

Land North of Moat Road
Headcorn

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

September 2023
11247_AIA.001 Rev A

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Executive Summary

- i) **Introduction.** Aspect Arboriculture are commissioned by Catesby Estates to undertake an Arboricultural Survey and produce a subsequent Arboricultural Impact Assessment in respect of the proposed introduction of residential development to allocated land north of Moat Road, Headcorn.
- ii) **Proposals.** The proposals comprise an outline application (with all matters reserved except access) for the development of up to 120no. dwellings (Use Class C3) including demolition of existing buildings, means of access into the site from Moat Road (not internal roads), associated highway works, provision of public open space, emergency / pedestrian access to Millbank and associated infrastructure including surface water drainage (with related off site s278 highway works to Moat Road).
- iii) **Surveys.** The Site was surveyed in August 2022 following the guidance contained within BS5837:2012.
- iv) **Statutory Designations.** Background checks reveal that the Site is not located within a Conservation Area, but that a number of the trees within the application area are afforded protection within a Tree Preservation Order.
- v) **Arboricultural Impact.** The arboricultural impact of the proposed development comprises only the removal of low quality elements of the tree stock, majoring on scrub and low quality self set trees. The application is accompanied by a landscape strategy plan, which outlines the approach to tree planting within the completed development.
- vi) A preliminary tree protection drawing is provided to demonstrate the deliverability of safeguarding measures for retained trees and to highlight which trees are recommended for removal.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background & Proposals

1.1.1 Aspect Arboriculture are instructed by Catesby Estates to undertake an Arboricultural Survey and produce a subsequent Arboricultural Impact Assessment in respect of the proposed introduction of residential development to allocated land north of Moat Road, Headcorn.

1.1.2 The proposals comprise an outline application (with all matters reserved except access) for the development of up to 120no. dwellings (Use Class C3) including demolition of existing buildings, means of access into the site from Moat Road (not internal roads), associated highway works, provision of public open space, emergency / pedestrian access to Millbank and associated infrastructure including surface water drainage (with related off site s278 highway works to Moat Road).

1.2 Site Overview

1.2.1 The application area falls entirely within the administrative control of Maidstone Borough Council (MBC) and predominantly comprises two agricultural fields (under pastoral usage), alongside a neglected area interjecting into the southeast corner, containing rough grassland and dilapidated farm buildings. The southern boundary of the site is defined by Moat Road, from which the existing vehicular access is provided, whilst residential development abuts the eastern, northern and part of the western boundaries.

1.2.2 Typical for the site's existing usage, trees occur principally on the boundaries and separating the two fields, where they are incidental to land under agricultural use, but are nevertheless important in terms of the site's visual amenity.

1.3 Existing Tree Stock

1.3.1 The dominant species present across the site are based on those established within the hedgerow network, natural colonisation and, to the east, former orchard planting. English Oak, Ash and Field Maple are dominant across the entirety of the site, with a number of established Willow, Field Maple, Sycamore and Ash present, focussed around two ponds; set in the northwest corner and offsite to the northeast. Similarly, albeit of lesser visual importance, native hedgerow species majoring on Hawthorn, Blackthorn, Field Maple, Goat Willow, Hazel and Elder form the supporting understorey to many of the established trees. By virtue of its varied composition, the site and its surrounds contain tree cover which is considered to warrant all categories within BS5837:2012 guidance i.e. A – C and U.

1.3.2 Firstly, two mature Oak are considered to be high quality (category A) examples of their species, T8 forms a principal component of the site's southwestern boundary and provides a significant contribution to the site's amenity. T62 is a standalone mature Oak located offsite to the south of Moat Road, is of a significant size and has developed

a good open grown form, exhibiting only typical defects associated with trees of this maturity.

- 1.3.3 Offsite to the north group G6 is set within adjacent residential land; with component varying between semi mature and mature, the collection is established and provides a significant treed backdrop to the site's northern extent. Whilst the components within are mutually suppressed, the collection as a whole is considered to be of high arboricultural significance. By virtue of their slightly impaired structural condition, the trees would not individually warrant category A, but, when present in numbers, their collective contribution to the site is sufficient for this recognition.
- 1.3.4 Of secondary importance, category B tree cover occurs throughout the site. The trees which warrant this categorisation consist of fourteen English Oak, one Field Maple (T12) and one Ash (T60). A variety of semi mature to mature components, each lack the special quality necessary to attract the highest rating, but nevertheless provide the site with a significant contribution and are capable of long term retention.
- 1.3.5 Four groups of trees also warrant category B within BS5837:2012 guidance. The first of these comprise G3 & G4 on the western boundary, majoring on Field Maple, with more occasional English Oak and understory Hawthorn; and G10 (offsite Weeping Willow) with G11 (Ash) defining the southeastern corner. In each case, the collective contribution is greater than each tree's distinct significance, hence they attract a higher rating than the would as individuals.
- 1.3.6 All remaining trees present are of low arboricultural quality only, warranting category C within BS5837:2012. Majoring on hedgerows and less well established trees, these justifiably have formed less of a design constraint than the higher quality components detailed.

2 Statutory Designations

2.1 Conservation Area

- 2.1.1 Background checks reveal that the site does not fall within a Conservation Area (MBC, September 2023). Accordingly, the amenity value of the trees is not elevated to preserving or enhancing any unique or distinctive interest linked to the setting.

2.2 Tree Preservation Orders

- 2.2.1 Background checks on MBC's online records also confirm TPO No. 5 1986 affords protection to a number of trees within influence of the application area and is illustrated within the Tree Constraints Plan at appendix A. Within Aspect Arboriculture's survey, T7-T9 and part of G3 are scheduled within the order's G1, similarly Aspect's G5 and G6 correspond with the order's G2 & G3 respectively. There were two groups G4 & G5 within the order which were not present at the time of the survey (MBC, September 2023).

