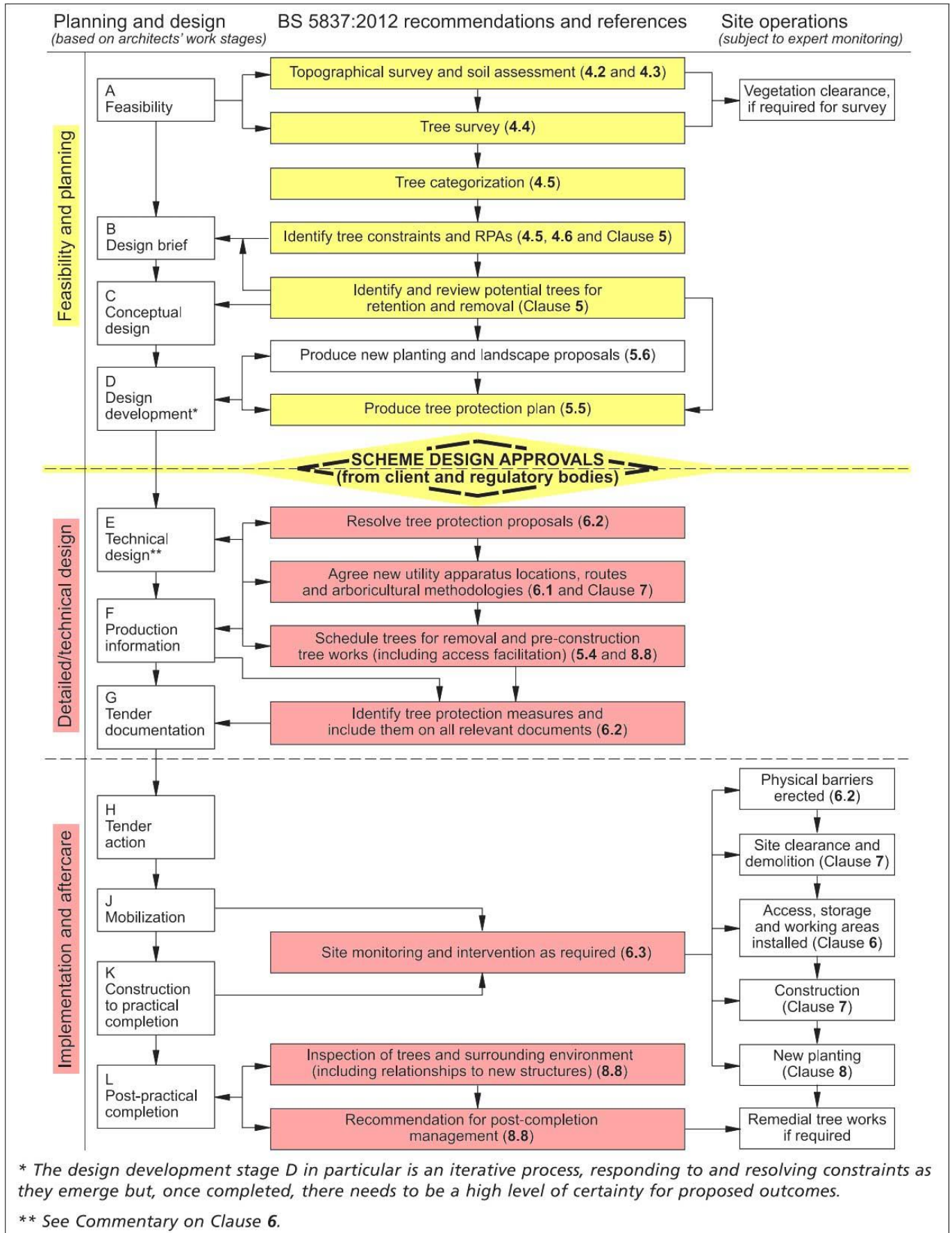
TPA/1000



## **Appendix G**

### Advisory Information & Sample Specifications

# 1. BS 5837:2012 Figure 1 - Flow Chart – Design and Construction & Tree Care



2.

