



Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd

2 Greencroft Cottages, Farley Common,
Westerham, Kent, TN16 1UB
01959 569 280/07789 907 861
sam@chartwelltreeconsultants.co.uk

Arboricultural Report

BS5837 Tree Survey

At

**Pinnock Yard
The Pinnock
Pluckley
Kent
TN27 0SS**

Client

**Portfolio Homes Ltd
C/O Mr Paul Steggle**

By

Sam Bateson

Date

12th September 2019



**Arboricultural
ASSOCIATION**
Technician Member

<i>Site</i>	Pinnock Yard
<i>Inspection Date</i>	7 th September 2019
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sam Bateson

Terms of Reference

- I received instructions from Portfolio Homes to survey of the trees with regards a proposed development at the above address.
- The tree survey and arboricultural impact assessment are to be produced with relevant measurements in line with British Standard BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' for all the trees within the boundary of the proposed development.
- An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has not been requested at this stage.
- To make any other observations or recommendations as required based on the survey.
- The tree plans have been overlaid onto the site design plans supplied by Level Architecture.

Scope of Report

- This preliminary assessment did not include a detailed examination of tree root systems, aerial access, or the use of internal decay detection equipment. A further supplementary Detailed Report may be advised as a result of the findings herein.
- The inspection was carried out with the aid of the following equipment:
 - Sounding mallet
 - Metal probe
 - 30m measuring tape
 - Rounded down diameter tape (Stem diameter measured at 1.5m)
 - Compass
 - TruPulse 200 Laser Clinometer
- The tree data gathered is for the purposes of a development site survey in accordance with BS5837: 2012 and is **not** a detailed tree safety inspection.
- A tree owner is advised to have all trees in their ownership regularly inspected; trees are to be re-inspected after strong winds.
- The information contained in this report should be considered valid for a period of 12 months from date of issue.
- Estimated measurements have been taken for private or inaccessible trees.

- Only trees potentially affected by the proposed building have been included in this survey.
- The information contained in this report is provided without prejudice and is based upon the authors knowledge, experience, qualifications and public research. The author cannot be held responsible for the consequences of a difference of opinion for example, from the Local Planning Authority or the Planning Inspectorate.

Third Party Disclaimer

Any disclosure of this report to a third party is subject to this disclaimer. The report was prepared by Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd at the instruction of, and for the use by, our client named within the report, the architect of the proposed development and the Local Authority Planning Department. This report does not in any way constitute advice to any third party who is able to access it by any means. Chartwell Tree Consultants Ltd excludes to the fullest extent lawfully permitted all liability whatsoever for any loss or damage arising from reliance on the content of this report.

Site Information

- Consists of an area of scrub land, old hard standing previously used as a storage yard.
- Access can be gained from The Pinnock.
- The DBH (Diameter measured at 1.5m off the ground) for trees within hedgerows or private properties has been estimated and these trees have not been inspected for defects.

Rooting Zone

- The soil level has remained the same throughout the area so the root flares on all the trees are exposed.
- There is no evidence of any recent root disturbance or radial trenching having recently taken place.
-

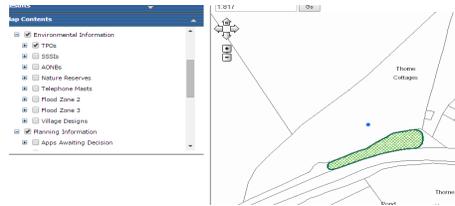
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

- **Description of the Proposed Development**

It is proposed to construct 4 semi-detached two-storey residential properties with garages and associated hard standing.

- **Legal Constraints**

The trees along the road frontage are protected with a Tree Preservation Order (Ashford Council website checked 10.09.2019).