3 Policy Review

3.1 The National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The NPPF (2023) provides planning policy guidance at a National level. With respect to arboriculture, four paragraphs are of particular relevance:

3.1.2 Paragraph 131 details the aspiration to secure increased tree cover within new developments, comprising both new tree planting, and the retention of existing trees where possible: *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.'*

3.1.3 Building upon paragraph 131, the Framework also considers that 'decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by: recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland' (para 174b).

3.1.4 In respect of Veteran Trees and Ancient Woodland, paragraph 180c requires that development proposals award particular consideration to these important features; *'development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists'*.

3.1.5 To confirm, there are no veteran trees or parcels of Ancient Woodland within influence of the site. It is subsequently anticipated that the tests of paragraph 180c will not be applied in respect to this proposed development.

3.1.6 In addition, paragraph 180d also emphasises the benefit that can be secured through the provision of public access to, and resultant appreciation of, retained tree cover, stating: *'...opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can... enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.'*

3.2 Maidstone Borough Local Plan (2017)

3.2.1 In terms of development control at a local level, Maidstone Borough Council has a statutory obligation to ensure adequate provision is made for the preservation of trees through Section 197 of the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). The Maidstone Borough Local Plan (adopted October 2017) is understood to be the Council's current primary development control document; within which, Policies DM1 & DM3 are considered to be the principal relevant tests (relevant parts reproduced below).

3.2.2 POLICY DM1 – Principles of Good Design

Proposals which would create high quality design and meet the following criteria will be permitted:

- v. Respect the topography and respond to the location of the site and sensitively incorporate natural features such as trees, hedges and ponds worthy of retention within the site. Particular attention should be paid in rural and semi-rural areas where the retention and addition of native vegetation appropriate to local landscape character around the site boundaries should be used as positive tool to help assimilate development in a manner which reflects and respects the local and natural character of the area;*

3.2.3 POLICY DM3 – Natural Environment

- 1. To enable Maidstone borough to retain a high quality of living and to be able to respond to the effects of climate change, developers will ensure that new development protects and enhances the natural environment by incorporating measures where appropriate to:
 - i. Protect positive landscape character, areas of Ancient Woodland, veteran trees, trees with significant amenity value, important hedgerows, features of biological or geological interest, and the existing public rights of way network from inappropriate development and avoid significant adverse impacts as a result of development;*
 - iv. Enhance, extend and connect designated sites of importance for biodiversity, priority habitats and fragmented Ancient Woodland; support opportunities for the creation of new Biodiversity Action Plan priority habitats; create, enhance, restore and connect other habitats, including links to habitats outside Maidstone Borough, where opportunities arise;*
 - v. Provide for the long term maintenance and management of all natural assets, including landscape character, associated with the development;**
- 2. Where appropriate, development proposals will be expected to appraise the value of the borough's natural environment through the provision of the following:
 - ii. Arboricultural assessments to take full account of any natural assets connected with the development and associated sites;**

4 Arboricultural Impact

4.1 Net Tree Removals¹

- 4.1.1 Trees are recommended for removal where: a) it is necessary and unavoidable to site development features within proximity to existing trees, such that they cannot be confidently retained in the long-term as living features, and/or b), where the amenity value of the tree will be significantly reduced as a result of the proposals, particularly if already of a low retention priority.
- 4.1.2 Arboricultural input has been provided from an early stage of layout design, the key objective of which is to focus the scheme’s effect on low quality elements of the extant tree cover. The purpose being to prioritise the removal of trees which will have a limited or negligible effect on the site’s amenity.
- 4.1.3 Some tree and hedgerow removal is unavoidable to introduce residential development to the site, however as detailed below, all removals are low quality only.
- 4.1.4 To confirm, no veteran, individually moderate quality, or high quality trees are proposed to be removed.

Table 1: Net Tree Removals by BS5837 Category

Category B	Category C
None	T41 Pear
	T48, T49 Blackthorn
	T50 Apple
	T58, T59 Ash
	T61 Hawthorn
	G2 Blackthorn & English Oak
	H2Δ Elder and Hawthorn
	H5+Δ
	H8+Δ

+ Denotes mixed species assemblage of three or more species – refer to Appendix B
Δ Denotes partial clearance of tree group or hedge

4.2 Vulnerable Trees

Supervised Excavation

- 4.2.1 As a direct result of the sensitive design process, there are two development features which will incur excavation within the RPA of retained tree cover. This comprises the bellmouth associated with the vehicular access, and a footpath between the existing fields. The access has been shifted as far west as possible to minimise its effect on T56. The formation of the bellmouth will incur excavation works at the periphery of T56’s

¹All tree works should be timed to avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August. If scheduled within this period it is recommended that an ecologist is present to advise on any necessary protective measures, and on hand to confirm that tree works are not likely to cause disturbance to nesting birds.

RPA, occupying only c.6.5% of the tree's RPA. Neither feature is anticipated to have a detrimental effect on the trees' physiological or structural condition, nor will it impair their outlook.

- 4.2.2 As a precautionary measure, it is recommended that both areas of excavation are carried out by hand to a depth of c.600mm; this approach will minimise avoidable root damage, and can ensure that any necessary root pruning is carried out to an appropriate growth point and using secateurs or sharp saw. This method ensures that the roots are left with a clean small diameter wound, positioned such that callus and new root growth is readily developed.