## European Protected Species and woodland operations. (V4)

Complete all sections of the Checklist



### Checklist

1

Are you within, or close to, the known mapped range of any of the protected species OTHER THAN BATS which are potentially everywhere? Tick any that apply.  
See distribution maps in the Good Practice Guidance for each species -

- ☐ Dormice
- ☐ Otters
- ☐ Great crested newts
- ☐ Sand lizards
- ☐ Smooth snakes

YES

NO

2

Does your wood contain any of the following habitats? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Old trees with holes and crevices which might be used bats
- ☐ Species rich scrub/coppice, early growth stage plantations and forest interfaces
- ☐ Rivers on which otters might be found
- ☐ Ponds which might be occupied by great crested newts
- ☐ Open areas on heathy soils

YES

NO

3

Have any of the protected species been recorded in this wood or on adjoining sites? Tick any that apply.

Indicate which sources of information you have checked:

- ☐ National Biodiversity Network ([www.nbn.org.uk](http://www.nbn.org.uk))
- ☐ Local Biological Records Centre
- ☐ Local Wildlife Trust
- ☐ Other

Specify Other:

YES

NO

4

Have your inspections or any expert surveys found any of the following signs or evidence? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Signs (e.g. otter spraint, nuts gnawed by dormice, leaves folded by newts)
- ☐ Sightings (or echo-location)
- ☐ Potential breeding or roosting sites (e.g. veteran trees, old trees with crevices, riverside hollow trees, ponds, timber stacks, large fallen deadwood)
- ☐ Confirmed breeding or roosting sites (i.e. evidence of sites actually being used)

Details:

YES

NO

**CHECK  
POINT**

If you have answered NO to ALL of the above then only bats need to be considered in your operations.

If you have answered YES to any of the above then the species concerned must be considered as well as bats.

### Notes

5

Do the operations comply with Good Practice for bats and any other species found (or likely to be found in your wood) or can the operations be modified to do so?

Details: Use reverse of form to expand as required:

YES

NO

A licence is not required but continue to sections 6 and 7 below

You will need to obtain a licence BEFORE carrying out the work (see EPS Licence Application Forms and Notes)

6

Whether or not a licence is required...

Has the information been communicated to operators (including the location of breeding sites and sensitive areas)? Tick any that apply.

- ☐ Included in documentation (e.g. contract, letter of instruction, site assessment or other management plan)
- ☐ Shown to operators and/or their supervisor
- ☐ Marked with paint or hazard tape
- ☐ Shown on the site plan

Other means:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not tell your operators about the protected species in your wood.

7

Have arrangements for supervision been made to ensure Good Practice guidance is complied with during the operations?

