



Arboricultural Method Statement

Michaelis Boyd Associates

**The Kennels
Spye Park
Chippenham
Wiltshire
SN15 2PR**

Arbtech Project Reference: 46359676

13 May 2026

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Tree Survey	2
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	3
Trees to be Removed.....	3
Arboricultural Method Statement.....	4
Sequencing of works.....	4
Tree Work	5
Protected Species (general informative for tree works)	7
Protective Measures.....	9
Construction	13
Prohibition	13
Site Management	14
Services	15
Landscaping	16
Monitoring and Supervision	17
Arboricultural Monitoring & Supervision Sign-Off Checklist.....	19
Appendices	20
Appendix 1: Tree Schedule.....	21
Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan	23
Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment	25
Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan	27
Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice	29
Appendix 6: Contact Details	31
Document Production Record	33

Table 1: Documents referred to	1
Table 3: Number of individual trees to be removed	3
Table 4: Number of groups to be removed	3
Table 5: Sequencing of works.....	4
Table 6: Summary of tree works	5
Figure 1: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837).....	11
Figure 2: Example of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising system (BS5837)	12

Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction in April 2026 from Michaelis Boyd Associates to attend The Kennels, Spyre Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR (The Site – Arbtech Project Reference: 46359676) to undertake an arboricultural survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations of all trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and/or within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of Trees, Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

Executive Summary

A tree survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012 ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations’ (“BS5837”) was carried out to include all trees within influencing distance of the proposed area for development.

This report has subsequently been produced, balancing the layout of the proposed development against the competing needs of retained trees. This report comprises all of the requisite elements of an arboricultural implications assessment, method statement, and any required supporting plans.

It is the conclusion of this report that if followed, the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by retained trees within and adjacent to the site will not be adversely affected as a result of the local planning authority consenting to the proposed development.

Table 1: Documents referred to

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	Peter Baldwin Construction	230055/1	Topographical Survey
Proposed layout drawing	Ed Brooks	159.P101 E	Proposed Layout
Tree Schedule (TS)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech TS 01	Tree Schedule
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech AIA 01	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	Arbtech TPP 01	Tree Protection Plan
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Arbtech Consulting Ltd	46359676 AMS 01	Arboricultural Method Statment

Tree Survey

An arboricultural survey guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Russell Pearce on 9 April 2026.

A total of 9No individual trees and 4No groups, hedges and woodlands were surveyed.

For full details of all the trees surveyed, see Appendix 1: Tree Schedule.

Survey Limitations

The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment, were not employed, though they may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, lasers, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated. Inaccessible trees will have the best estimates made about their location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey.

Scope

Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the condition of the individual tree or group of trees relative to their present context (*i.e., not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status

No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without, starting at Annex B:

The potential effect of development on trees, whether statutorily protected (e.g. by a tree preservation order or by their inclusion within a conservation area) or not, is a material consideration that is taken into account in dealing with planning applications.

Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) guided by British Standard 5837:2012: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations was undertaken by Emily Kempson to determine the potential conflicts between the proposed development scheme and existing trees located on and near the site and has subsequently produced this Arboricultural Method Statement to demonstrate how the proposed scheme can be successfully implemented without causing harm to retained trees.

Several issues may need to be addressed in an Arboricultural Impact Assessment between the trees and the proposed development. these are as follows:

- The effect and extent of the proposed development within the root protection areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
- The potential conflicts of the proposed development with canopies of retained trees.
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond those that would have been scheduled as part of usual management.

The proposed layout does not impact any trees to be retained, as can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA 01).

Trees to be Removed

A total of one partial group will require removal as part of this proposed scheme.

A breakdown of all tree works can be seen in Table 5: Summary of tree works.

Table 2: Number of individual trees to be removed

U	A	B	C
0	0	0	0

Table 3: Number of groups to be removed

U	A	B	C
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)

() = partial removal of a group

Arboricultural Method Statement

This Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, demonstrates how any aspect of the development that could potentially result in tree loss or damage may be implemented and provides an adequate level of protection for trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including the Site/Project Manager, will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer before site works commence. This Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel before the commencement of any site works.

No site personnel are to be present, and no demolition, site clearance, building work, or material delivery is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and the Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01. Unless otherwise specified, protective measures will remain unaltered and in situ for the entire duration of the construction.

