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BS5837:2012
Arboricultural Survey
Impact Assessment
&
Arboricultural Method Statement

Site Address:
Land at
Burhill Golf Course
Burwood Road
Hersham
KT12 4BX

Robert Toll
HND Urban Forestry - ND Forestry - MArborA

Ref: RMT931
Site inspection date: 5th December 2023
Date report published: 14th December 2023
Prepared for Burhill Group Limited

Arboricultural Association
Professional Member
PRO2239

Contents

1 Instructions

1.1 I was instructed by Simon Percy of Building & Project Manager for Burhill Group Limited on the 28th November 2023 to undertake a survey of trees that are on or adjacent to a piece of land at Burhill Golf Course, Burwood Road, Hersham, KT12 4BX in accordance with *British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

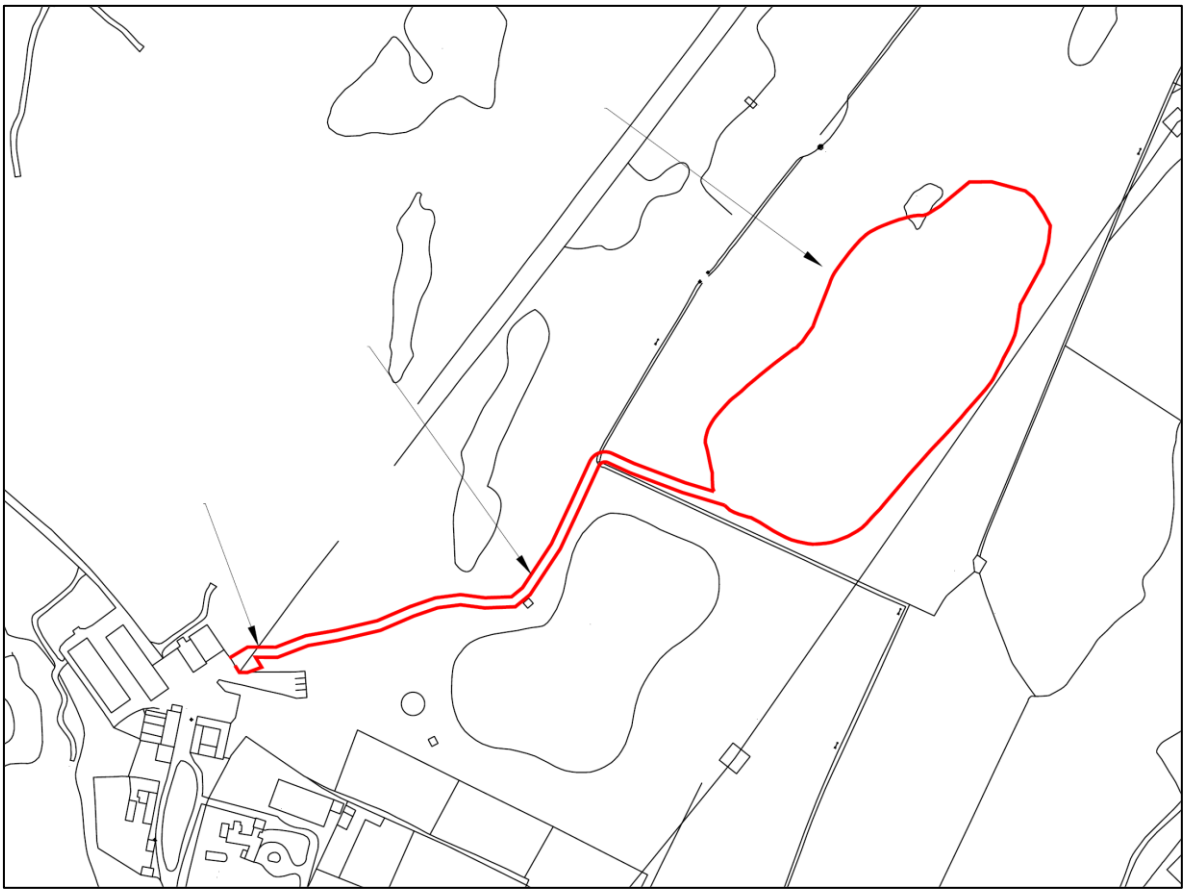
1.2 I am a qualified arboriculturalist as detailed at **Appendix 7** and this report has been produced in support of a planning application to Elmbridge Borough Council for a proposed irrigation lake.

2 Introduction

Site Description

2.1 The main part of the proposal site is located in the western section of the Burhill Golf Course. The main part of the site is generally level however there are higher ground levels predominantly along the eastern edge. The site is formed of areas of grass and scrub with trees infrequently growing. The main areas of a trees are along the southern boundary and a group of what appear to be naturally planted trees, which is indicated by them being planted in lines, growing around an existing pond at the northern end of the site. The access to the site is generally flat and crossed a ditch via bridge at the northern end of the access.

Image 1 – The section of land at Burhill Golf Course, Burwood Road, Hersham, KT12 4BX is outlined by a red line



Limitations

2.2 I carried out the survey from ground level with the aid of a Bosch GLM 120 C Professional Laser Measure to measure distances, a Nikon Forestry Pro height measurer and diameter tape.

2.3 I was supplied with a topographical survey showing the growing locations of many of the surveyed trees that are on or immediately adjacent to the property was provided prior to the survey being carried out.

2.4 I have annotated the trees and groups T1 – T5, G15, G16 and G20 onto the plans to the best of my ability. Where possible I have done this by taking measurements from known site features annotated on the ordnance survey drawing and plotting the trees and groups accordingly. Trees T1 – T4 have been indicatively plotted due to the difficulties in merging the topographical survey and ordnance survey drawings.

2.5 All measurements taken to calculate root protection areas and canopy spreads have been measured wherever possible. Where it has not been possible to access certain areas, dimensions have been estimated.

2.6 This report does not constitute a safety survey of the trees included within it. It is advised that if there are concerns regarding the risk posed by trees to persons and property then a tree condition inspection should be commissioned.

Legal Restrictions

2.7 I have not contacted the local planning authority (LPA) directly to ascertain whether the trees on or adjacent to the site are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) or if they are within a Conservation Order.

2.8 On the 6th December 2023 I carried out a check on the Elmbridge Borough Council online protected tree maps and they indicate that there is no statutory protection on any of the surveyed trees or groups.

2.9 It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Rights of Way Act 2000 to disturb nesting birds or roosting/breeding bats. When carrying out tree work care should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice should be taken to avoid disturbance. If necessary, advice may need to be sought from a qualified Ecologist.

Tree survey

2.10 I visited the site on 5th December 2023 and surveyed a total of seventeen trees and three groups. The surveyed trees and groups have been categorised in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 as shown at **Appendix 1** and the tree survey schedule can be seen at **Appendix 2**.

2.11 At the time of my survey ten trees and one group were considered to be category B and moderate value. The remaining trees and groups are considered to be category C and low value.

Table 1 – Tree categorisations as BS5837:2012

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
-	T1, T3, T4, T7, T8, T10, T12, T13, T14, G16, T18	T2, T5, T6, T9, T11, G15, G17, T19, G20	-

2.12 It was noted that there are other trees that are located on or adjacent to land at Burhill Golf Course, Burwood Road, Hersham, KT12 4BX but they have not been included within this report. This is because it is deemed that they are:

- far enough from the area proposed for development that they will not be affected;
- they will be adequately protected by the tree protection measures afforded to the surveyed trees;
- they are specimens of limited significance;

Measurements

2.13 Wherever possible all diameter measurements have been measured using a diameter tape at a height of 1.5m. Where it has not been possible to access the stems at 1.5m above ground level due to such things as dense Ivy, trees being offsite or the tree being inaccessible, an estimated measurement has been taken. All estimated measurements include the word “estimated” or the abbreviation “est” in the tree survey schedule shown at **Appendix 2**.

2.14 In some instances the diameter measurement has been taken at a height other than 1.5m due to such things as low fork unions. Where this has occurred, I have detailed this in the tree survey schedule shown at **Appendix 2**.

Canopy spreads

2.15 The canopy spreads have been measured from ground level using a laser measure and visual assessment The canopy spreads have annotated on the tree constraints plans and tree protection plans at **Appendices 3 - 12**.