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

- **Direct Loss of Trees**

I would recommend the removal of the Leylandii (T12 & G1), Ash (T13) and Oak (T14) due to their proximity to the proposed development and to allow for space and re-landscaping. As **Category C** trees they should not therefore be considered as a constraint to the development

The poor physiological and structural condition of the Ash (T1) is such that its removal is recommended on purely arboricultural grounds regardless of whether the development is permitted or not. For the purposes of the survey, these trees have been recorded as **Category U** (BS5837: 2012, Table 1) being in a condition where they cannot be retained as living trees for longer than 10 years. These trees are extremely poor specimens with any remedial works considered unlikely to produce trees with any degree of longevity.

Retained Trees

- Providing that adequate tree protection is implemented, the amenity value of the trees on the site will be preserved. Retained trees will be protected from soil compaction and impact damage where necessary by protective barriers and / or systems and methods of ground protection. Protective barriers will be fit for purpose, complying with BS5837: 2012 unless otherwise agreed with the Local Planning Authority (LPA). Such alternatives may include the use of temporary buildings or existing hard surfaces as part of tree protection or alternative fencing specification for areas of lower risk e.g. areas for future planting.

Above and Below Ground Constraints

- The British Geological Survey Map Sheet 288 (Solid & Drift Edition) indicates the underlying geology to be Weald Clay which is known to contain shrinkable soils. It is recommended that a geotechnical specialist / structural engineer undertake a detailed soil investigation to determine the actual underlying geology and Plasticity Index which may then inform the foundation design.
- The design of any new planting and landscape proposals should be based upon a soil analysis which considers the pH and any nutrient deficiencies or imbalances.
- The proposed development (buildings) will require a negligible <5% incursion into the root protection areas of the trees to be retained and therefore conventional foundations are deemed acceptable. If the access onto the road is to be upgraded then a low-invasive surface will be required.

- It is my professional opinion that the development will not result in the significant loss of rooting area and will not result in any significant root damage. This is based upon:
 - Precautions (e.g. manual excavation) and site supervision to ensure that any roots encountered are dealt with appropriately. Roots over 2.5cm diameter are only to be severed after consultation with an arboriculturist.
 - Leaf fall in the autumn months can be mitigated by the use of non-slip paving areas and guards/grilles on the gutters and gullies.
 - Tree protection fencing and ground protection is installed during the duration of the development.
 - Shading areas have only been shown for trees that are to be retained. As these are deciduous trees the canopy will be more permeable in the winter months when solar gain is more valuable (BRE Document 209).
 - As mature trees are an intended part of the design concept it is anticipated that post development pressure to prune (other than occasional light pruning to clear the property) will be within reasonable limits.
 - Sufficient distances (in accordance with BS5837: 2012 Table A1) should be allowed between young trees / new planting and built structures to minimize the impact of future growth.
 - It is important that the foundation design of the new building gives consideration where relevant to the underlying soil type, retained and removed trees (heave potential) and new planting. Further information can be obtained from NHBC Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'.
 - Excavations within the RPA's are to be carried out by hand. The hard surfacing (if to be upgraded) within the root protection area of T10 & T11 (shown in **CYAN** on the draft TPP) is to be installed with low invasive techniques using hand tools and the utilization of a cellular confinement system as part of the sub-base. This surface must be fit-for-purpose with specialist advice obtained from an engineer to meet the above performance specification. Proprietary products such as 'Cellweb' are available that can help deliver the performance specification e.g. www.geosyn.co.uk or telephone 0870 850 1018 (Geosynthetics Ltd).