Sequencing of works

A logical sequence of events is to be observed and shall be phased as follows:

Table 4: Sequencing of works

Stage	Event
Stage 1.	Undertake and complete tree works as specified within Table 5: Summary of tree works
Stage 2.	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved Tree Protection Plan (TPP 01).
Stage 3.	Pre-commencement site meeting.
Stage 4.	Undertake and complete ground works.
Stage 5.	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 6.	Undertake and complete hard landscaping works.
Stage 7.	Removal of all machinery and materials from the site.
Stage 8.	Dismantle and removal of protective tree measures.
Stage 9.	Undertake and complete soft landscaping works.
Stage 10.	Site completion and sign-off from Project Arboriculturist.

Tree Work

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out before site personnel commence work or building materials are delivered.

Table 5: Summary of tree works

Tree Number	Species	Works	Category
G3	Goat willow	Partial removal: area shown on AIA. Grind stumps	C2

Notes

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standard BS 3998:2010 - Recommendations for tree work. All arising's are to be removed, and the site is to be left as found. Care is to be taken of the ground around retained trees to make sure that it does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as timber Lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes shall be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Tree Removal

A tree should be felled in one piece only when there is no significant risk of damage to people, property, or protected species.

Where restrictions (e.g., lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees to be retained) cannot be overcome, trees should be dismantled in sections.

This also applies where a tall stump is being retained but where branches are to be removed/pruned.

Extensively decayed trees can be unpredictable when they are being felled, and special precautions should, therefore, be taken, such as the use of a winch to guide the direction of fall.

Stump Removal – Stump Grinding

Stump grinding will be to a minimum of 300mm deep or to extend through the base of the stump leaving the major roots disconnected if the intention is to reduce the potential for the spread of Honey fungus.

The grinding residue will be treated as arising's and removed from site.

NOTE: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

The hole left by stump removal will be filled with soil or other material. The filling should be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the backfill material will be firmed in 150 mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Stump Removal - Digging

Stump removal by digging out will include disposal/utilisation of woody material (see Clause 13).

NOTE: Mechanical destruction of a stump by stump grinding is less disruptive to the site than digging out.

Where possible, when winching out, a stump, a ground, or other type of anchor will be used rather than a tree to be retained. If there is no alternative to using such a tree as an anchor, appropriate protective measures will be adopted.

After Stump Removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, will be filled with soil or other material. The filling will be appropriate for future site usage and for any surface treatment that is to be installed.

Where future plant growth is desired, the back-fill material will be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Protected Species (general informative for tree works)

Conservation Status of British Bats

The consensus in Britain and Europe is that virtually all bat species are declining and vulnerable. Our understanding of population status is poor as there is very little historical data for most bat species. Certain species, such as the horseshoe bats, are better understood and have well-documented contractions in range and population size. Given this general picture of decline in the UK Government, the UK Biodiversity Action Plan has designated five species of bats as priority species (greater and lesser horseshoe bats, barbastelle, Bechstein's, and pipistrelle). These plans provide an action pathway for investigating the maintenance and restoration of the former populations' levels.

Legal Status of British Bats

Given the above position, all British bats, as well as their breeding sites and resting places, enjoy national and international protection. All bat species in the UK are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) through inclusion in Schedule 5. All bats are also listed in Annex IV (and some in Annex II) of the EC Habitats Directive, giving further European protection. Taken together, the Act and Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2012 (as amended)* make it an offence to:

- Intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture (take) bats.
- Deliberately disturb bats (whether in a roost or not).
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat unless acquired legally.
- Sell, barter or exchange bats or parts of bats

Although the legislation does not strictly protect foraging grounds, it does protect roost sites. Bat roosts are protected at all times of the year, whether or not bats are present. Any disturbance of a roost due to development must be licenced.

**the regulations that delivered by the UK's commitments to the Habitats Directive.*

Breeding Birds

All nesting birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act (as amended) 1981, which makes it an offence to intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird or take, damage or destroy its nest whilst in use or being built, or take or destroy its eggs. Furthermore, several birds enjoy further protection under that Act and are listed on Schedule 1 of the Act. These further protected birds are also protected from disturbance and it may be necessary to operate "no-go" buffer zones around such nests – typically out to 100m. Planning policy guidance on the treatment of species identified as priorities under the biodiversity action programme suggests that local authorities should take measures to protect the habitats of these species from further decline through policies in local development documents and should ensure that they are protected from the adverse effects of development, where appropriate, by using planning conditions or obligations.