Root protection area (RPA) definition

2.16 The RPA is 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 are treated as a priority.

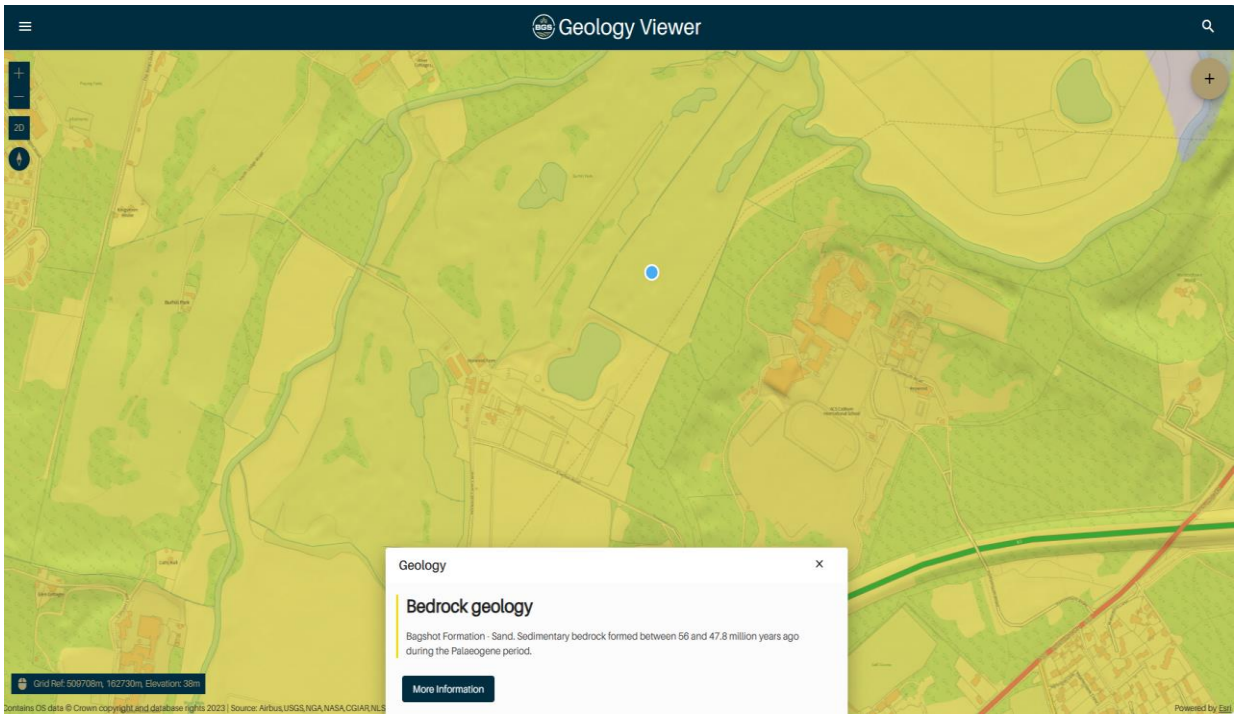
(*British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations – The British Standard Institute 2012).*

3 Soil Assessment

3.1 The soil assessment is necessary to establish whether the soil on the proposal site is shrinkable. Tree roots and those of other vegetation have the potential to extract moisture from shrinkable soils such as clay, making the soil expand and contract as the soil desiccates and re-hydrates. Where new structures are proposed on shrinkable soils and close to trees, foundations will need to be sufficiently deepened or able to withstand to minimise the risk of indirect damage to foundations.

3.2 No soil assessments have been undertaken however a check on the Geology of Britain Viewer gives the soil type as Bagshot Formation - Sand. This means that the underlying soil is potentially non-shrinkable and as such foundations should not need to be deepened because sand is not shrinkable. If further assessments are undertaken that show that there is shrinkable clay, then foundations must be designed in accordance with the guidance within the National House Building Council's Standards Chapter 4.2 Building near trees or similar guidance.

Figure 1 – The Geology of Britain Viewer 1:50,000 scale indicates that the underlying geology at Burhill Golf Course, Burwood Road, Hersham, KT12 4BXis Bagshot Formation - Sand.



4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Arboricultural Impact Assessment overview

4.1 The arboricultural impact assessment assesses the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on trees that are growing or adjacent to the site. Where appropriate mitigation will be recommended to prevent or minimise harm and details mitigation as appropriate. Consideration will be given to the practicality of the design and the viability of tree retention.

Tree removals

4.2 To facilitate development, it will be necessary to remove one category B tree T18 and one category C tree T19 Additionally it will be necessary to partially remove two category C groups G17 and G20. These removals are necessary to facilitate creation of the reservoir and the surrounding bund.

4.3 Tree T18 is a good specimen which has been categorised as a category B, however its overall landscape value and public amenity is limited by the surrounding trees and raised ground levels. Tree T18 is a non-native Turkey Oak and it is considered that it is less valuable from an ecological value. Turkey Oaks are quicker growing than native Common and Sessile Oak so they can come to dominate areas. This species is also host to Gall Wasp Andricus quercuscalicis, whose larvae damage the acorns of native Common and Sessile Oak. Its removal and replacement with native Oak would have ecological and arboricultural benefits.

4.4 Tree T19 is a small and unremarkable Comon Oak which currently has limited landscape or public amenity. Its removal can be easily mitigated with replacement planting of the same species.

4.5 Group G17 is an area of scrub and young tree growth. The trees within the group are small and unremarkable. An area of circa 254m² will require removal as part of the development. The partial removal of this group can easily be offset by replacement planting.

4.6 Group G20 is an area of naturally regenerating trees which surround an existing pond. Due to the spacing of the trees they have grown very upright and etiolated. As a group there is no understorey planting and the trees are specimens are of limited quality. An area of circa 996m² will require removal to facilitate development. Replacement planting to form a more species diverse group, with increased understorey would be more beneficial from arboricultural, landscape and ecological perspectives.

Access facilitation pruning

4.7 To maintain adequate clearances for construction access, it will be necessary to undertake tip reduction to the southern crown of tree T1 and crown lift trees T3, T4 and T7 to provide 6m clearance above ground level, as set out at **Appendix 2**. These works are considered to be acceptable and will not pose a risk to the health these trees.

Tree protection fencing

4.8 Tree protection fencing will be required throughout the construction process to restrict construction access within the RPAs of trees and groups T1, T3 – G17 and G20. The areas to be protected by the tree protection fencing can be seen as blue lines on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan at **Appendices 8 - 12**.

4.9 Tree protection fencing will consist of 1.8m high wire mesh panels placed in rubber blocks. The panels will be securely bolted together to prevent movement and a backstay must be attached to each panel to prevent movement and resist impacts. Un-braced weld mesh panels on unsecured rubber or concrete feet will not be used as these are not resistant to impact and are too easily removed by site operatives.

4.10 A notice will be attached to the fencing which says 'Tree Protection Area. Keep Out!'

4.11 Tree T2 is considered to be reasonable distant from the proposed access route to not require temporary protective barriers to be erected.

Ground protection

4.12 It has been stated above, the RPA is a sacrosanct area of ground where encroachment by construction activities should be avoided wherever possible. In the case of trees T1, T3, T4, T6 and T7 there will be a requirement for construction access within their RPAs throughout development. Where it is considered that the construction working space or temporary access is justified within their RPAs, this will be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier and suitable ground protection will be installed. Areas to be protected with ground have been shown as orange hatching at **Appendices 8 - 12**.

4.13 In all cases the objective should be to avoid compaction of the soil, which can arise from the single passage of a heavy vehicle or continual pedestrian movement over the same area, especially in wet conditions. Compaction of the soil can impair root development and function leading to a decline in the physiological and structural condition of the tree.

Areas for site compounds, storage and mixing

4.14 Site compounds will be located away from trees wherever possible and ideally 2m from any protective barriers.

4.15 On this occasion it is proposed to utilise the area to the east of group G20 for the site compound and storage as shown at **Appendix 12**.

Services

4.16 The proposed layout of incoming services is not yet established but they should be installed outside root protection areas. If it is necessary for a trench to be dug through an RPA a specific method statement will be required which will need to specify that the trench will be hand dug and that care will be taken to preserve all roots encountered which are larger than 25 mm diameter.

Conclusions

4.17 I visited the section of land at Burhill Gold Course, Burwood Road, Hersham, KT12 on 5th December 2023 and surveyed a total of seventeen trees and three groups in accordance with BS5837: 2012.

4.18 At the time of my survey ten trees and one group were considered to be category B and moderate value. The remaining trees and groups are considered to be category C and low value.

4.19 All trees were categorised in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 as shown at **Appendix 1**.

4.20 The development will require the complete removal of one category B tree and one category C tree to facilitate development.

4.21 Partial removal of two category C groups will be required to facilitate development.

4.22 Suitable replacement planting has been proposed as part of a landscaping plan.

4.23 Minor pruning works will be required to four category B trees to provide adequate clearances for construction access.

4.24 The trees to be retained will be protected during development and methods for ensuring their protection have been described.

5 Arboricultural Method Statement

Access facilitation works

5.1 The agreed pruning works and tree removals will be carried out as preliminary works as detailed at **Appendix 2**. These works will be carried out by suitably qualified arborists to the standards set out in BS3998: 2010 Tree works – recommendations. Heavy machinery must not be used on unprotected ground.