Example Below

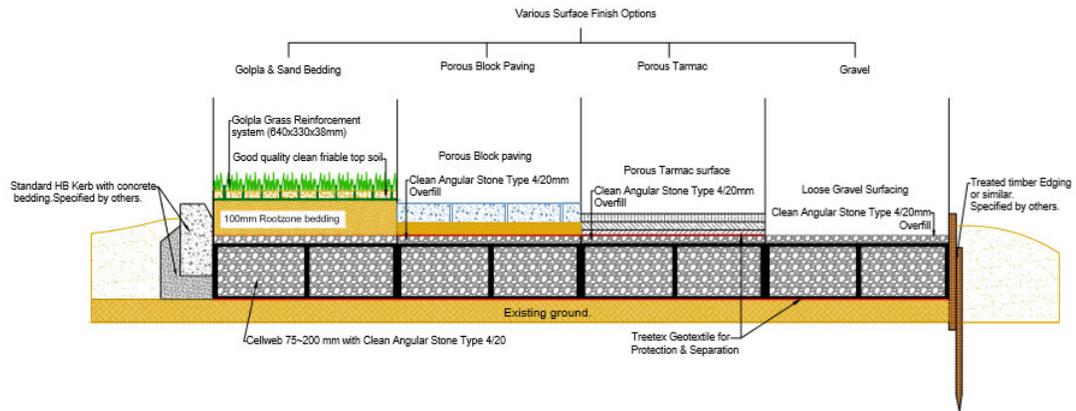
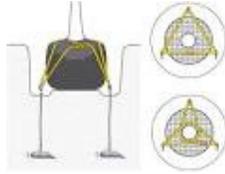


Diagram 2: Example of low-invasive surfacing with alternative surface treatments and no-dig edging

- In order to minimise the impact on the rooting area and tree root function within the RPA's the design of any new surface should adequately consider and allow for the following factors:
 - Allows gaseous exchange (horizontally and vertically)
 - Water permeable while preventing contaminants entering the soil
 - Preserves the soil structure at a suitable bulk density
 - Prevents contaminants entering the rooting area
 - Prevents damage to the roots during demolition or construction
 - Recognises the fact that the majority of roots are found in the top 600mm of soil

Practical measures that can achieve this include:

- No significant changes in ground level
- No soil capping
- No excavation / minimal excavation e.g. removal of turf layer or organic material
- Avoiding soil compaction methods e.g. when constructing a sub base
- New trees can be planted to mitigate the loss of the trees to be removed. Container grown species should be sourced (Majestic Trees, Hilliers, Barchams for example) so that the rooting system is kept complete which aids establishment. Heavy standard trees with a girth of 12-14cm, 2-3m in height should be sourced as these will offer an immediate visual impact for the area. The above nurseries will offer a delivery, planting and care package service which is advisable.
- I would also recommend the tree be planted using an underground anchoring system which gives the impression the tree has been established for some time – see below example.



- As long as the above is followed then the overall rooting environment will not be significantly altered from that already encountered.

Construction of the Proposed Development

- **Ground Level Changes**

There are no significant ground level changes within the RPA's.

- **Planning of Construction Operations**

The proposed design layout makes allowance for the following:

- Access for underground utilities without the need to enter any RPA's
- Location for delivery and storage of materials, welfare facilities and contractors' car parking
- A low intensity, low impact build programme.

- **End Use of the Space**

The proposed layout offers a good degree of space for the intended use of the site.

- **Conclusion**

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

- **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**

- **Purpose**

An Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) will be required where any demolition or construction operations, including access, are proposed within the RPA (or crown spread where this is greater) of any retained trees. This applies to trees within the scope of the proposed development.

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

- **Heads of Terms**

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

Pre-development tree works

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

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

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

Site access, parking and site facilities

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

Works programme / phasing

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

Storage of spoil and building materials

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

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

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

Changes to ground levels

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

Details of construction works within the Root Protection Areas

As per 'Changes to ground levels'.

Details of 'Special Engineering' methods

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

Location and installation method for drainage and other utilities

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

Upgrade or installation of new hard surfacing within Root Protection Areas

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

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

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

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

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

Site responsibilities and the role of the pre-commencement meeting

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

Prohibited activities and general precautions

In line with BS5837:2012.

