

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement Amended December 2020

CAS/2020/160

For

Architectural Designs

Proposed Development Site The Old Alma, Canterbury Road, Chilham, Kent, CT4 8DX

Boyd Saunders Dip Arb L4- Tech 'Arbor A'

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

- 1.1.1 Cantia Arboricultural Services were instructed to undertake a tree survey and provide arboricultural advice on the site known as The Old Alma, Canterbury Road, Chilham, Kent, CT4 8DX to accompany a planning application.
- 1.1.2 The site visit was carried out on Wednesday 30th April 2020 between the hours of 1100-1230hrs (90 minutes) and weather conditions were noted as clear with visibility conducive of surveying.
- 1.1.3 The content and format of this report remain the property of Cantia Arboricultural Services and are for the exclusive use of the Client as shown on the front cover of this report. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party not directly involved in the subject matter without the written consent of Cantia Arboricultural Services.

1.2 Aim of Report

- 1.2.1 To survey in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations' to plot and assess the quality of the existing trees located on site and within 15m of proposed development operations.
- 1.2.2 To assess the impact of the proposed development upon trees located on site and within the immediate vicinity. To provide advice on trees requiring removal and outline protective measures for trees marked for retention.
- 1.2.3 To provide a work specification as required by retained trees to accommodate the proposed development.
- 1.2.4 To provide recommendations and guidance on how trees and other vegetation may be satisfactorily integrated into the construction and development process.

1.3 Survey Method

- 1.3.1 This is a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations have been made solely from a visual perspective for the purposes of assessment in terms relevant to planning and development. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices have been used in assessing internal conditions.
- 1.3.2 All individual trees within a 15m radius of the development that have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m above ground level have been surveyed. Each tree is surveyed and allocated an identifying number. Then data is collected and individual trees measured with regards to their height, stem size, canopy size and potential to pose a material constraint to development. Subject trees are each allocated one of four grade categories (A, B, C or U) indicating their quality.
- 1.3.3 Where a significant number of trees grow in close proximity to one another they are surveyed as a group. In this instance trees with a stem diameter over 150mm only are recorded. Where appropriate only the largest members of a group are surveyed. Groups are given identification numbers which begin with 'G' (G01, G02 etc). Groups of considerable size will be classed as woodland and given identification numbers which begin with 'W' (W01, W02 etc).
- 1.3.4 Where trees have been formally planted in a group they are classed as a hedge and given an identification number which begins with an 'H' (H01, H02 etc)
- 1.3.5 When available, trees are plotted onto a Topographical Survey. If no such survey is provided then trees are plotted onto maps provided by *UKPlanning Maps*.
- 1.3.6 Where there are access restrictions data has been estimated. This is reflected in the survey schedule with a (#) symbol before measurement.
- 1.3.7 The survey was carried out with the assistance (where required) of the following inspection equipment-

- Binoculars Inspection of upper sections of the tree
- Sounding Mallet Assessment of wood quality, decay extent
- Steel Probe To test resistance of wood and depth of cavities
- Secateurs Removal of basal growth & ivy to allow inspection
- DBH (diameter) Tape Measurement of stem diameter
- Clinometer- To measure height of tree
- Laser measure Measurement of canopy dimensions & tree location

1.4 Scope of Report

- 1.4.1 This is an arboricultural report and no such reliance must be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, soil or ecological issues.
- 1.4.2 Any conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events or other site works) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site and render any previous advice/ findings invalid.
- 1.4.3 Trees, groups and hedges have been graded upon individual merit in the context of their existing surroundings regardless of any proposed development of the site.
- 1.4.4 Trees are living organisms and even apparently healthy trees cannot be considered completely safe due to forces of nature and environmental fluctuations which dictate a natural failure rate of intact and healthy trees.
- 1.4.5 This report is made on behalf of Cantia Arboricultural Services, and no individual is personally liable. By receiving the report and acting on it, the named client, or any third party relying on it, accepts that no individual is personally liable in contract, tort or breach of statutory duty (including negligence).