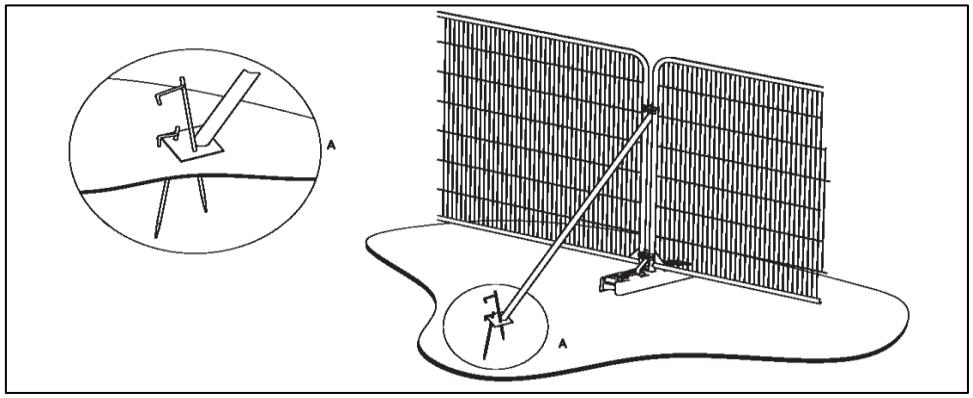
Pre-commencement meeting

5.2 Prior to the commencement of development all tree protection will be erected and a site meeting will be held between the appointed building contractors, the appointed arboriculturalist and local authority Tree Officer as it is stipulated at **Appendix 5.** This meeting is necessary to agree that the position of the tree protection is correct.

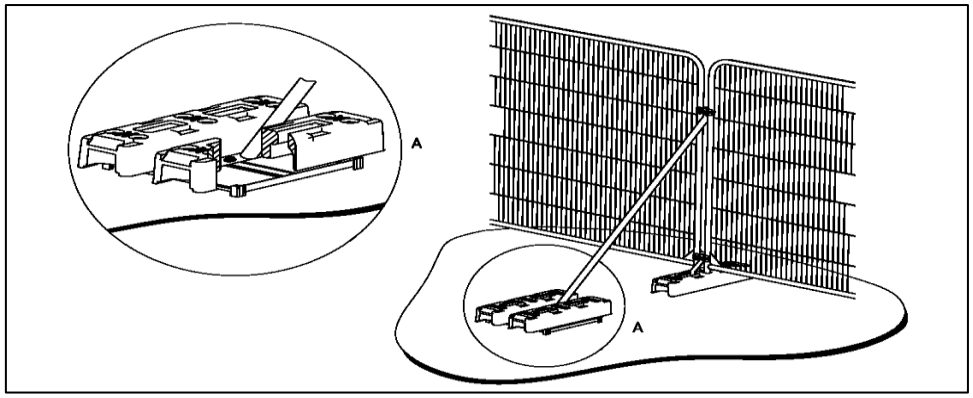
Protective barriers/fencing

5.3 All tree protection barriers will be erected in the positions shown in **Appendices 8 – 12** and in accordance with the specifications detailed in Figures 2 and 3.

Figures 2 and 3 – Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Image taken from British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

Warning signs

5.4 All weather notices will be attached to the tree protection fencing.

Figures 4 – Examples of tree protection warning sign.

5.5 All ground protection will be laid as follows:

Specification of temporary ground protection within RPAs

5.6 A permeable geotextile such as Terram will be laid and onto this will be placed treated timber (100 mm x 80 mm) at spacings of no more than 1m. The area between the timber bearers will be filled with a compressible material such as woodchips and will then be covered by 20 mm thick marine ply which will be screwed down onto the timber (Figures 5 and 6). The plywood may need to be coated with a non-slip paint.

Figure 5 – Specification for ply board ground protection

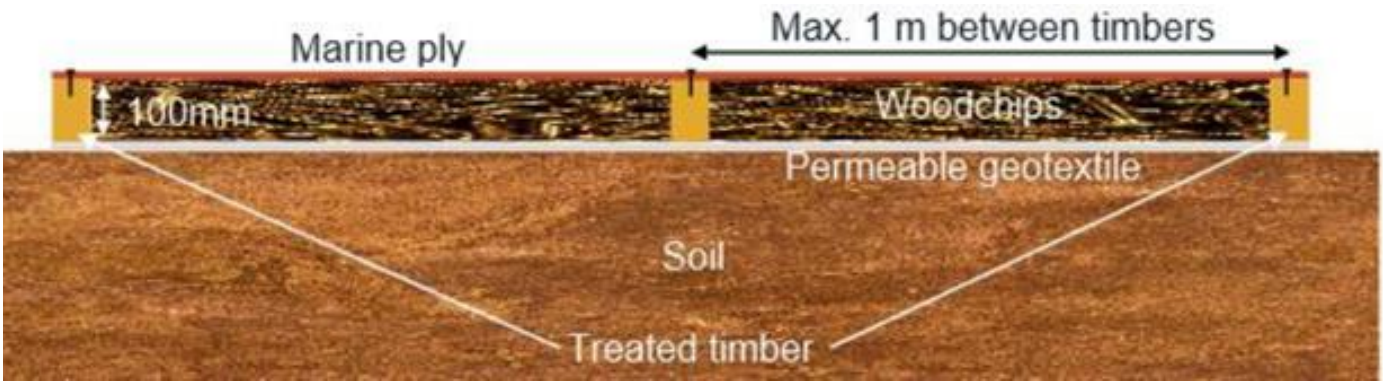


Figure 6 – Plywood sheeting used as ground protection.

5.7 Single thickness of scaffold boards placed on top of driven scaffold frame to form a suspended walkway (Figure 7)

Figure 7 – Specification for scaffold ground protection.

5.8 Development can commence in accordance with the planning consent.

5.9 Following completion of all development the tree protection can be dismantled and landscaping works, including tree planting, can commence.

Appendix 1 – British Standard 5837:2012 tree categorisation chart

TREES UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION				
CATEGORY AND DEFINITIONS	CRITERIA			IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5 of BS5837:2012***			RED . RGB 127.000.000
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
CATEGORY AND DEFINITIONS	CRITERIA - SUBCATEGORIES			IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue).	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN . RGB 000.255.000
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE . RGB 000.000.255
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY . RGB 091.091.091

Appendix 2 - Tree survey schedule

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T1	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	14m	588mm	NE7.5m SE8m SW7m NW7m	2m	Mature	Good	Good	**Works required for development:** Tip reduce southern-eastern radial canopy spread by 2m to leave a final radial spread of 6m.	20+	B	7.1m	156.4m²
T2	Common Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	7m	216mm	NE3m SE3m SW3m NW2.5m	2m	Young	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree.	10+	C	2.6m	21.1m²
T3	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	400mm est 416mm 302mm	N4m E4m S8m W7.5m	3m	Mature	Good	Fair	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm. Three-stemmed from 0.5m with tight compression forks and minor included bark. **Works required for development:** Crown lift over access to provide 6m clearance above ground level.	20+	B	7.8m	191.9m²
T4	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	16m	800mm @500mm	N8m E5m S8m W8m NW3m	2m	Mature	Good	Fair	Low main union at 1m. **Works required for development:** Crown lift over access to provide 6m clearance above ground level.	20+	B	9.6m	289.5m²
T5	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	11m	292mm	N4m E5m S4m W3.5m	1.5m	Semi mature	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree.	10+	C	3.5m	38.6m²