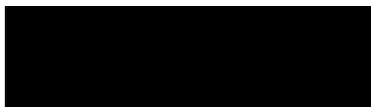
Arboricultural Supervision, reporting and audit process

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

Emergency procedures

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

Signed:



Sam Bateson

12th September 2019

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Portfolio Homes Ltd
 Site: Pinnock Yard
 Date of Survey: 7th September 2019
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson
 Weather: Clear
 Tagged: No

Notes:
 See attached KEY

Tree ID #	Species	Height (m)	Branch spread (m)				Diameter at breast height (mm)	Root Protection Area Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)	Age class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading
			N	S	E	W									
T1	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) TPO	13	4	5	5	5	560	6.72	141.9	M	Poor	Low vitality. Declining. Fungal brackets visible on stem. Cavity on stem. Major bark wounding on stem. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection. Removal recommended - as soon as possible, high target potential.	<10	U
T2	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	8	2	5	5	2	200	2.4	18.1	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T3	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	9	4	4	5	2	300	3.6	40.7	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T4	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	10	5	5	4	5	300,200,100,100	4.64	67.7	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T5	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	8	4	4	4	4	150,150,200,150	3.94	48.8	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T6	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn) TPO	9	5	5	3	5	300	3.6	40.7	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T7	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) TPO	15	7	7	7	7	400,300,250	6.71	141.5	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor trunk wounds. Minor deadwood <2.5cm. Co-dominant stems. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T8	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	9	4	5	5	4	250	3	28.3	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection.	20+	B
T9	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam) TPO	9	4	4	2	4	200,150	3	28.3	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Multiple stems at ground level. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection. To clear the branches from the proposed garage by 2m - access facilitation pruning only.	20+	B

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client: Portfolio Homes Ltd
 Site: Pinnock Yard
 Date of Survey: 7th September 2019
 Arboricultural Consultant / Surveyor: S Bateson
 Weather: Clear
 Tagged: No

Notes:
 See attached KEY

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			N	S	E	W									
T10	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	9	4	5	5	4	325	3.9	47.8	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Minor trunk wounds. Third party owned tree.	Owner should arrange inspection. To clear the branches from the proposed garage by 2m - access facilitation pruning only.	10+	C
T11	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cyp)	8	3	3	3	3	150,150,200	3.5	38.5	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Minor trunk wounds. Previously canopy raised.	No works required.	10+	C
T12	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cyp)	8	2	2	2	2	160	1.92	11.6	Y	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove tree and grind stump - confirm ownership beforehand.	10+	C
T13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	8	2	2	2	2	100	1.2	4.5	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Self-sown tree.	Remove tree and grind stump.	10+	C
G1	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cyp)	8	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	Y	Good	No significant defects visible.	Remove trees and grind stumps.	10+	C
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	7	4	3	4	3	275	3.3	34.2	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Lapsed pollard. Poor shape form. Self-sown tree.	Remove tree and grind stump.	10+	C
H1	Carpinus betulus (Hornbeam), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	8	2	2	2	2	200	2.4	18.1	M	Good	No significant defects visible. Multiple stems at ground level. This is a lapsed hedge with sporadic re-growth of larger stems.	To reduce in height to original hedge height and maintain on an annual basis.	20+	B
T15	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	7	3	4	3	3	250	3	28.3	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Previously canopy raised with large pruning wounds.	No works required.	20+	B
T16	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	6	6	2	4	4	280	3.36	35.5	MA	Good	No significant defects visible. Poor shape & form. Will cause future maintenance issues. Broken branches in crown.	Remove broken branches.	10+	C