The conservation of these species should be promoted through the incorporation of beneficial biodiversity designs within developments.

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and sited and aligned in accordance with the Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, before the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to the site.

Upon installing the protective measures around the retained trees, the client will instruct on a pre-commencement site meeting, during which the Project Arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

If the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, dated: 13 May 2026 and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, the Project Arboriculturist shall inform the client and Fencing Contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, the Project Arboriculturist will sign-off the protective measures in writing to the client for which a copy can be sent to the Fencing Contractor, Site Agent and Local Authority Tree Officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is an accident or emergency involving trees, these areas are to be cordoned off immediately with high-visibility plastic mesh fencing. The site agent is to photograph and document the damage and inform the Project Arboriculturist immediately after the incident. All work within this area is to cease until the Project Arboriculturist has visited the site. Any damaged sections of protective measures shall be replaced within 48 hours of the initial incident.

The protected area is sacrosanct and will not be invaded by the storage of materials, the mixing of concrete or other products, the access of machinery, equipment, or pedestrians, or any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of Stage 98 (see Table 4: Sequencing of works) thereafter, they will be carefully dismantled only with the agreement of the Project Arboriculturist and or the Local Authority Tree Officer.

The existing site boundary measures are to be retained for the duration of the development. If, for any reason, the existing boundary measures are not to be used, protective barrier fencing is to be installed along the line of the boundaries and is only to be removed upon the written permission of the Project Arboriculturist upon the completion of the development or immediately before the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

The proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection. Where this is not a viable option, these areas are to be covered by ground boarding, as designed by the Project Engineer to cope with any likely loading, until the surface is installed.

No equipment, vehicles, or plant shall operate beyond the tree protection fencing. Booms, hoists, and rigs should be kept as far away from the canopies of retained trees as possible at all times. Where it is necessary to operate within 5m of a tree canopy, it will be done with the utmost caution and under the control of a banksman. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this Tree

Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ), as designated by the protective barrier fencing, is an area where there is to be no construction activity. Access to the area for construction personnel or machinery is strictly prohibited unless detailed in the tree protection plan, and there is no scope for materials or waste storage, welfare facilities, etc. There may be some construction activities planned for these areas (e.g. the installation of service trenches) these activities will be undertaken under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Protective Barrier Fencing

Protective barrier fencing should be appropriate for the intensity and proximity of the development to protect trees where development activity is nearby.

The protective barrier fencing will be fixed with signage denoting the words “tree protection area” at 5.0m intervals. See Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice

Default Specification: The fence will comprise either a 2.4m wooden site hoarding or a 2.3m high scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. The uprights will be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. Standard anti-climb welded mesh panels will be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

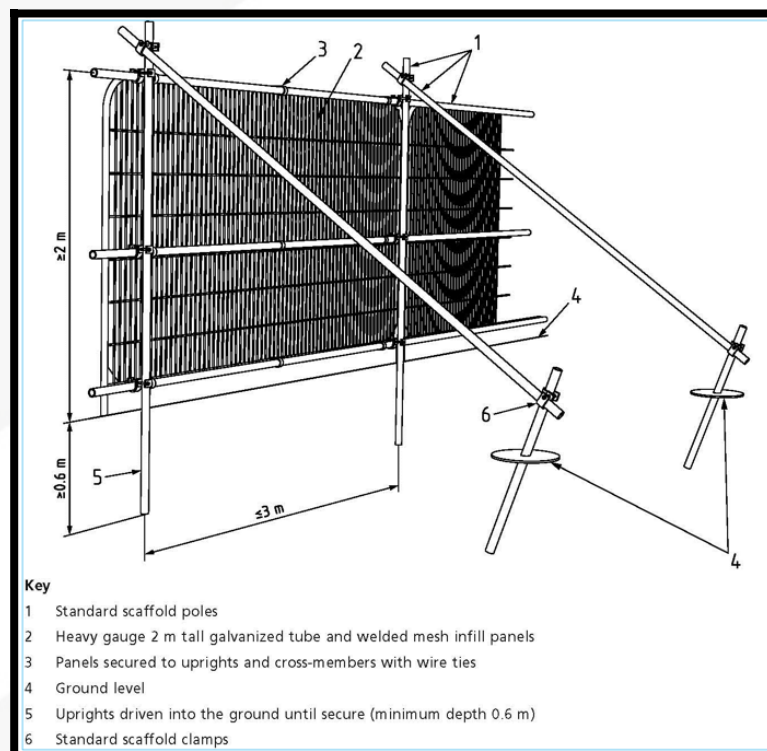


Figure 1: Default specification for protective barrier fencing (BS5837)