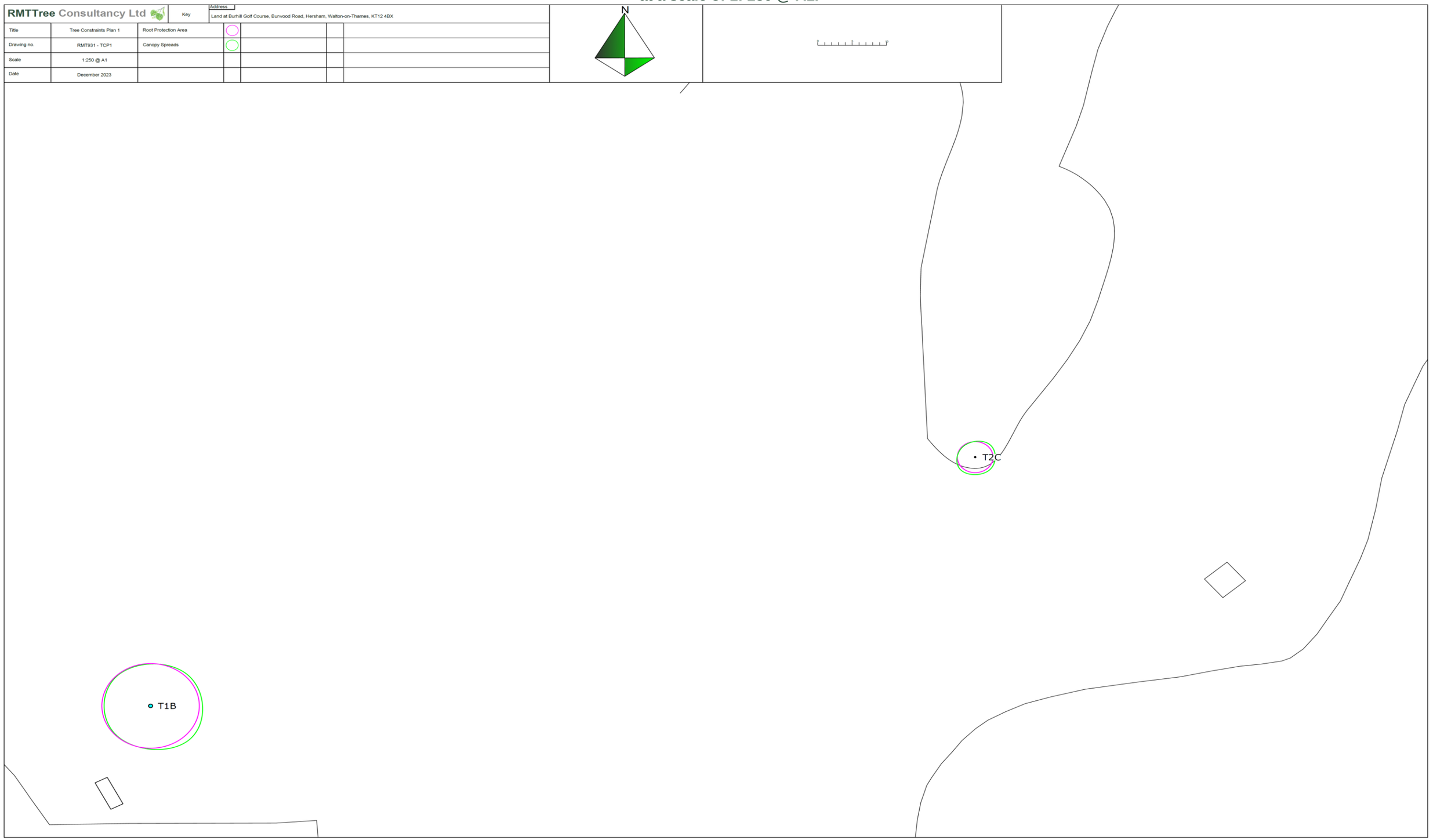
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T6	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	10m	594mm	N4m E4m S6m W4m	2m	Mature	Good	Fair	50mm dia woodpecker hole on northern side of main stem at 5m indicates potential cavity.	10+	C	7.1m	159.6m²
T7	Turkey Oak *(Quercus cerris)*	16m	400mm 327mm	N7m E6m S6m W6m	4m	Early mature	Good	Fair	Twin-stemmed from 0.5m. **Works required for development:** Crown lift over access to provide 6m clearance above ground level.	20+	B	6.2m	120.8m²
T8	Turkey Oak *(Quercus cerris)*	14m	450mm est	N3.5m E6m S5m W6m	4m	Early mature	Good	Good		20+	B	5.4m	91.6m²
T9	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	12m	408mm	NE5m SE3m SW5.5m NW6m	1.5m	Early mature	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree.	10+	C	4.9m	75.3m²
T10	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	15m	375mm 600mm est	NE9m SE8m SW7m NW5m	1.5m	Mature	Good	Good	Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	20+	B	8.5m	226.5m²
T11	Turkey Oak *(Quercus cerris)*	10m	172mm 252mm	NE3.5m SE4m SW4m NW4m	1.5m	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Twin stemmed from base.	10+	C	3.7m	42.1m²
T12	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	11m	600mm @500mm est	NE6m SE3m SW7m NW7m	1.5m	Mature	Good	Fair	Low main union at 1m. Medium sized deadwood 25mm to 100mm.	20+	B	7.2m	162.9m²

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
T13	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	11m	341mm	NE4m SE4m SW4m NW3m	1m	Mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant form with adjacent tree.	20+	B	4.1m	52.6m²
T14	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	12m	450mm est	NE6m SE3m SW6m NW6m	2m	Early mature	Good	Fair	Co-dominant form with adjacent tree.	20+	B	5.4m	91.6m²
T15	Goat Willow *(Salix caprea)*	10m	225mm 225mm 225mm 225mm 150mm est	NE5m SE3m SW4m NW2m	1m	Semi mature	Good	Fair	Multi-stemmed coppice.	10+	C	4.5m	63.6m²
G16	Group of Common Oak (Quercus robur)	11m	Max 450mm est	NE5m SE5m SW5m NW5m	5m	Early mature	Good	Fair	Vegetation impedes survey.	20+	B	5.4m	91.6m²
G17	Group of Common Oak Goat Willow	8m	Max 100mm est	-	-	Young	Good	Good	Young trees and scrub of low quality. **Works required for development:** Remove north-western section of group amounting to an area of circa 254m².	10+	C	1.2m	4.5m²
T18	Turkey Oak *(Quercus cerris)*	15m	454mm	NE6m SE6m SW6m NW6m	1m	Early mature	Good	Good	**Works required for development:** Remove tree.	20+	B	5.4m	93.2m²
T19	Common Oak *(Quercus robur)*	8m	344mm	NE4m SE4m SW4m NW4m	1m	Semi mature	Good	Good	Unremarkable tree. **Works required for development:** Remove tree.	10+	C	4.1m	53.5m²

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk dia. at 1.5m	Canopy Spread	Crown Height (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments/ Recommendations	Useful Life Expect	BS5837 grade	Root Protection Area	
												Radius	RPA Area
G20	Group of Crack willow Common alder Silver Birch Common Ash	20m	Max 500mm est	-	-	Early mature	Good	Good	Natural regeneration. Unremarkable group. Etiolated specimens. **Works required for development:** Remove southern half of group amounting to an area of circa 996m².	10+	C	6.0m	113.1m²