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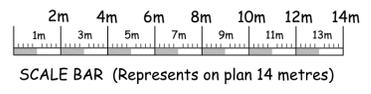
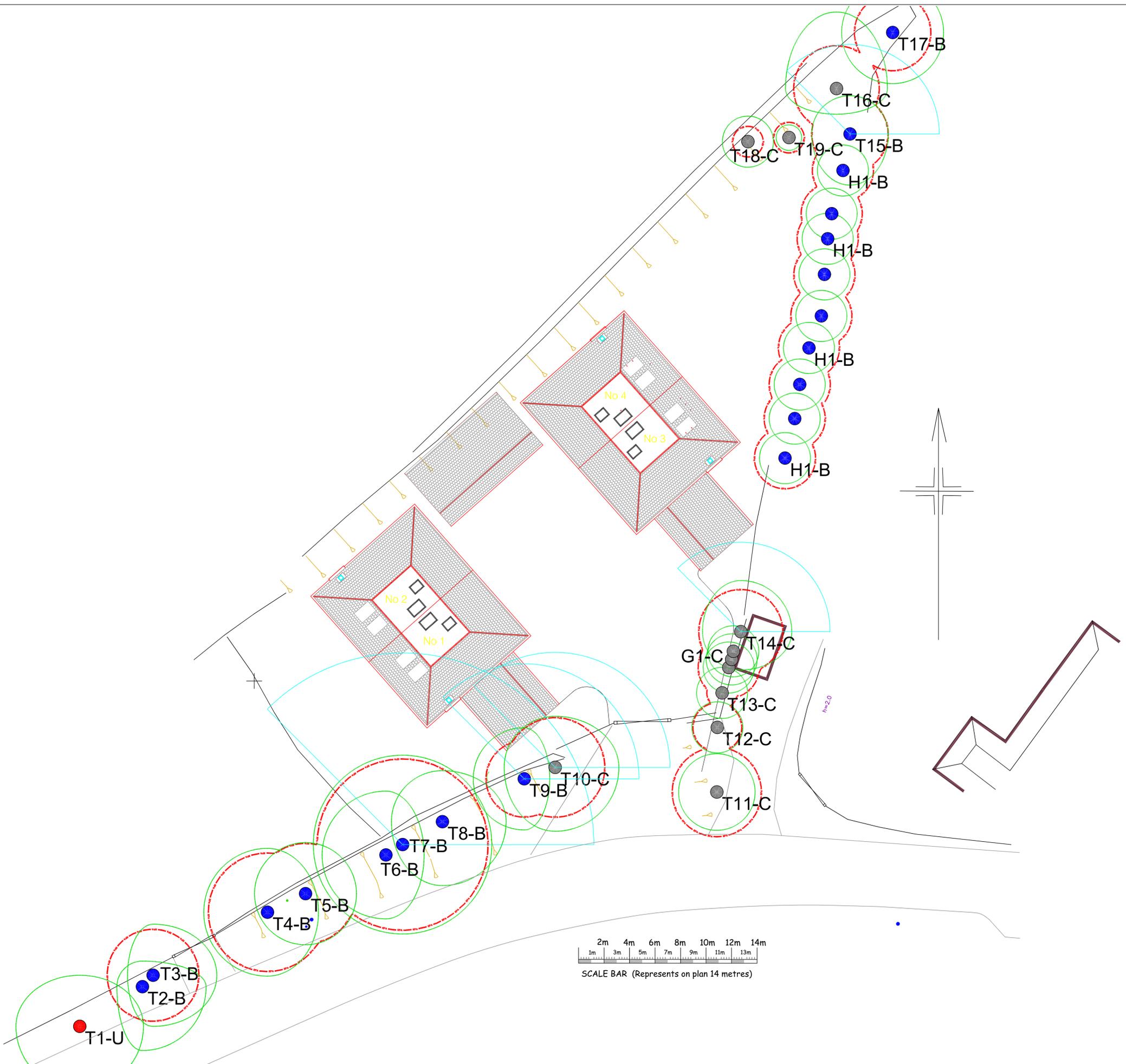
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			N	S	E	W									
T17	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	10	4	4	4	4	250	3	28.3	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth.	No works required.	20+	B
T18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	6	2	2	2	2	100	1.2	4.5	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Self-sown tree.	No works required.	10+	C
T19	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	5	1	1	1	1	100	1.2	4.5	Y	Good	No significant defects visible. Self-sown tree.	No works required.	10+	C

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

TREE SURVEY & CONSTRAINTS PLAN

- T1 Tree Number
- A Category
- B Category
- C Category
- U Category
- Root protection area
- Branch spread
- Shade arc