Secondary specification: The fence will comprise 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. The panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels will be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, which will be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

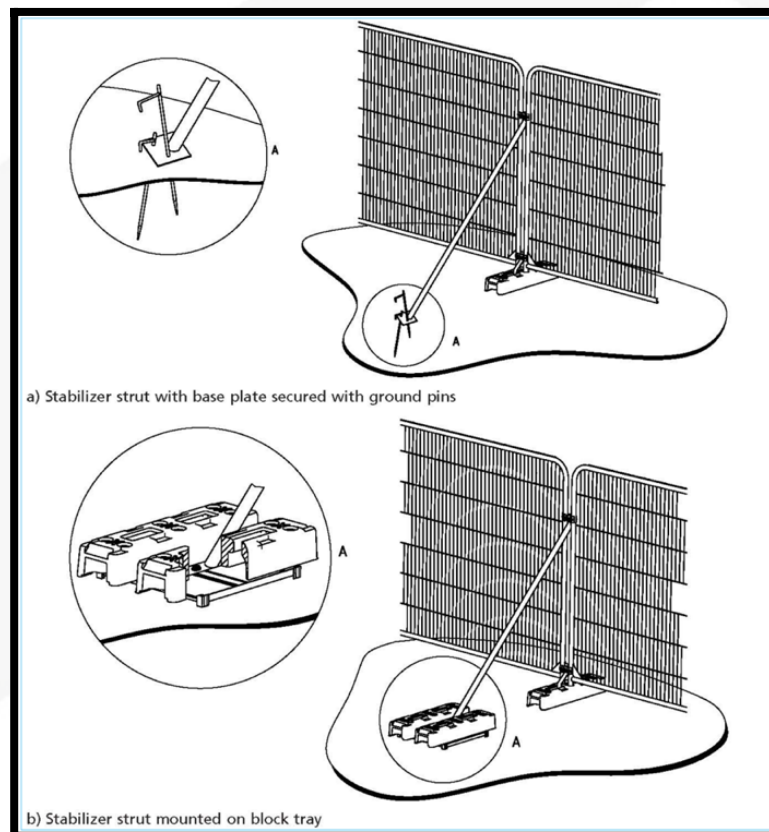


Figure 2: Example of protective barrier fencing with above-ground stabilising system (BS5837)

Construction

Before the proposed development is constructed, a copy of the construction method statement will be submitted and approved by the Project Arboriculturist to ensure that it does not conflict with this Arboricultural Method Statement.

The proposed site layout does not result in any impacts to the RPAs of retained trees and therefore does not require any specialised construction methodologies.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- No access will be permitted within the protected areas.
- No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within any of the fenced areas or against the fencing.
- Fires are not permitted within 10m of any vegetation.
- Leaning objects against or attaching objects to a tree is not permitted.
- Machinery, plant, and vehicles are not permitted to be washed down within 10m of vegetation.
- Chemicals and materials are not to be transported, stored, used, or mixed within a root protection area or areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos and mixing sites are to be situated within a bunded area to prevent spillage/leaking of chemicals harmful to trees. These areas are to be sited well clear of protected trees.
- Refuelling of plant or machinery is prohibited within 10m of the construction exclusion zones.
- An allowance must be made for sloping ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar, or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.
- Where machinery is to be used within 5m of retained tree canopies, a banks man will be required at all times while setting up, moving, or operating within this distance of retained tree canopies.
- All caustic material and chemicals must be stored well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present or within a bonded area to prevent spills or leaks from entering the ground.

Site Management

The Site Manager will be responsible for briefing and inducting all personnel who will be working on any stage of this development, especially those who will be working within or adjacent to the canopies or RPAs of retained trees, and will make them aware of and provide a copy of this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01. this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing and or pouring of cement and concrete.

The Site Manager will be responsible for the day-to-day running and protection of all retained trees and for liaising with the Project Arboriculturist about any tree-related matters and before any works that may or will affect the RPAs or canopies of retained trees. this is to include but not exclusively the movement and or operation of plant, excavations, unloading deliveries, mixing, pouring and storage of all caustic materials that may cause harm to retained trees.