1.5 Documentation

- 1.5.1 The following documentation has been made available
 - Existing and Proposed Site Plans & Topographical Survey 13686-19.dwg, Elevations 1859.pdf, Elevations 1860.pdf, Ground Floor Plan 1856.pdf, First Floor Block Plans.1857.pdf, Second Floor Block Plan.pdf.

2.0 Site & Tree Discussion

2.1 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The property consists of a former Public House which is currently used as a Hotel/Bed & Breakfast. The site consists of the detached main building with associated outbuildings and hard surfaced parking areas set in a plot of approx. 1,033 square metres (0.25 Acre).
- 2.1.2 The property faces South Eastwards onto Canterbury Road with a steep bank (approx. 3m high) immediately to the rear of the building which leads up into a garden area currently laid to lawn and enclosed by wooden fencing. To the West the property is adjacent to an area of common land containing a small wooded area. To the East and to the North the property is bordered by open fields.



2.2 Proposal

2.2.1 The proposal is to convert the existing building to create 4 x one bedroom flats and construct two building containing a total of 4 x two bedroom flats with associated parking and garden areas.

2.3 Tree Discussion

- 2.3.1 A total of ten individual trees, two hedges and one group of trees have been assessed in detail from ground level by visual means only. The Tree Survey Schedule, at Appendix 2, details the trees in respect of dimension and quality in accordance with the methodology set out in the British Standard 5837:2012. The following categories were recorded
 - Category A- One group of trees have been classed as Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
 - Category C- Seven individual trees and two hedges have been classed as Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.
 - Category U- Three individual trees have been classed as Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.



2.3.2 The majority of trees located within the site boundaries, or within close proximity to the site were unremarkable low quality specimens of limited arboricultural or landscape value. The exception is the small group of woodland located to the South West of the property which makes a significant contribution to the softening of the landscape and the continuity of woodland corridoors.



2.4 Trees Requiring Removal

- 2.4.1 The proposal requires the removal of two Category C trees the loss of which will have a neutral impact upon the arboricultural value of the area.
- 2.4.2 Mitigation for tree losses will be made with a soft landscaping / planting proposal.

2.5 Cultural Implications for Retained Trees

2.5.1 Trees marked for retention will require no additional intervention or pruning due to the proposed development.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment on Retained Trees

3.1 Access

3.1.1 Vehicle and plant access is unencumbered via Canterbury Road and existing hard surfaced areas located around the existing buildings.

3.2 Demolition

3.2.1 No demolition is scheduled to take place within the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention and therefore in this instance no specialised demolition techniques are required.

3.3 Construction

- 3.3.1 Proposed foundations for new constructions do not conflict with the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention and therefore in this instance no specialised foundation design or installation techniques are required.
- 3.3.2 No service run plans have been provided. It is therefore assumed that existing service runs will be utilised and augmented into the future design. Adequate space exists on site

so that fresh service runs can be laid outside of the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention.

3.4 Tree protection

- 3.4.1 Tree protection fencing will be required to be installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan CAS/2020/160. Fit for its purpose fencing must be installed after any required tree works and prior to any construction operations on site.
- 3.4.2 Protective fencing should remain in situ throughout the entire construction process. The site manager should be aware that it is his responsibility to maintain protective measures adequately and these should be casually inspected at regular intervals.
- 3.4.3 If there is a requirement to move or carry out operations inside the area of protective fencing then ground protection should be laid over any exposed ground prior to movement or works commencing. This should be laid in accordance with section P3.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 3.4.4 Where stipulated ground protection should be laid. The gross weight of predicted traffic in the area should be calculated and ground protection laid in accordance with section P3.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 3.4.5 When there is a requirement to carry out work in an area covered with ground protection then only the immediate area of work should have the protection rolled/scraped back. Once the task in hand is completed then ground protection should be instantly re-instated.
- 3.4.6 Adequate room is available for the locating of compounds and material storage within the site boundaries and outside of any measured RPA.