Title **Tree Survey & Constraints Plan**

Job **The Pinnock**

Scale **1:150 @ A1**

Date **11.09.2019**

Drm **SB**

Dwg No **001**

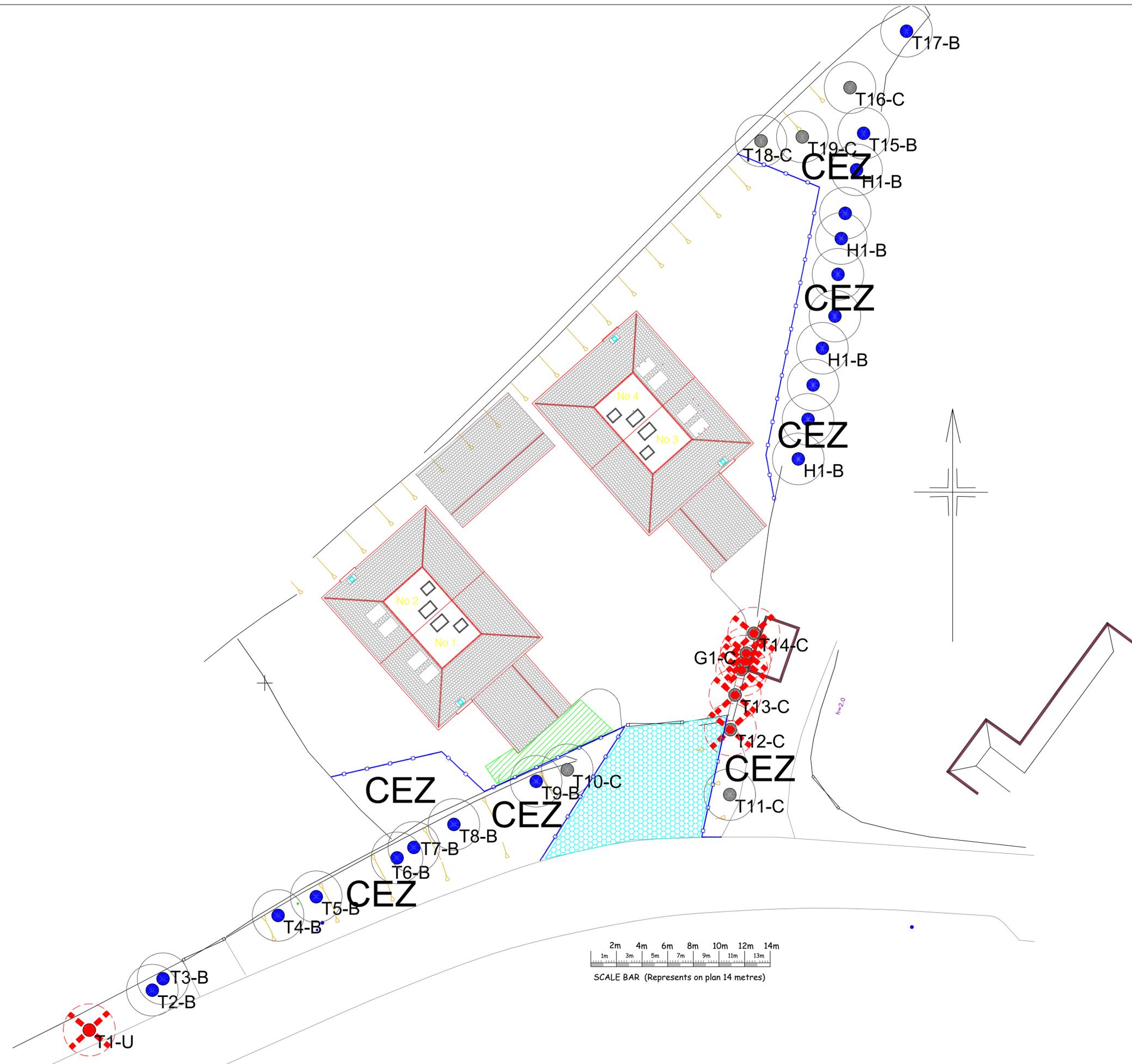

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Tel: 01959 569 280
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Notes:
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All dimensions to be checked on site

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

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



Title **Draft Tree Protection Plan**

Job **Pinnock Yard**

Scale **1:150 @ A1**

Date **11.09.2019**

Drm **SB**

Dwg No **002**


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 Farley Lane
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KEY TO SURVEY

T1, T2 etc. = Individual tree identification numbers (not TPO reference numbers)

G1, H1, W1, A1 etc = Grouped trees, hedges, woodland, avenues or shrub areas.