The Site Manager will document any incidents of damage to retained trees or tree protection measures. Then, the Site Manager will report these incidents to the Project Arboriculturist immediately and ensure that works within this area cease until the Project Arboriculturist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and, where appropriate, agree on a mitigation plan with the Local Planning Authority Tree Officer.

The Site Manager may designate another person to take charge of the briefing and inducting process of new site personnel or visitors in his absence.

If the Site Manager is replaced or is absent from the site for more than three consecutive working days, the Project Arboriculturist will be informed, and a new pre-start meeting will be held with the new or acting Site Manager.

It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to ensure that the planning conditions attached to any granted planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime and supervision of any works within or adjacent to the RPAs are adopted.

If pruning works other than those previously approved are required at any time, permission must be sought from the Local Authority Tree Officer. Once permission is granted, they are to be carried out by a suitably qualified person in accordance with BS3998:2010 Tree work—Recommendations.

Services

Detailed drawings of proposed underground services are not available at this time. hence it is not possible to identify any specific potential impacts associated with the scheme at this stage.

Existing services within the site will be retained wherever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the utmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance. Where feasible, trenchless techniques are to be employed, and only where necessary should open excavations be considered.

Where new services are to be introduced into the site, they will be located outside of RPAs so that they do not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs, all trenches are to be excavated by hand radially to the tree trunks under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

The final positions of any proposed services will be verified and approved by the Project Arboriculturist and Local Authority Tree Officer before implementation.

New Underground services

Trenching for the installation of underground services and drainage routes could sever any roots that may be present and, as such, adversely affect the tree's health. For this reason, particular care will be taken in routing and installation methods of all underground services. All underground services and drainage routes will be located so that no excavations are required within RPAs.

Where underground services have been impossible to prevent from passing through RPAs or within proximity to trees, these sections are to be installed in one of three ways listed below and under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist.

Trenchless Techniques

There are three main types of trenchless techniques: guided and unguided boring and pipe replacement by lining or bursting. These techniques allow for the installation, maintenance, or renewal of underground services without disturbing soil in which roots are likely to grow. Starting and receiving pits for the boring machinery are to be located outside of the RPAs of any retained trees, with the bore depth maintained at a minimum depth of 600mm below the existing ground level. Techniques involving external lubrication of the equipment shall use only water, as other lubricants (e.g., oil, bentonite, etc.) could contaminate the soil.

Broken Trench – Hand Dug

This technique combines both trenchless techniques and manual excavation, where excavation is unavoidable. Excavations will be limited to where there is clear access around and below the roots. All trenches shall be excavated by hand with the same precautions taken as for manual excavation. The open section of the trench will only be large enough to allow access for linking to the next section.

Manual Excavation

Excavation within RPAs will be undertaken by hand under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist to the required depth of the foundations or to a minimum of 600mm deep of any excavation, whether for proposed foundations, hard surfacing, or underground services. The Project Arboriculturist will determine the total depth of the manual excavation while on site.

The soil is to be loosened with a fork or pickaxe and then cleared with an air spade, air vac, or shovel. The Project Arboriculturist will cleanly sever any roots found with either a hand saw or secateurs.

The Project Arboriculturist shall cleanly sever any roots found with a diameter of less than 25mm. Roots of 25mm and above shall be excavated around without damaging them. the Project Arboriculturist shall decide if it is feasible or necessary to retain the root. if not, it shall be severed.

The edge of the excavation closest to the trees will be covered with damp hessian to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

The soil beneath the depth may be sheet piled, regular piled, or excavated deeper. Machinery may be used for this, provided that it is situated outside of the RPAs of retained trees or has appropriate ground protection in place to move around and work upon.

Landscaping

A specification for and notation relating to the precise alignment of replacement trees is contained in the landscape proposals.

Landscaping, such as planting, turfing, fencing, etc., around retained trees may only be carried out once all tree protection measures have been removed.

All excavations within the RPAs of retained trees shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained trees.

Any tree roots discovered will be left in situ and shall not be cut or otherwise damaged. Where possible, the soil structure within the RPA shall be preserved.

No works will be carried out within the RPAs of any trees if the soil moisture is at a level where soil compaction may be likely. Should the soil become compacted or have a poor structure that would hinder the development of the existing trees and plants or any new plantings, the arboriculturist will be consulted about soil decompaction techniques.