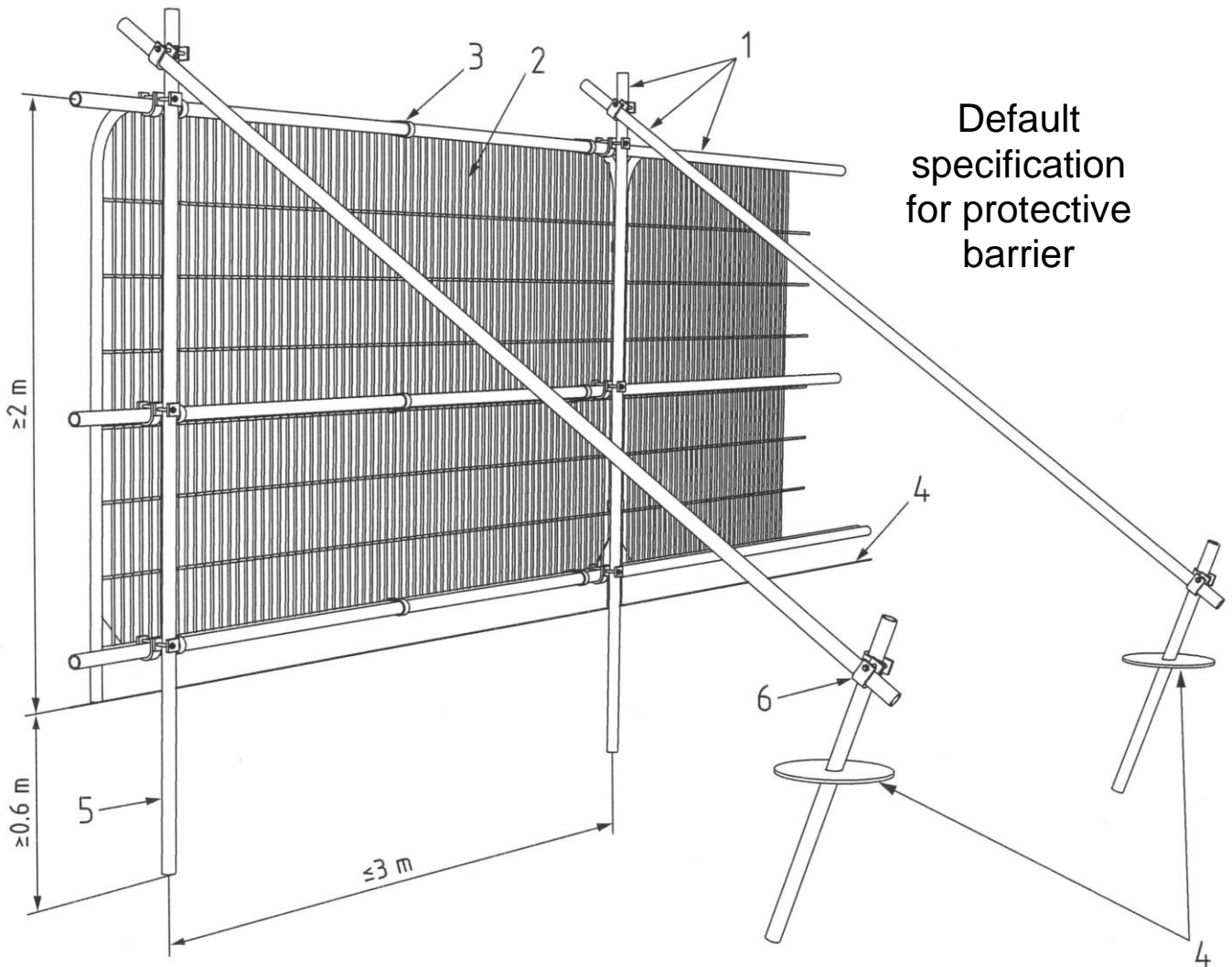
Details:

YES

NO

You may commit an offence if you do not take steps to ensure that your operators comply with the Good Practice guidance.