Above Soil Surfacing

- 4.2.3 By virtue of the sensitive layout, the only other features within RPAs relate to the introduction of pedestrian footpaths through the open space areas. Crossing the RPAs of T7, T8, T24, T25, T42, G6 and H2, these generally follow the route of a current informal path. To prevent any detrimental effect on the affected trees, it is recommended that the footpath is constructed above soil, utilising a CellWeb (or similar) sub-base. This approach will ensure that no excavation is required (other than the removal of turf) within the RPAs; precluding resultant root disturbance.

4.3 Protective Barriers and Ground Protection

- 4.3.1 It will be important to protect the retained trees' above-ground structures and underlying RPAs from damage during construction works. To achieve this, tree protection barriers should be erected prior to the commencement of any development works. For the majority of the site, the specification of fencing proposed is the default provided within BS5837:2012.
- 4.3.2 In this instance, where hedgerows are to be protected, or trees are some distance from the proposed construction works, a reduced specification barrier which omits diagonal bracing to the rear is considered appropriate. This specification is to comprise heras panels on rubber feet, secured every second panel with a driven 100x100mm timber post or scaffold pole.
- 4.3.3 The locations for protective fencing are illustrated within the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix C) with a bold blue line illustrating the default barrier, and a light blue dashed line denoting the hedgerow specification.

4.4 Pruning Works²

- 4.4.1 Throughout the entire Site, dead branches should be entirely removed from the canopies of retained trees. Although this work is not required to facilitate construction, it will help mitigate the risk of future tree related hazards emerging.

² All tree works should be timed to avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August. If scheduled within this period it is recommended that an ecologist is present

- 4.4.2 Pruning works should be undertaken in accordance with section 7.3 (for removal of deadwood) of BS3998:2010, by a competent tree contractor. This is required to ensure that cuts are performed correctly and positioned so as to avoid future structural defects or physiological issues, facilitate growth and maintain aesthetic value.

4.5 Compensation Replanting

- 4.5.1 The removal of trees, to implement the proposed development generates a requirement for replacement planting to mitigate for the scheme's initial arboricultural effect. In accordance, the proposals are accompanied by a landscape strategy plan, (ref: edp5739_d009a). The landscape strategy outlines the approach to achieve enhanced landscape provision.
- 4.5.2 The strategy indicates the introduction of a significant number of new trees throughout the proposed development. Expansive areas of public open space are proposed adjacent to both the western and southern site boundaries. Within these areas, significant large canopy bearing species can be readily introduced without concern regarding their ultimate size at maturity. Pockets of scrub are also proposed, particularly within the wildlife area toward the northwestern corner of the site, providing amore naturalistic area and transition to the site boundary.
- 4.5.3 Within the development parcel itself, space for tree planting will unavoidably be more constrained. Within these areas, the planting is going to primarily occur as tree lined streets and within incidental pockets of open space. In this vicinity, appropriate planting will comprise more domestic scale ornamental plantings, which are suitable for the setting, but nevertheless can soften the development and ensure a verdant streetscene.
- 4.5.4 Overall, as a result of the current absence of trees from within the fields' interiors, the proposals provide an opportunity to secure a significant uplift in the number and quality of trees present, when compared with the existing setting.

to advise on any necessary protective measures, and on hand to confirm that tree works are not likely to cause disturbance to nesting birds.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 In accordance with MBC's adopted development control policy DM1, the development proposals have been informed by an arboricultural survey of the existing tree stock, following guidance within BS5837:2012.
- 5.1.2 Arboricultural input has been provided during design of the development, which has served to minimise necessary tree removals, and to focus the effect on low quality components of the tree stock. Subsequently, all unavoidable removals to introduce development to the allocated site are low quality (category C) only.
- 5.1.3 The proposals will be accompanied by a scheme of landscaping, and provide the opportunity to secure betterment to the tree stock, particularly the introduction of trees within areas of public open space. The proposed replacement plantings will serve to complement the retained boundary tree stock, whilst also securing the softening of the proposed development.
- 5.1.4 Subject to ongoing arboricultural input during detailed design of the proposals, including levels, drainage and services, and the implementation of safeguards for protecting retained trees during construction, the proposed development can be introduced whilst ensuring the confident protection of retained trees.
- 5.1.5 Whilst the retention of significant trees where possible is required by MBC's relevant Policy, none of the tests preclude the removal of trees to implement development. The tree removals are required to introduce residential development to the allocated site. The introduction of the proposed development is subsequently considered to accord with MBC's adopted Policies and NPPF paragraph 180c.

6 Recommendations

- 6.1.1 Pursuant to the Council's preference to ensure confident tree retention during development, a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement should be prepared, which expands on Appendix C. This could be secured by Condition.
- 6.1.2 The Arboricultural Method Statement should address matters including: specification for tree protection barriers, including revisions to barrier locations; a schedule of tree works; works within RPAs; details of services, drainage and levels; phasing of work; a scheme for auditing tree protection and subsequent reporting to the LPA should feature explicitly throughout.
- 6.1.3 Detailed Tree Protection Drawings should be prepared to 1:500 scale to support the AMS, with detail given of proposed levels and service routes.