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this Arboricultural Method Statement, AMS 01, and Tree Protection Plan, TPP 01, for retention, there will be an auditable system of arboricultural monitoring. This is to extend to arboricultural supervision whenever demolition or construction activity is to take place within or adjacent to any canopy or RPA.

The development's tree protection measures are to be monitored, and all demolition and construction works are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees. The Project Arboriculturist will supervise the work and record and report observations to the Council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Before the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site, a pre-commencement site meeting involving the Project Arboriculturist, Landowner or Agent, Site Manager, contractors and Engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant Local Planning Authority Officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan are understood and for all parties to swap contact details. See Appendix 6: Contact Details.

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will check that the tree protection measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved Arboricultural Method Statement, and if so, to sign off on their installation.

Thereafter, monitoring visits are to take place at regular intervals to ensure that tree protection measures are in place and are functioning as designed or whenever necessary to undertake works to be carried out under arboricultural supervision. The frequency of the monitoring visits is to be agreed upon with the Local Authority Tree Officer at the pre-commencement site meeting.

A record of all arboricultural monitoring and supervision visits will be kept, and any faults will be logged. This will then be copied to the Site Agent, Developer, and Local Planning Authority in a digital format.

If areas must be redesigned during the development so that they would require changes to the approved Arboricultural Method Statement or Tree Protection Plan and so affect retained trees, the Project Arboriculturist and Local Authority Tree Officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Before any changes are implemented, they must have been approved in writing by the Local Authority Tree Officer.

Supervision

The Project Arboriculturist will be required to attend the site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that are to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of all retained trees and will be advised a minimum of 72 hours before the commencement of any works that require his attendance. these will include:

- 1) Pre-commencement site meeting.
- 2) Location of protective measures.
- 3) Any demolition and or excavations within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
- 4) Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed and all materials and machinery have been removed from the site, the Project Arboriculturist shall be informed and will invite the Local Authority Tree Officer to meet on-site to discuss the process, final remedial works that may be required and sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring & Supervision Sign-Off Checklist

The Kennels, Spye Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Arboriculturalist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting			
All	Sign-off of the location and specification of the protective measures			
All	Additional excavations (if required)			
All	Completion of groundworks			
All	Completion of construction			
All	Removal of machinery and materials from site			
All	Dismantle & removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign-off from Project Arboriculturist			

Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Appendix 1: Tree Schedule
- Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan
- Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment
- Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice
- Appendix 6: Contact Details

If you require clarification of the information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,

Emily Kempson BSc (Hons), Dip Arb L4 (ABC)

Principal Arboricultural Consultant



Emilykempson@arbtech.co.uk

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

The Kennels, Spye Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR

Client Michaelis Boyd Associates

Survey Date 09/04/2026

Weather Conditions Cool and dry

Surveyor Russell Pearce

Key:

Tree No.	A unique number or reference to identify trees or groups as shown on associated plans.
Species	Common and/or taxonomic name.
Ht.	The height of the tree in meters (m).
Trunk Diameter	The stem diameter in millimetres (mm) taken at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise specified.
Crown Spread	The extents of the crown taken, in meters (m), at cardinal points of the compass: North (N); East (E); South (S) and West (W); or intercardinal points: Northeast (NE); Southeast (SE); Southwest (SW); Northwest (NW)
Crown Clear.t	The height of the crown above the current ground level, in meters (m), taken at cardinal points of the compass: North (N); East (E); South (S) and West (W); or intercardinal points: Northeast (NE); Southeast (SE); Southwest (SW); Northwest (NW)
Age Class	Age classification: Young (Y); Semi-mature (SM); Early Mature (EM); Mature (M); Over Mature (OM).
Phys. Cond.	The general physiological condition of the tree: Good; Fair; Poor; Decline; Dead.
Struct. Cond.	The general structural condition of the tree: Good, Fair, Poor, Hazardous.
Comments	Notes and general comments on the structural condition of the tree, its environment and its estimated remaining contribution.
Est. Rem. Cont.	Estimated remaining contribution (years): <10; 10+; 20+ 40+
Cat.	Retention Category as described in the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment at Appendix 1 : A, B, C, U (subcategories 1, 2, 3)