4.0 Conclusions

- 4.1.1 The proposal requires the removal of two Category C trees the loss of which will have a neutral impact upon the arboricultural or wider landscape value of the area.
- 4.1.2 Mitigation for tree losses will be made with a soft landscaping / planting proposal.
- 4.1.3 So long as the precautionary and protective measures outlined within this report are strictly observed and adhered to then the proposed development will have no impact upon trees marked for retention.

Arboricultural Method Statement

1.0 Summary

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to aid the preservation of trees shown to be retained at and adjacent to the site shown on the attached plan CAS/2020/160. Trees can easily be retained and effectively protected during the proposed redevelopment of the site, by clearly setting out the tree protection methods, construction techniques and working practices. This document provides this information; principles that are approved and enforced by the local planning authority.
- 1.2 This document gives site specific instructions on the methods required to protect the existing tree stock agreed to be retained. These methods are set out in a logical sequence of operations
- 1.3 The BS recommendations are made for appropriate barriers to exclude construction from RPA's: The RPA for each tree or group is provided in the tree survey schedule. The protective barriers are sacrosanct and no construction activities shall take place within this zone. This fencing should be erected in position prior to any construction and be maintained in position for the duration of the development process.
- 1.4 The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) will indicate retained trees, trees to be removed, the precise location of protective barriers and ground protection, service routing and specifications, areas designated for structural landscaping to be protected and suitable space for site materials storage and other construction related facilities. This document and the associated TPP will be endorsed by planning conditions, agreement or obligation as appropriate.

2.0 Important Tree Information

- 2.1 As the majority of tree roots are found in the upper metre of soil, development works, including for example even shallow excavation, soil compaction and soil contamination, can be harmful to trees in close proximity. Trees differ in their tolerance of root loss or disturbance, according to their age, species and/or condition. All protection works within this document will be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations'
- 2.2 An assessment of the site's tree stock has been undertaken and those trees to be retained are clearly shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). A calculation has been made of the volume of soil required to ensure the survival of these and this is represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA) indicated by the magenta circles or squares around the retained tree on the plan.
- 2.3 The RPA has been used to inform the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), the area to be protected during development by the use of barriers, ground protection and specialised construction techniques outlined below:-

3.0 Sequenced Methods of Construction and Tree Protection

P1.0 Phase 1- Pre Contract Meeting

P1.1 An onsite meeting will be held, if required with all relevant parties including the developer, appointed arboricultural supervisor and Local Planning Authority (LPA) representative. The purpose of this meeting is to record site features including tree condition, agree tree works (detailed below), location of permanent and temporary access, location of site storage and the location of tree protection barriers.

P2.0 Phase 2- Execute Agreed Tree Works

Tree No	Proposed Works	Comments
T06 & T07	Removal	Removal required to accommodate proposal

P2.1 All tree work is to conform to BS 3998:2010 and to current arboricultural best practice. Tree works are to be undertaken by a professional and specialist arboricultural contractor, who carries the appropriate experience and insurance cover and following formal approval from the LPA

P3.0 Phase 3- Tree Protection Barriers and ground protection

- P3.1 In order to protect the tree stems from significant construction activity, protection barriers will be erected. See Plan for fencing location. Fencing should be of a reasonable standard and suitable for the purpose of preventing machinery entering the protected zones see example given below in appendix 1.
- P3.2 Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered as sacrosanct and are not to be removed or altered in any way without prior approval from the LPA.
- P3.3 Clear notices are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'PROTECTED AREA – NO ACCESS AND NO STORAGE OR WORKING WITHIN THIS AREA'. All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance.
- P3.4 The location of the protection barriers is indicated on the TPP. The barriers will be erected prior to any works on site in the vicinity of retained trees, including the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the site or any adjacent land. The barriers will remain in situ until final completion or a time agreed by the LPA and Contractor.

- P3.5 Where it has been agreed, as shown on the plan, access for construction operations can be located within a tree's RPA a combination of barriers and ground protection should be adopted to form the CEZ.
 - For pedestrian access, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed on a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway or on a compressive- resistant layer such as, e.g. woodchip 100mm min, laid onto a geotextile membrane will be sufficient.
 - For pedestrian operated machinery up to a gross weight of 2t inter linked ground protection boards places on top of a compression- resistant layer, as above, will be required.
 - For machinery greater than 2t and engineered specification will be required.