Appendix 3 – Tree Constraints Plan 1 – RMT931 – TCP1

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



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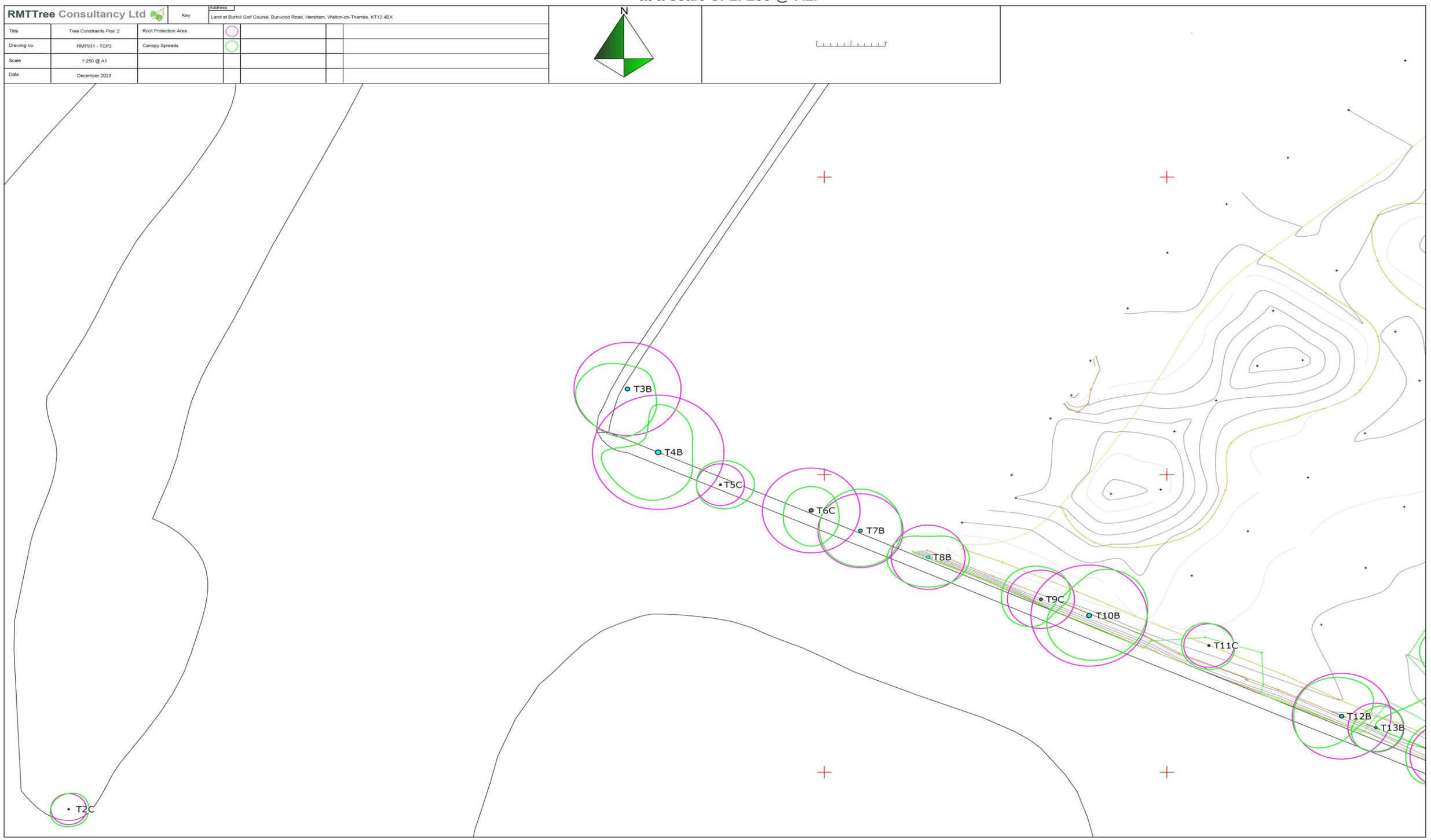
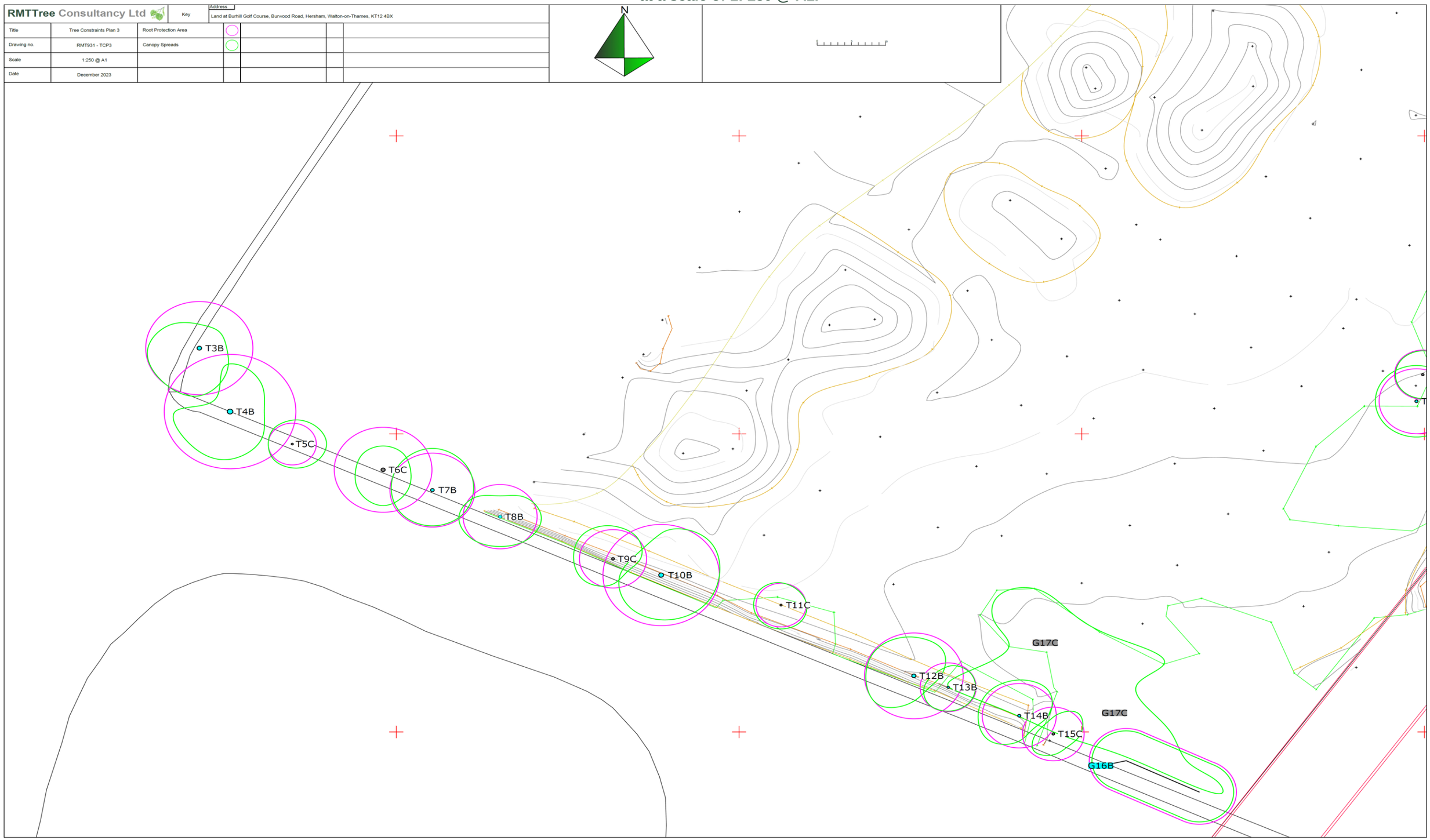
Appendix 4 – Tree Constraints Plan 2 – RMT931 – TCP2

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



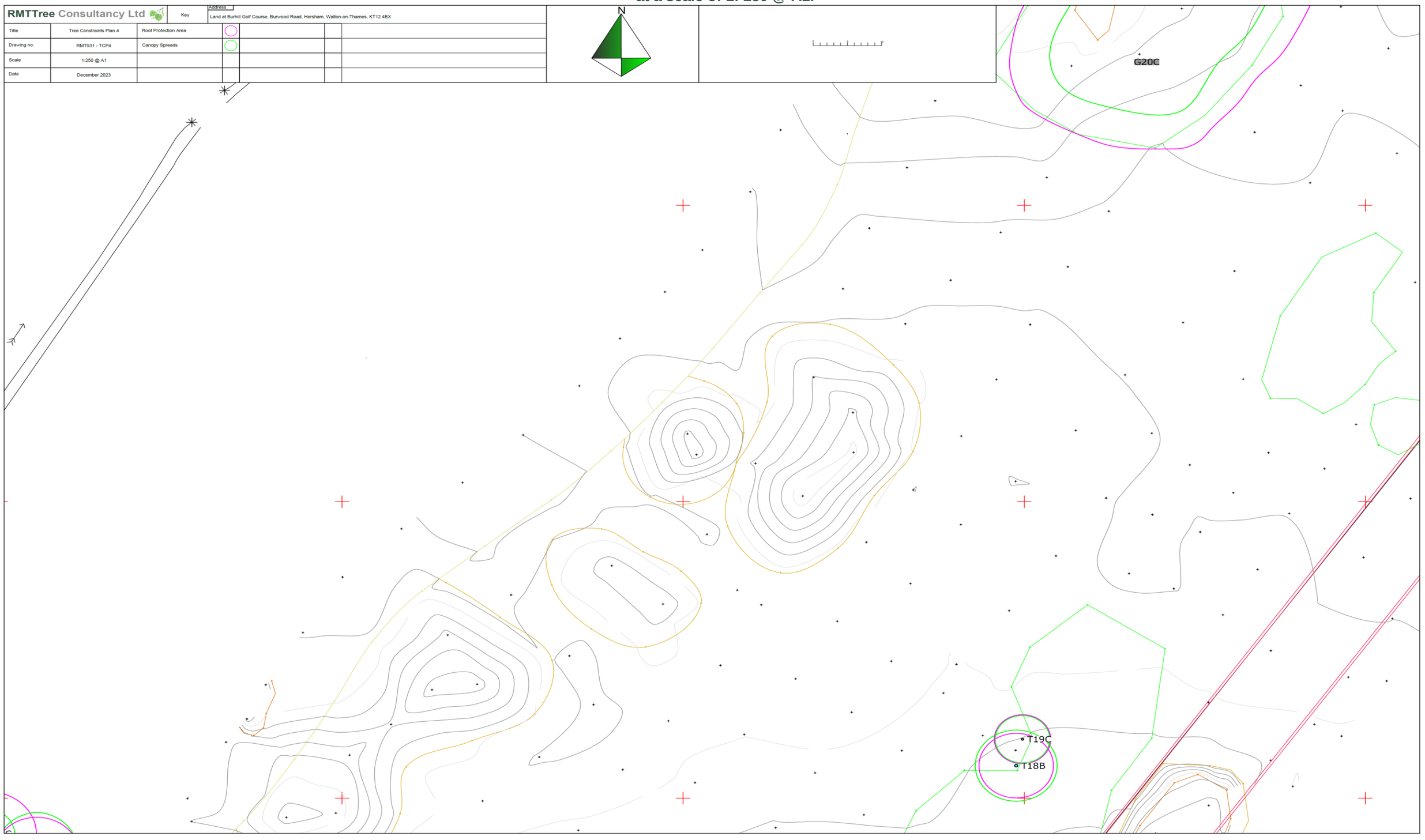
Appendix 5 – Tree Constraints Plan 3 – RMT931 – TCP3