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T1	Common ash	21	410	3	4	6	4	7	7	2	4	Early Mature	Poor	Fair	Large open stem cavity. Large open basal cavity. Slender Stem. High crown. No SULE.	<10 years	U
T2	Common ash	22	420	3	6	4	5	10	9	11	11	Early Mature	Fair	Good	Good form and vitality. Phototrophic form - slender stem and high crown.	20+ Years	B1
T3	Pedunculate oak	18	510	4	2	5	7	5	4	3	6	Semi Mature	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Minor crown asymmetry due to proximity of adjacent trees.	40+ Years	B1
T4	Pedunculate oak	21	560	1	6	9	7	4	5	3	5	Early Mature	Good	Good	Asymmetric crown due to proximity of adjacent trees. Significant weight bias to east.	40+ Years	B1
T5	Wild cherry	6	160	3	3	4	4	1	1	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown.	20+ Years	B1
T6	Purple Norway maple	9	310	5	5	4	5	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown.	40+ Years	B1

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
T7	Sycamore	5	240	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	Early Mature	Poor	Good	Lateral regeneration growth from old 1.75m stump.	10+ Years	C1
T8	Common ash	16	630	5	3	4	8	2	2	2	2	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Heavily pruned back from UKPN lines. Asymmetric crown with significant weight is to south. Dense with water shoots throughout crown. Dense ivy covering stem and primary branch framework.	<10 years	U
T9	Common ash	9	310	3	4	5	4	2	2	2	2	Semi Mature	Good	Good	Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crown. On adjacent land.	20+ Years	B1
G1	Common ash	20	720	9	9	9	9	3	3	3	3	Mature	Good	Good	On adjacent land. Good form and vitality. Open balanced spreading crowns forming single canopy. Hazard beams in lower crowns	20+ Years	B2
G2	Mixed species	4	190	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	Dense scrubby suppressed understory of Hawthorn, Cherry Laurel Ash	10+ Years	C2

Tree No.	Species	Ht. (m)	Trunk Diam. (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clear. (m)				Age Class	Phys. Cond.	Struct. Cond.	Comments	Est. Rem. Cont. (years)	Cat.
				N	E	S	W	N	E	S	W						
G3	Goat willow	7	290	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	Semi Mature	Fair	Fair	Dense copse adjacent to larger woodland group.	20+ Years	C2
W1	Mixed species	12 to 24	600	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	2	Young to Over Mature	Fair to Good	Poor to Good	Predominantly Oak Over story with Alder and Ash also present Understory of Goat Willow, Hawthorn, Alder, and Elder. Slender phototrophic form. Large standing deadwood within group. Good mix of ages. Dense ivy cover	40+ Years	A2

A large, light green, stylized house icon that serves as a background for the central section of the page. It is composed of several geometric shapes forming a roof and walls.

Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan

Arboricultural Survey

Methodology
All trees, groups of trees, woodlands, hedges and large shrub groups growing on and/or within influencing distance of the sites red line boundary (RLB) or survey area (as defined by the client), were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance set out in British Standards (BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.

Where the Arboriculturist determined it appropriate to do so, trees forming groups and/or areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture & historic park land) have been recorded as such.

Survey Limitations:
- The survey was made at ground level using visual observation methods only.
- Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the recommendations.
- It is not the purpose or within the scope of this survey to assess trees in detail with regard to tree risk/safety, however where obvious tree risk features/indicators are observed and pose an imminent risk to persons or property, the client will be notified;
- Measurements were taken using specialist equipment such as tapes, lasers & GPS devices;
- Where it was not possible to take accurate measurements (due to site restrictions) values have been estimated;
- Locations & physical dimensions of inaccessible trees have been estimated;
- Arboricultural features found to be of sufficient distance from the defined RLB or outside of the defined scope of the survey (as defined by the client) have been excluded;
- Arboricultural features found to be of insufficient size, as defined by BS 5837:2012 (i.e less than 75mm stem diameter when measured at 1.5m) have been excluded from the survey where the Arboriculturist has determined it appropriate to do so;
- No searches to determine the presence of statutory tree protection on or around the area of survey has been carried out.
- All surveyed trees have been plotted onto a base plan provided by the client, which represents the site in its existing condition, where ever possible this should be a topographical survey carried out by a land surveyor. Acceptable alternatives include a measured survey from an architect or a OS file from Ordnance Survey. The Survey accuracy can vary depending on the quality of the provided base plan.