3. BS 5837:2012 Figure 2: Default specification for protective barrier

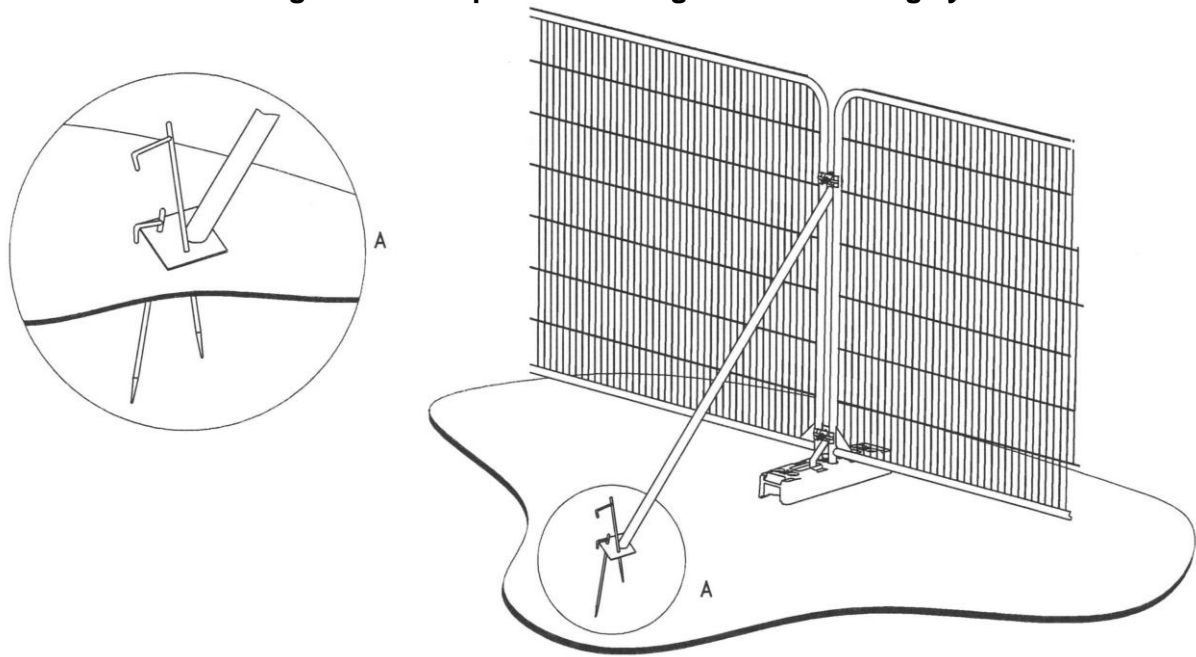


Default  
specification  
for protective  
barrier

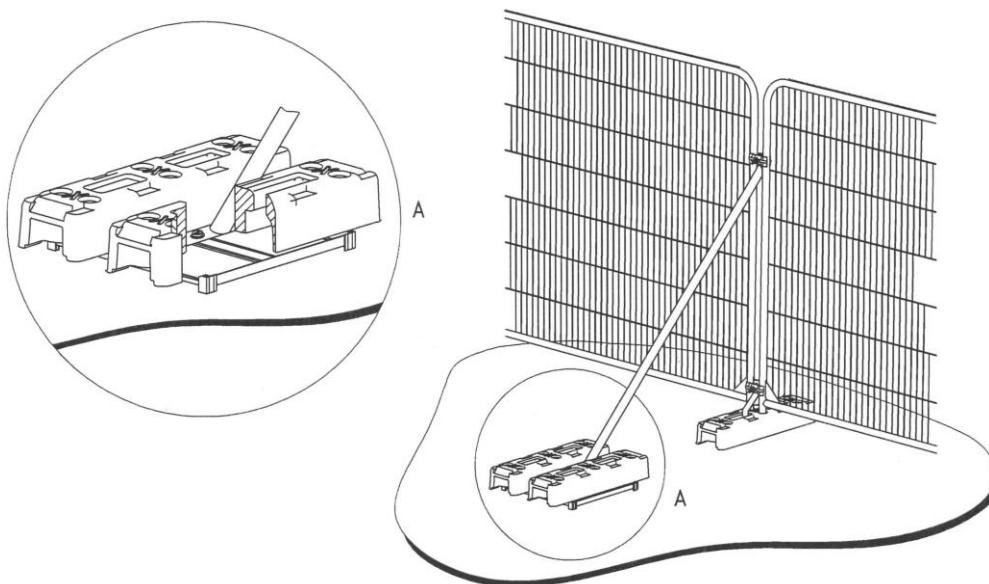
Key

- 1 Standard scaffold pole
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanised tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

4. BS 5837:2012 Figure 3: Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

## **Appendix H**

Hayden's Drawing

Arboricultural Impact Assessments ●  
Arboricultural Method Statements ●  
Tree Constraints Plans ●  
Arboricultural Feasibility Studies ●  
Shade Analysis ●  
Picus Tomography ●  
Arboricultural Consultancy for Local Planning Authority ●  
Quantified Tree Risk Assessment ●  
Health & Safety Audits for Tree Stocks ●  
Tree Stock Survey and Management ●  
Mortgage and Insurance Reports ●  
Subsidence Reports ●  
Woodland Management Plans ●  
Project Management ●  
Ecological Surveys ●



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