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



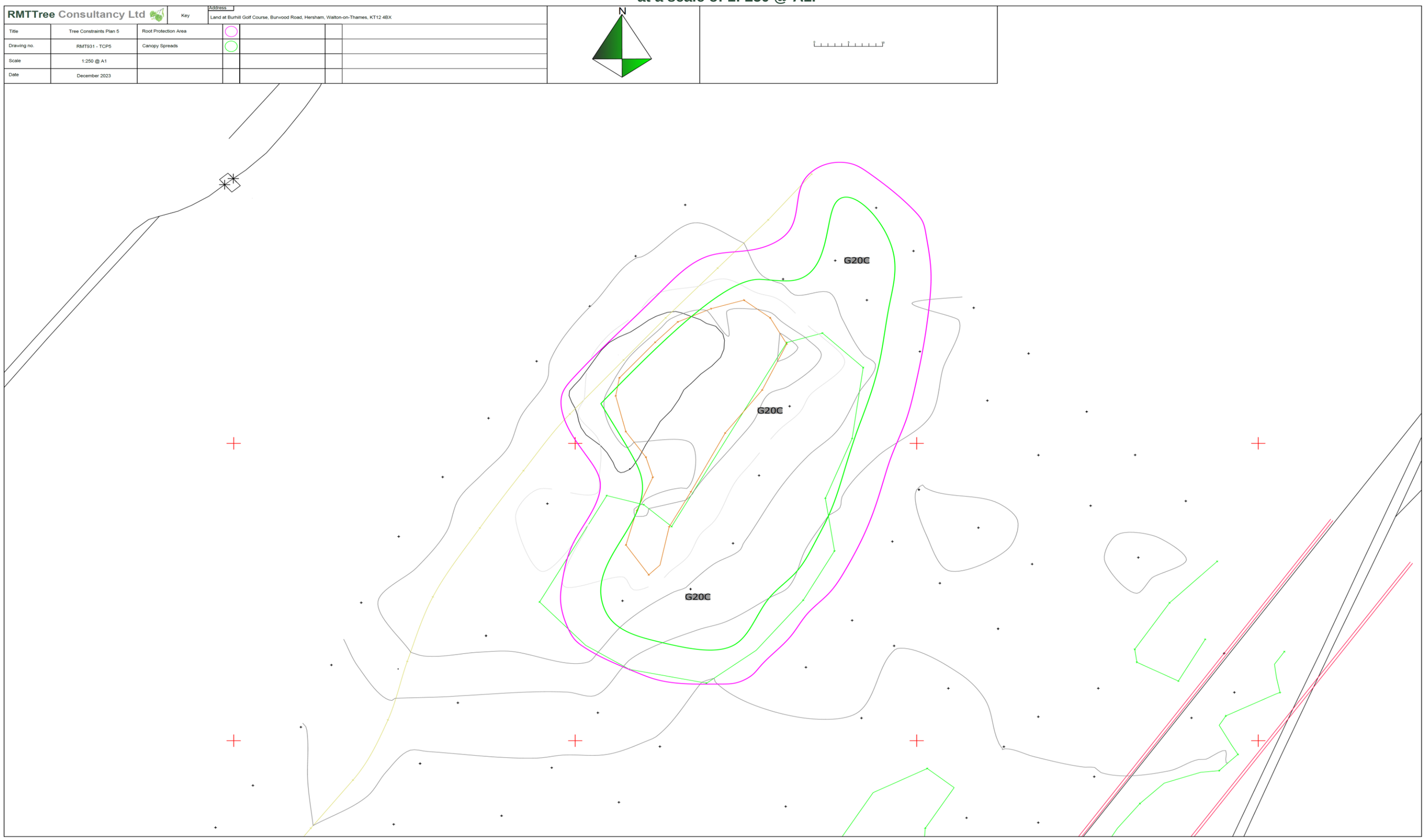
Appendix 6 – Tree Constraints Plan 4 – RMT931 – TCP4

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



Appendix 7 – Tree Constraints Plan 5 – RMT931 – TCP3

Tree constraints plan (TCP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



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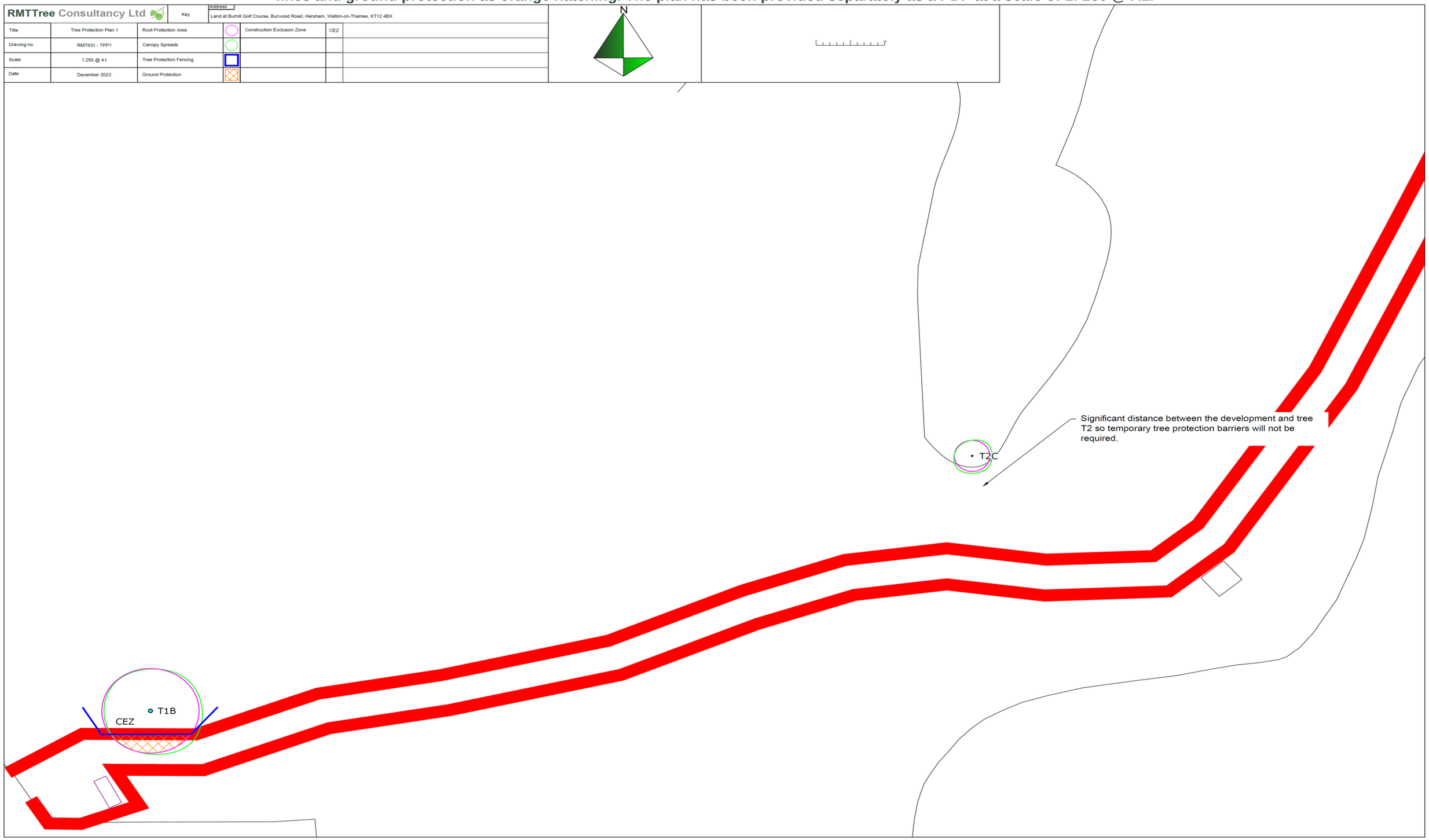
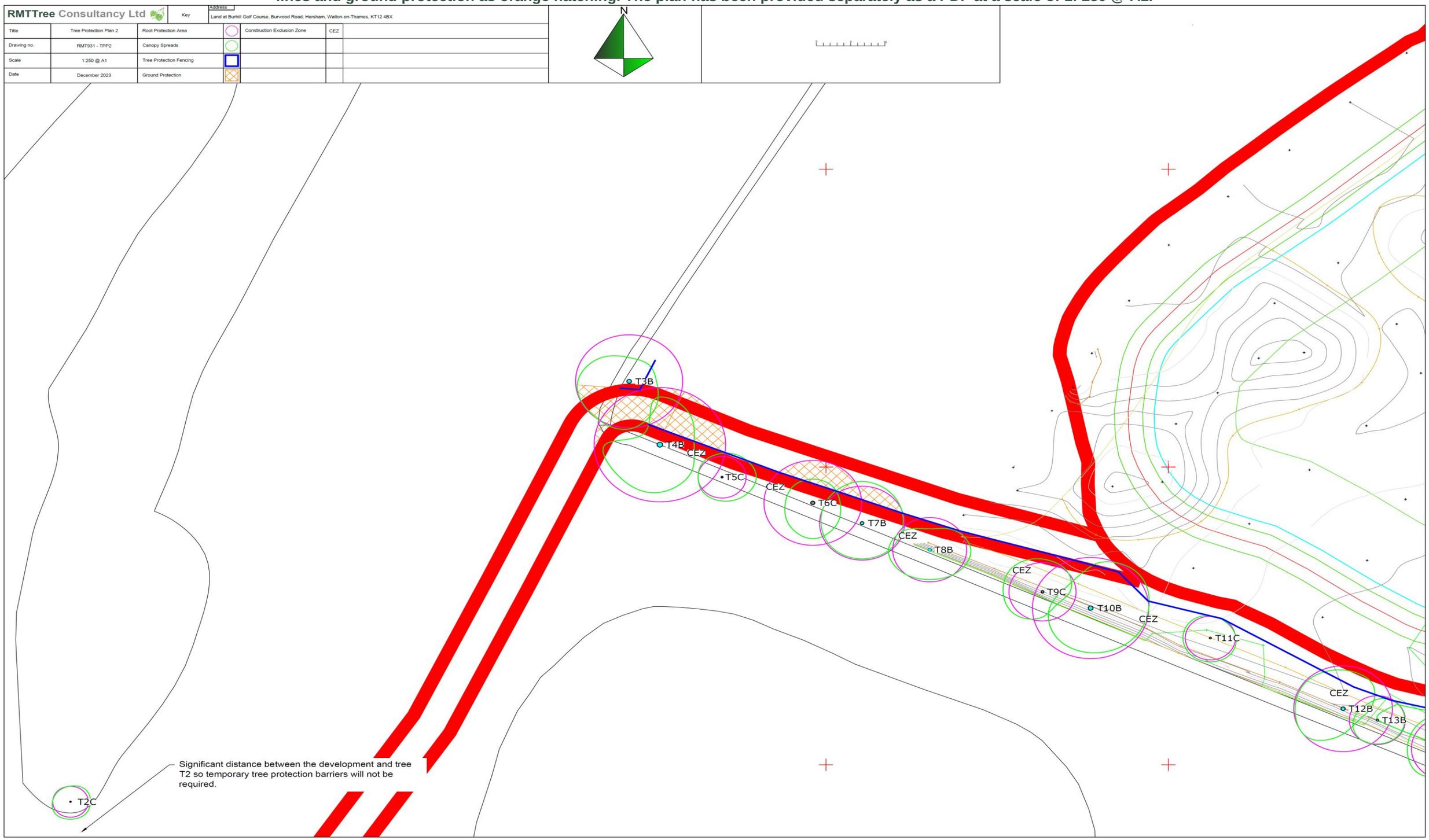
Appendix 8 – Tree Protection Plan 1 – RMT931 – TPP1