Prepared By:

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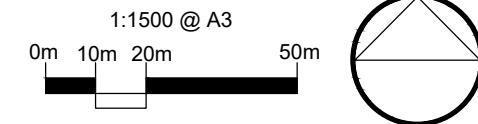
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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

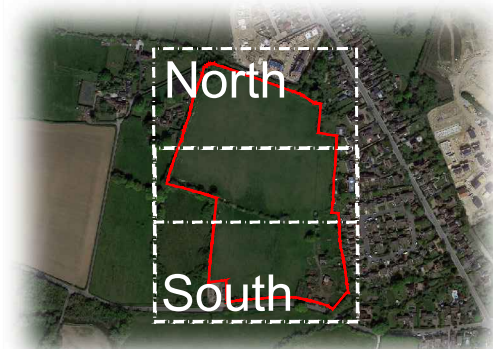
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN (11247 TCP 01)



- KEY:**
- Site Boundary
 - 15 Tree Numbers
 - Tree Canopies
 - Category 'U' Trees
 - Category 'A' RPA
 - Category 'B' RPA
 - Category 'C' RPA
 - Shading Arc
 - Tree Preservation Order

Note: Trees 1, 9-11, 13, 28-32, 34, 37, 45, 61, Groups G1-G3, G6, G8, G10, parts of Groups G4, G5, G7, G9 and parts of Hedgerows H1-H3 & H5-H8 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 55, 56, 59, 60, 63 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway and existing building foundations. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.



Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				

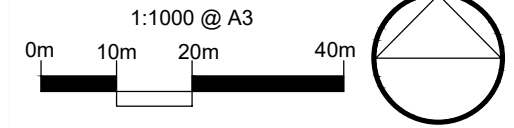


TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Constraints Plan**

CLIENT
Somerston Development Projects Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1500 @ A3	SEP 2022	GW
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
11247 TCP 01 (Overview)		

Based on: 42824_T_REV 0.dwg



KEY:

- Site Boundary
- 15 Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- [8] Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- Shading Arc
- Tree Preservation Order

Note: Trees 1, 9-11, 13, 28-32, 34, 37, 45, 61, Groups G1-G3, G6, G8, G10, parts of Groups G4, G5, G7, G9 and parts of Hedgerows H1-H3 & H5-H8 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 55, 56, 59, 60, 63 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway and existing building foundations. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.



Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				

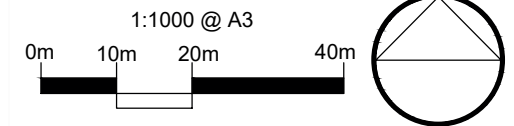


TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Constraints Plan**

CLIENT
Somerston Development Projects Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	SEP 2022	GW
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
11247 TCP 01 (North)		

Based on: 42824_T_REV 0.dwg



KEY:

- Site Boundary
- Tree Numbers
- Tree Canopies
- Category 'U' Trees
- Category 'A' RPA
- Category 'B' RPA
- Category 'C' RPA
- Shading Arc
- Tree Preservation Order

Note: Trees 1, 9-11, 13, 28-32, 34, 37, 45, 61, Groups G1-G3, G6, G8, G10, parts of Groups G4, G5, G7, G9 and parts of Hedgerows H1-H3 & H5-H8 have been plotted using measurements onsite in conjunction with aerial imagery. Their locations were not recorded on the topographical survey of the site.

Note: The RPA footprint for Trees 55, 56, 59, 60, 63 have been displaced to allow for the effect of the adopted highway and existing building foundations. The surface area of the RPA has not been reduced.



Cited from Google Earth

REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				



TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Constraints Plan**

CLIENT
Somerston Development Projects Ltd

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	SEP 2022	GW
DRAWING NUMBER		REVISION
11247 TCP 01 (South)		

Based on: 42824_T_REV 0.dwg

APPENDIX B

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (11247 TS 01)

**BS 5837:2012 Tree Schedule: Moat Road,
Headcorn**

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey: Explanation of Survey Criteria

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	radial							

Sequential reference number cited on all aspect drawing.

Height and Crown spread measured to the nearest half meter; # denotes where this is estimated.

e.g.: young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature or over-mature

*Area around tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is a priority. *The RPA has been manipulated to allow for various site features, i.e. roads, structures or changes in levels. Please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan for these changes.*

Category prefix A-C denotes arboricultural quality, decreasing from A (high) to C (low); Subcategories 1, 2 and 3 highlight associated arboricultural (1), landscape (2) and ecological (3) qualities.

Category U trees are those in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the current context for the long term.

Measured to the nearest 10mm; # denotes estimated diameter where access is not possible.

e.g.: above-average, average, below average or dead

General observations, i.e. defects, preliminary management recommendation, presence of pests/disease, perceived significance.

Height of first significant branch and/or canopy

e.g.: good, indifferent, poor, or hazardous

Colour band key:

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U

The following survey should not be interpreted as a report on tree health and safety. Aspect's opinion of tree condition and structural potential is valid for a limited period of 12 months from the date of inspection. Validity is assumed in the absence of inclement weather and no change to the trees existing setting.

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
1	English Oak	950#	13.5	10#	4	7#	8#		2.75	2.5	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
2	Hawthorn	170 2* 150 120 90 #	5	8.75	2	2.5	2#		0.5	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Poor	Primary stem has windthrown to the north, now deadwood Low arboricultural quality	C12	3.6
3	Hawthorn	230 200 3* 90 #	7					3.5	1	1	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Stems inaccessible due to dense lower crown Unremarkable example of species	C12	4.2
4	Ash	420	9.5	6#	2.5	5.5#	8#		2.25#	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Leans to the west from ground level Barbwire attached to trunk at c.1m Unremarkable example of species	C1	5.1
5	Ash	290	9.5	5#	3	4#	6#		3	3.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Slight lean to the north from c.3m Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.6
6	Ash	650#	4.5	12	8#	0	5.5		0	0	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Windthrown to north, failure at ground level Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
7	English Oak	580 290	16.5	4.5	3#	7.5#	5.75		2.5	1	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	2no sub dominant stems to northern extent, both have naturally braced with principal stem at c.1.75m Woodpecker holes throughout trunk Eastern aspect of crown faces pruning pressures due to overhead utility cables than run adjacent to crown Prominent within moderate distance views from the east	B2	7.8
8	English Oak	1110	16.5	10.25	8	10#	9		2.75	2	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible at time of survey Bifurcates from c.3m, split forming from union Slightly sparse crown Boundary fence enveloped by trunk at c.1m Prominent within views from the east	A2	13.2
9	English Oak	550#	14	8	8.25	9#	8		3.5#	4.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Bifurcates from c.2.75m, lobed reaction wood below union Habitat box at c.7m on southern aspect of trunk Moderate example of species Prominent within moderate distance views from the east	B12	6.6