Age Class:

Y = Young (<1/3 life expectancy)

MA = Middle Aged (1/3 – 2/3 life expectancy)

M = Mature (2/3 – full life expectancy)

V = Veteran (High value amenity tree)

Work Priority: (informed by ***risk rating*** based on observed defect(s), probability of failure, severity of impact and targets)

Urgent = <1 Month (unless stated otherwise)

High = <3 Months

Medium = < 6 Months

Low = < 12 Months

Routine = As part of regular grounds maintenance

Other Comments:

- **NESW** = North, East, South, West
- **Physiological Condition** = based upon the performance of the biological processes of the tree and its overall 'health'. Good = normal vigour, Fair = moderately reduced vigour, Poor = low vigour/decline.
- **Occluded wound** = where a wound has been progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.
- **Non-occluded wound** = where a wound has not closed (or is in the process of being closed) by the formation of new wood and bark.
- **Est.** = estimated measurement.
- **Av.** = average measurement.
- **Basal** = in or around the base of the trunk.
- **Epicormic** = growth arising from adventitious or dormant buds. In the case of European Lime trees this frequently occurs around the base of the tree.
- **Deadwood** = Minor (<25mm), Moderate (25mm-150mm) and Major (>150mm).
- **Self-set** = naturally established i.e. not intentionally planted tree.

Survey Range & Limitations:

1. The survey was carried out in the form of a visual assessment from ground level; a rubber mallet and simple probe were used to assess the extent of any decay found. Defects (including potential severity of impact), targets and potential ('likelihood') of failure have been considered and used to inform the risk rating and thereby the recommendations and priorities along with appropriate timescales.
2. Only the trees potentially affected by the proposal have been inspected as per instructions received. It is recommended that the owners of any adjacent trees likely to affect the site have their trees inspected by a qualified and competent arborist.

3. This survey expressly excludes any liability for indirect or direct structural damage that the trees may cause to property including any structural movement, subsidence and heave. Where necessary, the opinion of a structural engineer should be sought e.g. where trees are in close proximity to built structures. With regards drains, the advice of a drainage engineer should be sought.
4. As this survey is preliminary in nature, should any further investigation be required (e.g. using specialist decay detection equipment) then this will be highlighted in the recommendations.
5. All measurements are estimated and tree locations on the maps are approximate.
6. It should be noted that trees are dynamic, living organisms that are subject to an ever-changing environment and that there is no such thing as a 'safe tree' i.e. "...there can be no absolute guarantee of safety" (Mattheck 'The Body Language of Trees', p. 197) where failure can occur without defect or in excessive weather conditions.
7. The Local Planning Authority (Ashford Council) must be consulted prior to any works being carried out to establish whether any Tree Preservation Orders (TPO's) or Conservation Areas apply to the site. No works should be carried out until any necessary permissions have been obtained. Trees marked as 'TPO' on any maps are for information purposes only and should not be considered authoritative. It is the responsibility of the land owner to ensure compliance with any restrictive Covenants that may apply to the land/trees that may be applicable.
8. Full consideration must be given to current legislation by anyone proposing to carry out works to trees, particularly with regards to the presence of European Protected Species (including bats). Arboricultural ('tree surgery') contractors should be adequately trained, experienced and carry adequate insurance. All works should be carried out to the current edition of British Standard BS3998 'Recommendations for Tree Work'.
9. The information contained in this report should be considered valid for a period of 1 year from date of issue (unless otherwise specified in the survey) assuming that any recommendations are carried out. Additional inspection is recommended following exposure to extreme weather, significant wounding or damage (e.g. incursion into rooting zones, impacts, new fungal fruiting bodies, etc.) or any other event giving cause for concern.