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines and ground protection as orange hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



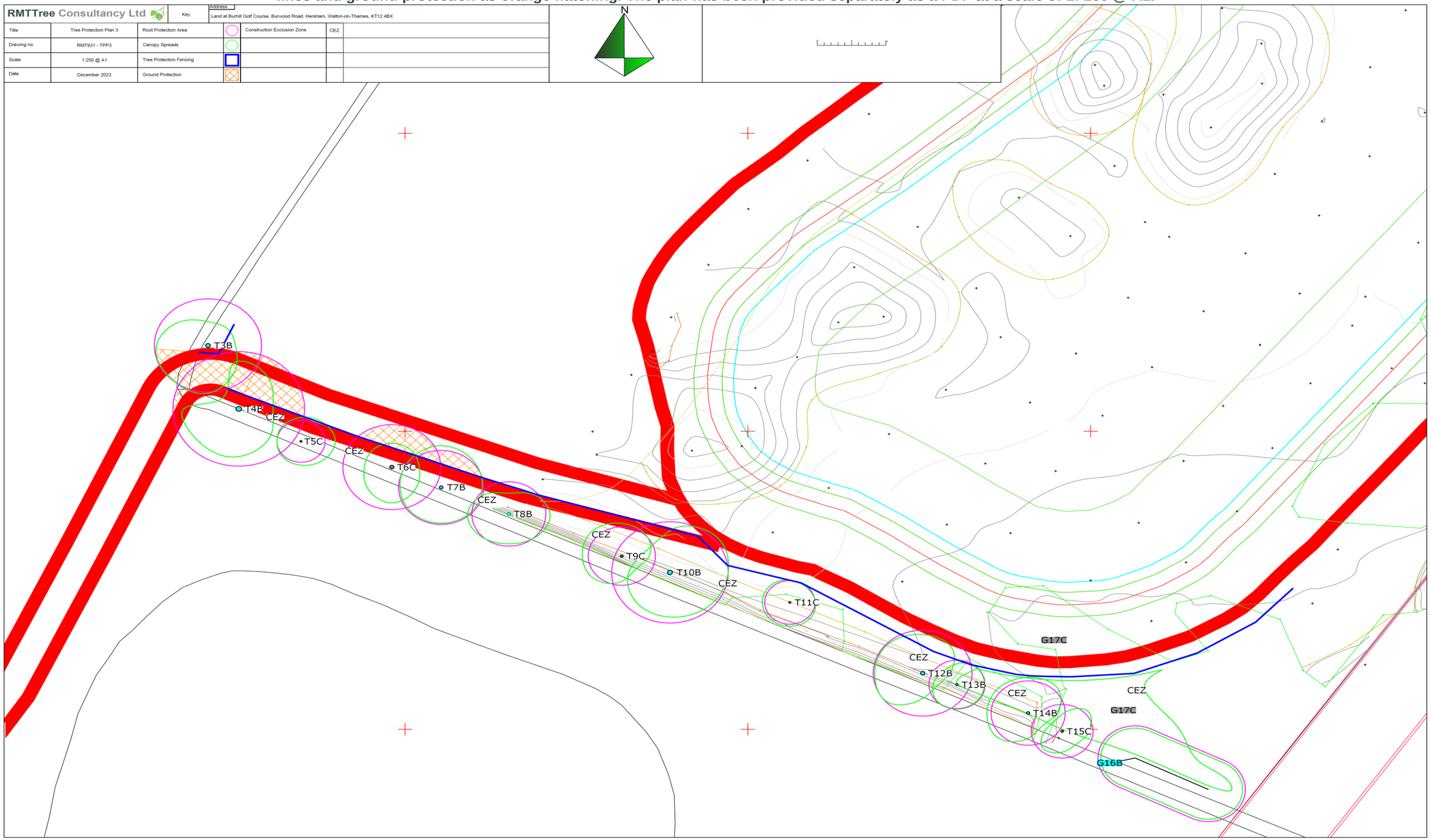
Appendix 9 – Tree Protection Plan 2 – RMT931 – TPP2

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines and ground protection as orange hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