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
10	Field Maple	470	7.5	4.75	5	2.5#	2		1.75	1.75	Early Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
11	Field Maple	350 330 #	10	4	3.5	5#	4.75		4.5	4.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Inaccessible at time of survey In a state of terminal decline, unlikely to offer a long-term future contribution	U	N/A
12	Field Maple	490 410 #	13	8	5#	7#	8#		2.5	1.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible at time of survey Bifurcates from c.0.25m, multiple minor cavities within bole Boundary fence enveloped by trunk at c.1m Moderate example of the species Prominent within moderate distance views from the west	B12	7.8
13	Blackthorn	2* 150#	3	4#	5	1.5#	0		0	0	Semi Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Standing deadwood, windthrown to east Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
14	White Willow	750#	16	10	4.5	10#	11		2.5	3	Mature	Below Average	Poor	Forks at c.2.75m, central stem has failed at c. 4.25m and partially attached Woodpecker holes throughout the trunk and scaffold structure Western aspect of the trunk has enveloped boundary fence Slightly sparse crown at time of survey Low arboricultural quality	C1	9
15	Ash	250	16	9#	4	5	5.75		8	7	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Cavity with active decay on southern aspect of base Unremarkable example of species	C1	3
16	Field Maple	3* 300 240 200 365	11	7	8.25	4#	4.5		1.5	0.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Multi stemmed from ground level, unions appears sound Unbalanced scaffold structure Multiple fused stems at c.1.5m Unremarkable example of species	C1	8.4
17	English Oak	275	13	5#	5.25	5.5	6		4	4	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Minor internal deadwood Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	3.3
18	English Oak	410	13	7#	6	3.75	3.75		3.25	2.75	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Bifurcates from c.1.75m, union appears to be sound Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	4.8

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
19	Ash	160 130 120 #	8.5					2.5	1.5	3	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Dieback within the upper crown Multi stemmed from c.0.25m, poor tight unions Unremarkable example of species	C12	3
20	English Oak	150 160 #	11.5	5#	4.75	3.75	3.75		2.75	2.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Above average epicormic growth Bifurcates from c.1.5m, union obscured by Ivy Unremarkable example of species	C1	2.7
21	English Oak	280 270 250 190 #	13	6#	5	7#	5		3.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Dense crown, showing good signs of vitality Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Multi stemmed from c. 1.25m, unions tight but sound Prominent within moderate distance views from the north Moderate example of the species	B2	6
22	Ash	120 2*110 2*100 #	10	4	3	3	3.25		3.5	3	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Multi stemmed from ground level, unions obscured by understorey Unremarkable example of species	C12	3
23	English Oak	270 250 #	13.5	5#	3.25	4.25	4.5		2.5	3	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Clad and obscured by Ivy Bifurcates from c.1.5m, union obscured by Ivy Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	4.5
24	English Oak	270 240 230 180 #	13.5	6#	3	4.75	5.75		1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Stems inaccessible due to dense understorey Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Forks at c.1.25m, unions appear to be sound Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	5.7
25	English Oak	290 280 180 #	7.5	1.75	4.75	7.25	1		2.25	2	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Stems inaccessible due to dense understorey Sparse crown for species Forks at c.0.5m, unions sound Central stem failure at c.1m Suppressed by neighbouring companion Low arboricultural quality	C12	5.4

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
26	English Oak	280#	13.5	6#	3.25	2.25	4.75		1.75	4#	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Maintains single leader for majority of height Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	3.3
27	English Oak	260 190 2* 180 140 #	13.5	6#	5	6.5	5		3	3	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Multi stemmed from c.0.75m, unions sound Prominent within moderate distance views from the north	B2	5.1
28	Field Maple	220#	7				3.5	3.5	1.75	1.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Unremarkable example of species	C12	2.7
29	Field Maple	170 160 120 3* 90 #	9	5#	3#	4.75	3.75		0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Multi stemmed from c.0.5m, unions sound Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.6
30	Leyland Cypress	480#	12	4#	5.25	6	4		1.25	1	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Unremarkable example of species	C1	5.7
31	London Plane	250#	11	6#	8	5.5	4#		1.5	1.25	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Maintains single leader for majority of height Crown suppressed by T30 Unremarkable example of species	C1	3
32	English Oak	600#	12	6#	7#	7#	7.25		4#	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Well balanced radial crown and scaffold structure Moderate example of species	B1	7.2
33	Field Maple	320#	5.5	6#	3#	4#	4		1	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Stem inaccessible due to dense understorey Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Sparse crown for species Crown suppressed by T34 Unremarkable example of species	C12	3.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
34	Norway Maple	190#	6.5					3.5#	1.5#	1.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Unremarkable example of species	C12	2.4
35	Ash	370 390 330 450 220 #	9.5	4#	3#	3.25	4.5#		1.75	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Poor	Stems inaccessible due to dense understorey Mutually suppressed and cohesive with companion shelter Slightly sparse crown for species Previously managed as a coppard, management has now lapsed Multiple large cavities within bole Low arboricultural quality	C1	9.6
36	Field Maple	315 290 260 #	9	3#	5#	6	4		1.75	1.5	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Stem inaccessible due to dense understorey Above average internal deadwood Canopy suppressed by companion T35 Crown biased to south Forks at c.0.25m, unions appear sound Unremarkable example of species	C1	6
37	Ash	800#	22#	10#	9#	9#	11		6#	6#	Mature	Above Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Surveyed from a distance Dense crown, showing good signs of vitality Unsympathetic limb removals on lower southern aspect of canopy Cavity on southern aspect of northern limb at c.5m height Prominent within views from the west	A2	9.6
38	Pear	420	9	4.75	3.5	3	3#		2	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Minor internal deadwood Slight lean north from ground level Unremarkable example of species	C1	5.1
39	Pear	450#	8.5	5	4	3.75	5#		4	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Minor internal deadwood Slight lean north from ground level Stem inaccessible due to Hornet nest at base Unremarkable example of species	C1	5.4
40	Pear	400	8.5	3.25	4	3	4.25		2.25	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Minor internal deadwood Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.8
41	Pear	355	9	3.5	4.25	3.5	3		2.5	0.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Slight lean east from ground level Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.2