P4.0 Phase 4 - Ground works

- P4.1 Spoil, including soil and rubble surplus to requirements will be removed from site and not stored within the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention.
- P4.2 Service runs to be located outside any indicated RPA.

P5.0 Phase 5- Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works

- P5.1 A minimum notice period of seven days will be given to the LPA prior to the dismantling of the protection barriers.
- P5.2 All landscaping once the barriers have been removed will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the CEZ and no soil levels be altered after the protection barriers have been removed. All vehicles are strictly prohibited from entering any RPA once barriers are removed.

4.0 General Principles for Tree Protection

- 4.1 A copy of this AMS is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principles within.
- 4.2 No fires are to be lit within the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention at any stage during the construction process.
- 4.3 A designated storage area is to be created away from retained trees. All materials for construction purposes are to be stored in this compound. Care must be taken to avoid the leakage or leaching of noxious materials into the soil.
- 4.4 No materials will be stored or left stacked in positions around the site other than within the storage compound area.

5.0 Communication Details, Monitoring and Compliance

- 5.1 In order to ensure that the principles of tree protection set out in the statement are adhered to, it is important to set out communication details for key individuals and tasks that require monitoring. These details should be retained by all relevant parties and available on site at all times. Relevant parties will be advised of any changes in personnel or contractor during the development process.
- 5.2 Before construction begins written confirmation that the developer/contractor or its agents agree to comply in full with the principles set out within this Method Statement will be lodged with the LPA.

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Fencing

High Traffic Areas



Low Traffic Areas





Ref.	Species	Measurements	Physiological and structural condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem. Contrib.	Category
G01	Hawthorn x1 (Crataegus sp.) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam (mm): 600 Life Stage: Mature			30+ Years	A2
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Medium Bat Habitat: Medium	Additional Comments: none			RPA Area: 117.77 sq m.
H01	Leylandii x1 (Cupressocyparis leylandii X)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 500	historic pruning wounds visible at 7m		20+ Years	C1,2
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Poor Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Area: 14.63 sq m.
H02	Hawthorn x1 (Crataegus sp.)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam (mm): 150 Life Stage: Mature			20+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Area: 19.15 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Physiological and structural condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem. Contrib.	Category
T01	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	Height (m): 11 7 stems, diam(mm): 100, 100, 100, 150, 150, 90, 90, 90 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 6S, 4.5W Life Stage: Mature			20+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: None	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.
T02	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 14# 2 stems, diam(mm): 230, 190, Spread (m): 3N, 5.5E, 7S, 3.5W Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Early Mature	Occludedtwin stem from 0 5m		10+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.
T03	Apple (Malus sp.)	Height (m): 6# Stem Diam (mm): 100 Spread (m): 2#N, 2#E, 4#S, 3#W Life Stage: Early Mature			10+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: None Bat Habitat: None	Additional Comments:			RPA Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Physiological and structural condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem. Contrib.	Category
T04	Apple (Malus sp.)	Height (m): 2.5 Stem Diam (mm): 90 Spread (m): 0.5N, 4E, 2S, 1W Life Stage: Early Mature	Poor form with failed primary leader		10+ Years	U
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Poor Amenity Value: None Bat Habitat: None	Additional Comments: none			RPA none - due to Retention Category of U.
T05	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 13# 2 stems, diam(mm): 300, 180, Spread (m): 5#N, 5#E, 6#S, 4#W Life Stage: Early Mature			20+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
T06	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 12 Stem Diam (mm): 160 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 3 Life Stage: Semi Mature	Ivy cover on main stem to 6m		10+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 1.9m. Area: 11 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Measurements	Physiological and structural condition	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem. Contrib.	Category
T07	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 8 Stem Diam (mm): 130 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 1W Life Stage: Young			10+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.
T08	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 9 Stem Diam (mm): 140 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 2W	Dead tree - ivy covered main stem	Remove tree	Dead	U
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Dead Amenity Value: None Bat Habitat: None	Additional Comments: none			RPA none - due to Retention Category of U.
T09	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam (mm): 200 Spread (m): 5#N, 3#E, 5#S, 2#W Life Stage: Early Mature			10+ Years	C1
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Fair Amenity Value: Low Bat Habitat: Low	Additional Comments: none			RPA Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.
T10	Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)	Stem Diam (mm): 250# Life Stage: Over Mature	Wind blown tree failed at roots laying to NE		<10 years	U
		Other Reference: Distance1: Distance2: Custom Number 3: Physical Condition: Poor Amenity Value: None Bat Habitat: None	Additional Comments: none			RPA none - due to Retention Category of U.