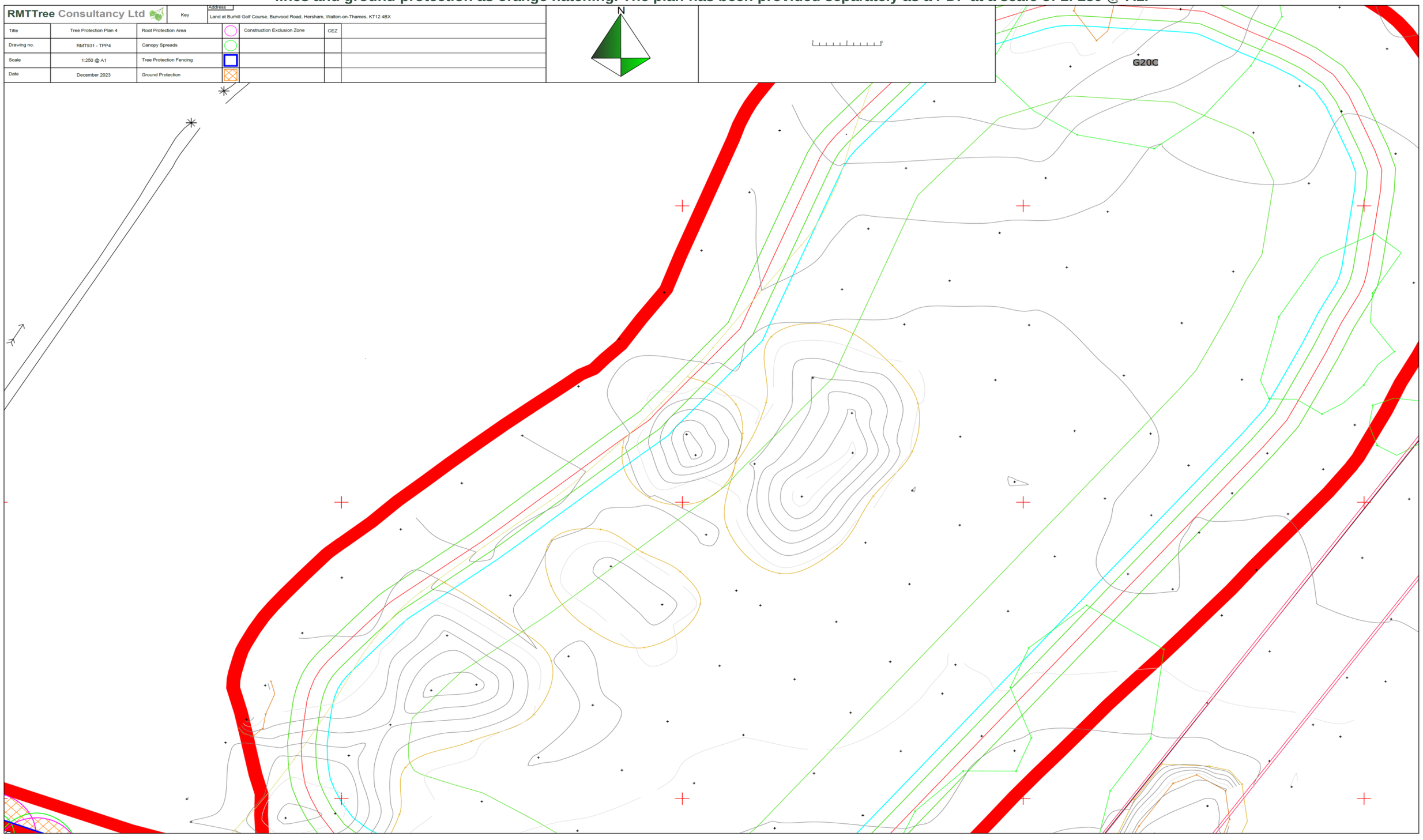
Appendix 10 – Tree Protection Plan 3 – RMT931 – TPP3

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines and ground protection as orange hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



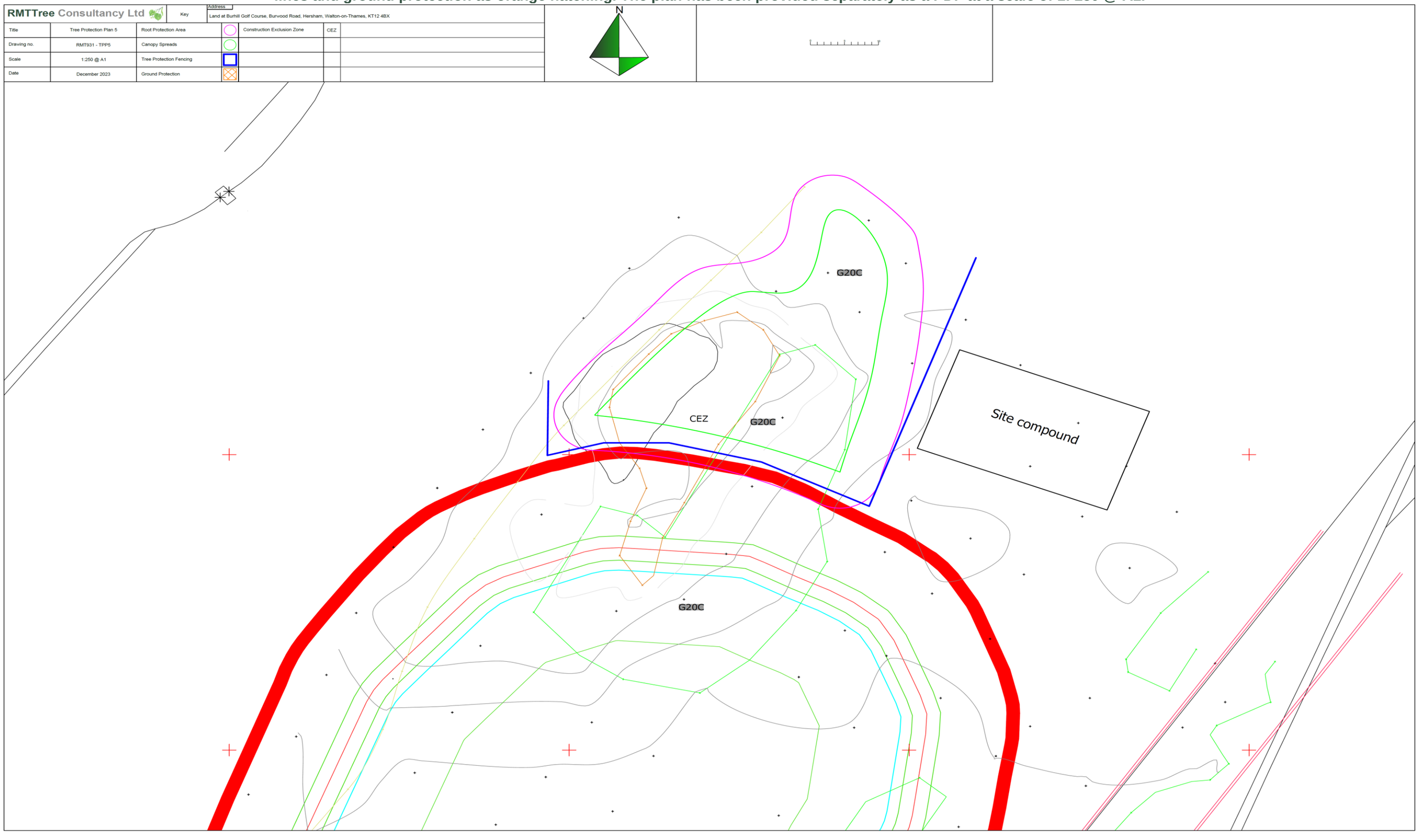
Appendix 11 – Tree Protection Plan 4 – RMT931 – TPP4

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines and ground protection as orange hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



Appendix 12 – Tree Protection Plan 5 – RMT931 – TPP5

Tree protection plan (TPP) showing retained trees, tree numbers, root protection areas (magenta circles/polygons) and canopy spreads (green lines). The location of protective fencing is shown as blue lines and ground protection as orange hatching. The plan has been provided separately as a PDF at a scale of 1: 250 @ A1.



Appendix 5 – Arboricultural site supervision schedule

Activity	Supervision Required
Pre-commencement meeting between the local authority arboricultural officer, the appointed arboriculturalist and the appointed building contractor.	✓
At any time that there are conflict issues with the agreed tree protection.	✓

Following every visit the appointed arboriculturalist will fill out the site monitoring form which is shown at **Appendix 6** and this will be forwarded to the LPA.

Appendix 6 – Site monitoring form

RMTTree Consultancy Ltd			
Site monitoring form			
Date of visit		**Site**	
Consultant in attendance			
Observations/status of tree protection/comments:			
Recommendations (if necessary):			
Date of next visit		**Signature**	

Appendix 7 – Qualifications and experience

Robert Toll has been working with trees since 2004 when he completed his studies.

In 2000 he began his studies at Riseholme College, Lincoln where achieved a pass with merit in Forestry at National Diploma level. In 2002 he attended Moulton College in Northampton where he gained a Level Five Higher National Diploma in Urban Forestry with merit.

In 2004 Robert began work as a temporary tree inspector at Northampton Borough Council, undertaking inspections of trees in response to enquiries from the public. After 4 months Robert took up a permanent tree inspector role at Coventry City Council which predominantly involved undertaking safety inspections of trees on school sites.

In 2006 Robert moved to Warwick District Council to take up a temporary post of Tree Protection Officer which involved reviewing old area tree preservation orders and identifying those trees which were considered worthy of protection under new specific orders. He also streamlined the council procedure for making new tree preservations orders, cutting the time from making to serving from up to 2 weeks to within 2 hours.

In 2008 Robert moved to Hart District Council, Hampshire to take up the role of Tree Officer within the planning department. This role included determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals, liaising with the public and providing arboricultural advice to other departments within the Council.

Between 2014 and 2016 Robert took up the role of Tree Officer at Elmbridge Borough Council, Surrey, once again carrying out tasks such as determining works trees applications, commenting on planning proposals and liaising with the public. While at Elmbridge Borough Council he passed the Arboricultural Association's Professional Tree Inspection course.

Robert is a professional member of the Arboricultural Association.