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
42	English Oak	1020	13	4	8.75	9.5	9.25		4.5	1.75	Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Standalone Specimen Upper crown appears slightly sparse Above average internal deadwood Unbalanced scaffold structure Central leader has failed Prominent within moderate distance views in all directions Moderate example of the species	B12	12.3
43	Pear	410	6.5	4	3.5#	3.5	4		1.75	1.24	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Slightly sparse crown for species Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.8
44	Pear	535	11.5	6.5	7#	6	7.75		2	1	Early Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Above average epicormic growth Unremarkable example of species	C1	6.3
45	Apple	270#	5					4#	3.5	1	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Unremarkable example of species	C12	3.3
46	Elm	210 130 #	6.5	3.25	4.5#	5#	4.25		2	1.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Bifurcates from ground level, stems have occluded to c.0.25m Unremarkable example of species	C12	3
47	Blackthorn	2* 300#	3	1	7	1	1		0	0	Mature	Dead	Hazardous	Failed at base, fallen to the east Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
48	Blackthorn	2* 90	6	3.75	1.25	1	1.75		1	1	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Bifurcates from ground level Slight lean north from ground level Unremarkable example of species	C12	1.5
49	Blackthorn	215 320	9	5.5	4.75	5.5	3.75		1.5	0.5	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Bifurcates from c.1.5m, union tight Unremarkable example of species	C1	4.5
50	Apple	115 190	4.5					3	0.5	0.25	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	2.7
51	Ash	190	8	5#	3.25	3.5	3.5#		1.5	2	Semi Mature	Below Average	Indifferent	Sparse crown for species Situated on edge of a pond Root plate lift towards north east Hazardous structural condition, future failure of root plate anticipated	U	N/A

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
52	Ash	295	10	4.5#	4	5#	5#		2	1.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Standalone Specimen Slightly sparse crown for species Situated on edge of a pond Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.6
53	Deodar Cedar	150#	9					2.5	4	3.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	1.8
54	Ash	270 190	9	6.5	5#	4.5	4.25		2.25	1.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Standalone Specimen Bifurcates from c.1.5m, union sound Unremarkable example of species	C1	3.9
55	English Oak	390#	10	6	5	4#	5.5		1.5	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understorey Moderate example of species	B1	4.8*
56	English Oak	450#	11.5	6.25	7	7#	4.75		1.5	1.5	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Stem inaccessible due to dense understorey Moderate example of species	B1	5.4*
57	Field Maple	200#	6	9	3#	0	4#		0	0	Semi Mature	Below Average	Hazardous	Failed at base to north Hazardous structural condition, unsuitable for retention	U	N/A
58	Ash	125	7					2.5	1.5	1.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C1	1.5
59	Ash	165 195	7.5	4#	3.75	2.75	3.25		2	1.75	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Gate and chain engulfed by stem at c.1m Previously reduced to c.4.5m Bifurcates from c.1.5m, union tight and included Unremarkable example of species	C12	3*
60	Ash	415 oi	11.5	4.25	5#	5.5	6.5#		3.25	2	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Previous unsympathetic crown reduction to lower west canopy Moderate example of species	B1	5.1*
61	Hawthorn	5*60#	4					2	0.5	0.5	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	1.5
62	English Oak	1290 oi	14	9#	12	10#	9.25		3	2.75	Mature	Average	Indifferent	Clad and obscured by dense Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Situated offsite on roadside verge Slight lean north from ground level Previous crown reduction to lower north canopy Good example of species at maturity Prominent within views from highway	A12	15*