 KEY Existing Tree colour referenced accordance with BS 5837 2012 as sho below T Existing tree to be removed colour in accordence with BS 5837 as shown be Green - Cat A Trees of high quality a value Grey - Cat C Trees of low quality a value Grey - Cat U Trees that are dead showing signs of irreversible decline Red - Cat U Trees that are dead accordance with BS 5837 2012 	in wn
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Root Protection Area as calculated accordance with BS 5837 2012	or
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CLIENT DWG. TITLE Architectural Designs Tree Location Plan	
SILE The Old Alma, Canterbury Road, Chilham, Kent, CT4 8DX.DRAWN BY BJSCHECKED BY BJSSCALE 1:200 • A1DATE April 2020DWG NO. CAS/2020/160	

Please do not scale off this drawing. Tree locations not plotted to a topographical survey so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.





Proposed Development Plan
Amended Dec 2020
KEY
T1 Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below
Green — Cat A Trees of high quality and value
Grey — Cat C Trees of low quality and value
RedCatUTreesthataredeadorshowingsignsofirreversibledecline
Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012
Location of New Buildings
Location of Existing Building
REV. DATE INITIALS DETAILS
CLIENT Architectural Designs SITE The Old Alma Canterbury Road Chilham Kart CTA SDX
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Please do not scale off this drawing. Tree
locations not plotted to a topographical survey so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.



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	Tree Protectior Plan
	Amended
	KEY
	T1ExistingTreecolourreferencedinaccordancewithBS58372012asshownbelow
	Green — Cat A Trees of high quality and value
	Grey — Cat C Trees of low quality and value
	• Red — Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline
	Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012
	Location of Existing Building
	Location of New Buildings
	Approximate line of protective fencing to be erected in accordance with BS5837 and to be maintained throughout entire development process.
	REV. DATE INITIALS DETAILS
	CLIENT DWG. TITLE Architectural Desians Tree Protoction Dian (America)
	SITE The Old Alma, Canterbury Road, Chilham, Kent, CT4 8DX.
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so locations cannot be confirmed, Dwg is to scale as indicated above.

Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Ref.no	Identifies trees, groups and hedges on the accompanying plan.	
Species	Common names are provided to aid wider comprehension.	
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level	
Canopy Spread	Indicates the crown radius from the base of the tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest metre.	
Ground Clearance	Height of crown clearance above adjacent ground in metres.	
DBH (mm)	DBH is the diameter of the stem measured in cm at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or just above root flare for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.	
RPR (cm)	Root Protection Radius (RPR) is area required to be protected measured radially from the trunk centre.	
RPA (m ²)	Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum rooting area in m ² which should remain undisturbed around each tree.	
Age Class	Age of the tree expressed as Y- Young, MA- Middle-Aged, EM- Early Mature, M- Mature or OM- Over-Mature	
General Condition	Overall condition of tree expressed as :Good, Fair, Poor, Dead	
Structural de- fects/Comments	May include general comments about growth characteristics, how it is affected by other trees and any previous sur- gery works. Also specific problems such as dead wood, pests, diseases, broken limbs. Etc	
Estimated Remaining Years	Categorised in year bands of less than 10, 10+, 20+, 40+	
BS Category	B.S. Cat refers to (BS 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/overall group quality and value; 'A' - High; 'B' - Moder- ate; 'C' - Low; 'U' - Remove.	
ub Category Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 is cultural incluservational, historic and commemorative		