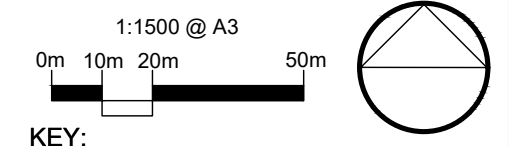
Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
63	English Oak	400	9	5.5	5.75	6#	5.5		3.75	2.25	Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated offsite on roadside verge Moderate example of species	B1	4.8*
G1	Blackthorn Field Maple Elder	230# av	10 av					5 max 2 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Small cohesive parcel situated on the sites boundary Unremarkable collection	C12	2.7
G2	Blackthorn English oak	75 max	3 av					1.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young	Average	Indifferent	Intermittent parcel of colonising self set specimens Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	0.9
G3	English Oak Field Maple Hawthorn	400# av	12 max					5 av	0.5 to 4	0.5 to 4	Young to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Predominantly Field Maple standards Collection of moderate arboricultural quality	B12	4.8
G4	Field Maple	270# av	9 av					5 av	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Collection of Field Maples lining site boundary Individually of low significance, moderate value as collective only	B2	3.3
G5	Ash Blackthorn Crack Willow English Oak Field Maple Goat Willow Hawthorn White Willow	630 max	10# av					10 max 4 av	0.5 to 8	0.5 to 8	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Cohesive collection established on periphery of a water course Multiple failed Willow components throughout Restricted access due to dense understory Unremarkable collection	C12	7.5
G6	Ash Blackthorn English Oak Field Maple	800# max	19 max					8.5 max 4 av	1 to 4	1 to 4	Semi Mature to Mature	Below Average to Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Predominantly clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Considered to be of high value as collection only	A2	9.6
G7	Blackthorn English Oak	110 av	4 av					1.5 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Young to Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Intermittent collection of self set scrub Readily replaceable at current size, low arboricultural value	C12	1.2
G8	Blackthorn Elm Hawthorn	250# av	5 av					4 av	0.5 to 3	0.5 to 3	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within neighbouring residential land, unable to thoroughly inspect Cohesive collection majoring on Elm Unremarkable collection	C12	3

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
G9	Blackthorn Elder Elm Hawthorn	170 av	5 av					2 av	0.5 to 2	0.5 to 2	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially clad and obscured by Bramble Cohesive parcels majoring on Elm Unremarkable collection	C12	2.1
G10	Weeping Willow	600# max	9 av					6# av	2 to 6	2 av	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Formal collection of Weeping Willows distributed at regular spacings Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as collective only	B2	7.2
G11	Ash	280 av	14 max					5.75 max	0.5 to 4	0.5 to 4	Semi Mature to Early Mature	Average	Indifferent	Situated on site boundary Overhead utility cables travel through canopies east to west Individually of low significance, conferred moderate value as collective only	B2	3.3
H1	Blackthorn Hawthorn Field Maple	3* 100 av	7 max					1.75 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially maintained field boundary hedgerow Becomes intermittent to northern extent	C12	2.1
H2	Elder Hawthorn	250 2* 190 100 90 # max	6.5 av					2.5 av	0.5 to 1	0.5 av	Early Mature to Mature	Below Average to Average	Poor to Indifferent	Partially maintained internal field boundary hedgerow Occasional layed components throughout	C12	4.8
H3	Blackthorn Elder Hawthorn Spindle English Oak Field Maple	100# av	3 av					2 av	0.5 av	0.5 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially maintained field boundary hedgerow Becomes intermittent to northern extent	C12	1.2
H4	Ash Blackthorn Dogwood English Oak Hawthorn	75 av	4.5 av					1.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Inaccessible, offsite within adjacent third-party land, unable to thoroughly inspect Predominantly clad and obscured by Ivy Partially maintained field boundary hedgerow Contributes to screen of adjacent dwellings	C12	0.9
H5	Blackthorn Crack Willow Goat Willow Hawthorn	75 av	4 av					2.5 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown Spread (m)					First Significant Branch (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	BS5837 Category	RPA Radius (m)
				N	E	S	W	Radial								
H6	Blackthorn Field Maple	75 av	3 av					2.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Partially maintained field boundary hedgerow	C12	0.9
H7	Ash Blackthorn Field Maple Hawthorn Hazel Lonicera	75 max	2.5 av					1.25 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Young to Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Small section of partially maintained hedgerow	C12	0.9
H8	Blackthorn Field Maple Hawthorn English Oak	3* 100 av	8 max 5.5 av					1.75 av	0.25 av	0.25 av	Young to Semi Mature	Average	Indifferent	Predominantly clad and obscured by Ivy, unable to thoroughly inspect Partially managed field boundary hedgerow, maintained on lower canopies only Provides a screen of adjacent highway	C12	2.1

APPENDIX C

TREE PROTECTION PLAN (11247 TPP 01 Rev B)



- KEY:**
- Site Boundary
 - Tree Numbers
 - Tree Canopies
 - Category 'U' Trees
 - Category 'A' RPA
 - Category 'B' RPA
 - Category 'C' RPA
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - 8 Trees to be Removed
 - Tree Protection Barrier
 - Tree Protection Barrier (Secondary Specification)
 - Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
 - Supervised Excavation
 - Above Soil Surfacing



Cited from Google Earth

B	Sep '23	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
A	Nov '22	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				

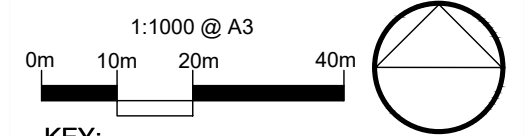
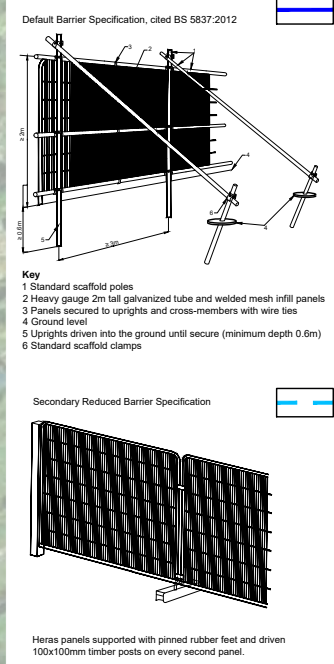


TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Protection Plan**

CLIENT
Catesby Estates

SCALE 1:1500 @ A3	DATE OCT 2022	DRAWN GW
DRAWING NUMBER 11247 TPP 01 Rev B (Overview)	REVISION	

Based on: CATE211030 SKMP-01 A2.pdf



- KEY:**
- Site Boundary
 - Tree Numbers
 - Tree Canopies
 - Category 'U' Trees
 - Category 'A' RPA
 - Category 'B' RPA
 - Category 'C' RPA
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - Trees to be Removed
 - Tree Protection Barrier
 - Tree Protection Barrier (Secondary Specification)
 - Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
 - Supervised Excavation
 - Above Soil Surfacing



Cited from Google Earth

B	Sep '23	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
A	Nov '22	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				

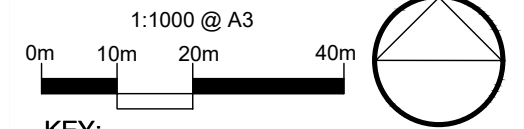


TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Protection Plan**

CLIENT
Catesby Estates

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	OCT 2022	GW
DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	
11247 TPP 01 Rev B (North)		

Based on: CATE211030 SKMP-01 A2.pdf



- KEY:**
- Site Boundary
 - Tree Numbers
 - Tree Canopies
 - Category 'U' Trees
 - Category 'A' RPA
 - Category 'B' RPA
 - Category 'C' RPA
 - Tree Preservation Order
 - Trees to be Removed
 - Tree Protection Barrier
 - Tree Protection Barrier (Secondary Specification)
 - Tree Protection Barrier (2nd Position)
 - Supervised Excavation
 - Above Soil Surfacing



Cited from Google Earth

B	Sep '23	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
A	Nov '22	Updated to revised layout	JB	N/A
REV	DATE	NOTE	Drawn	Chk'd
REVISIONS				

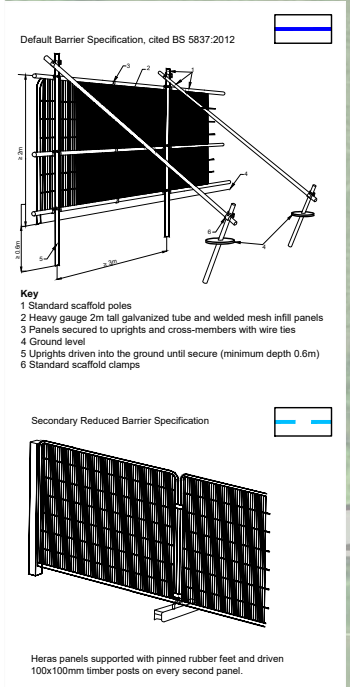


TITLE
**Moat Road, Headcorn
 Tree Protection Plan**

CLIENT
Catesby Estates

SCALE	DATE	DRAWN
1:1000 @ A3	OCT 2022	GW
DRAWING NUMBER	REVISION	
11247 TPP 01 Rev B (South)		

Based on: CATE211030 SKMP-01 A2.pdf



APPENDIX D

TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey is a form of Visual Tree Assessment undertaken during August 2022. Tree locations are identified via a topographical survey; locations of any trees excluded from the topographical survey were plotted on site. The purpose of the survey is to record information about trees on or adjacent to the site to inform design options. In keeping with clause 4.4 of BS5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Construction and Demolition', the survey provides a record of the following parameters:

Tree Numbers: all individual trees are sequentially numbered. Groups of trees, woodlands and hedgerow are also sequentially numbered with a corresponding prefix relevant to their type e.g. G, W or H respectively; the identification of trees as woodland, groups of trees or within hedgerows is undertaken where appropriate. The identification of trees as individuals within collections has been made where it is considered sensible to make such a differentiation.

Species: listed by common name

Stem Diameter: given in millimetres and obtained by measuring single/multiple stems at 1.5m using a diameter tape in accordance with Annex C within BS5837:2012. Diameters of inaccessible trunks are estimated and provided with the suffix '#'.

Tree Heights: determined using a clinometer and measured to the nearest 500mm. Heights are estimated where specific triangulation is not achievable and by reference to measured trees nearby (provided with the suffix '#').

Crown Spreads: measured at cardinal points using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer. Measurements were recorded to the nearest 250mm. Inaccessible crown spreads are estimated based on measured canopies nearby and provided with the suffix '#'

Crown Clearance: The height of the first significant living branch and/or canopy (as appropriate) is recorded using a Leica Disto™ laser distance measurer to inform vertical ground clearance. Crown clearance may be higher or lower than the first significant branch. Estimated clearances are provided with the suffix '#'. Height of first significant branch will be provided where considered advantageous to make the distinction.

Life Stage – The age of trees, groups of trees, hedges and woodlands are defined as follows:

- Young (within the first 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Semi-mature (within the second 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Early Mature (within the third 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Mature (within the fourth 1/4th of life expectancy)
- Over Mature and Veteran (exceeding normal life expectancy)
- Veteran (significantly exceeding normal life expectancy)

Physiological and structural condition: physiological condition defined as follows; good, above average, average, below average, poor or dead. Structural condition is defined as: good, moderate, indifferent, poor or hazardous

Comments: further observations were recorded where necessary i.e. details regarding defects, preliminary management recommendations, presence of pest/disease and perceived significance.

BS5837 Category: pursuant to BS5837:2012 section 4.5 and cascade chart for tree quality assessment (refer to reproduced Table 1 overleaf). Trees qualifying under a given category (A-C and U) and any appropriate subheading (1-3) are considered to fall within the scope of that category's definition.

Estimated Remaining Contribution. Described` as a guideline only and in terms of years: <10, 10+, 20+ and 40+ relevant to category U, C, B and A respectively. This information is not provided on the tree schedule to avoid conclusions based upon 'life expectancy'.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)			
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Trees to be considered for retention			
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)
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
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

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