Tree Quality Assessment:
Each tree has been assigned a category (U, A, B, C) and one (or more) sub-category (1, 2, 3) in accordance with Table 1 cascade chart for tree quality assessment, as contained in British Standards (BS5837:2012, in addition to the British Standards defined categories, an additional category (V) has also been provided in compliance with UK Government guidance for Ancient and Veteran trees/woodland and to help provide clear distinction of these arboricultural features from other trees.

Tree Schedule (TS):
The tree survey schedule contains full details of all collected data for recorded trees, groups, woodlands and hedges. Information includes:
- Sequential reference number and suffix (T, G, W, H) denoting the type of arboricultural feature, i.e. Tree, Group of Trees, Woodland or Hedge;
- Common name;
- Height – recorded in meters (m);
- Stem diameter – recorded in millimeters (mm), measured in accordance with Figure C.1, Annex C (BS5837:2012);
- Crown extent – recorded in meters to either the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points (N, E, S, W or NE, SE, SW, NW, NE);
- Canopy clearance – recorded in meters denoting the ground to canopy height at each of the four cardinal or inter-cardinal points (N, E, S, W or NE, SE, SW, NE);
- Age class – including Newly Planted, Young, Semi-mature, Early-mature, mature & Ancient;
- Physiological condition;
- Structural condition;
- BS 5837:2012 categorisation and sub-category;
- Estimated remaining life expectancy (<10 Yrs, 10+ Yrs, 20+ Yrs or >40+ Yrs);
- Observations.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the RPA has been plotted around each tree. This is a minimum area (m²) which should be maintained and left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated in accordance with chapter 4.6 of (BS)5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations. The calculated RPA is capped at 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a 15m radius.

Existing site features such as dwellings, retaining walls, roads, service roads, etc., are likely to be partial or complete barriers to root development. Where existing site features are believed to be significant enough to be considered barriers to root development, the RPAs affected have been modified to appropriately reflect these barriers.

Where RPAs have been modified, they have been done so to equal distances in all directions (with the exception of any identified root barrier) from the trunk of the tree. The RPAs are increased in size (radius) across both the 'site' and adjacent land to maintain the area (m²) as per the original unmodified (circular) RPA.

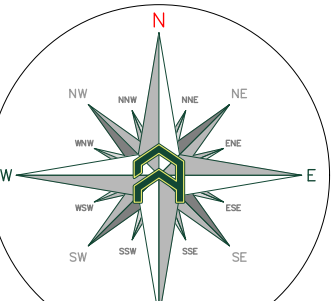
Survey Definitions

Age Class:
Newly Planted (NP) – A tree that has recently been planted, typically within the last 1–2 years.
Young (Y) – A tree that is well established but still in the early stages of growth;
Semi-mature (SM) – A tree that is significantly developed but has not yet reached full size or growth potential;
Early-mature (EM) – A tree that has reached near full size and may begin to show signs of ageing;
Mature (M) – A tree that has reached its full size and growth potential for its species and surroundings;
Ancient (A) – A tree which is surviving beyond its species typical age range.

Physiological Condition:
Good – Good vitality with no evident signs of physiological dysfunction;
Fair – Moderate vitality with some signs of physiological dysfunction, but unlikely to be of long-term significance and/or reversible;
Poor – Low vitality with significant and/or irreversible physiological dysfunction;
Dead – No vitality.
Structural Condition:
Good – No hazard indicators, with a form typical of the species or growing location;
Fair – Some hazard indicators, but of no long-term significance and/or easily mitigated;
Poor – Significant and/or irreversible hazard indicators that may result in premature failure (whole or in-part);
Not Visible – Restricted view/access prohibiting full visual inspection.

Categories & Life Expectancy:
Category 'U' – Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
Category 'A' – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category 'B' – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
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 150mm.
Category 'V' – Trees which, because of their age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value (Ancient/Veteran Trees); or land which has been continuously wooded since at least 1600 AD (Ancient Woodland).

Sub-categories:
1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities
2 – Mainly landscape qualities
3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation



Indicative only



Referenced Documents

Title	Originator	Drawing Number	Key
Topographical Survey	Peter Badden Construction	230095/1	

Rev

Rev	Date	Notes
01	18/04/2025	Initial survey



Address: The Kennels, Spye Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR

Client: Michaelis Boyd Associates

Drawing: Tree Constraints Plan

Project No.: TCF01

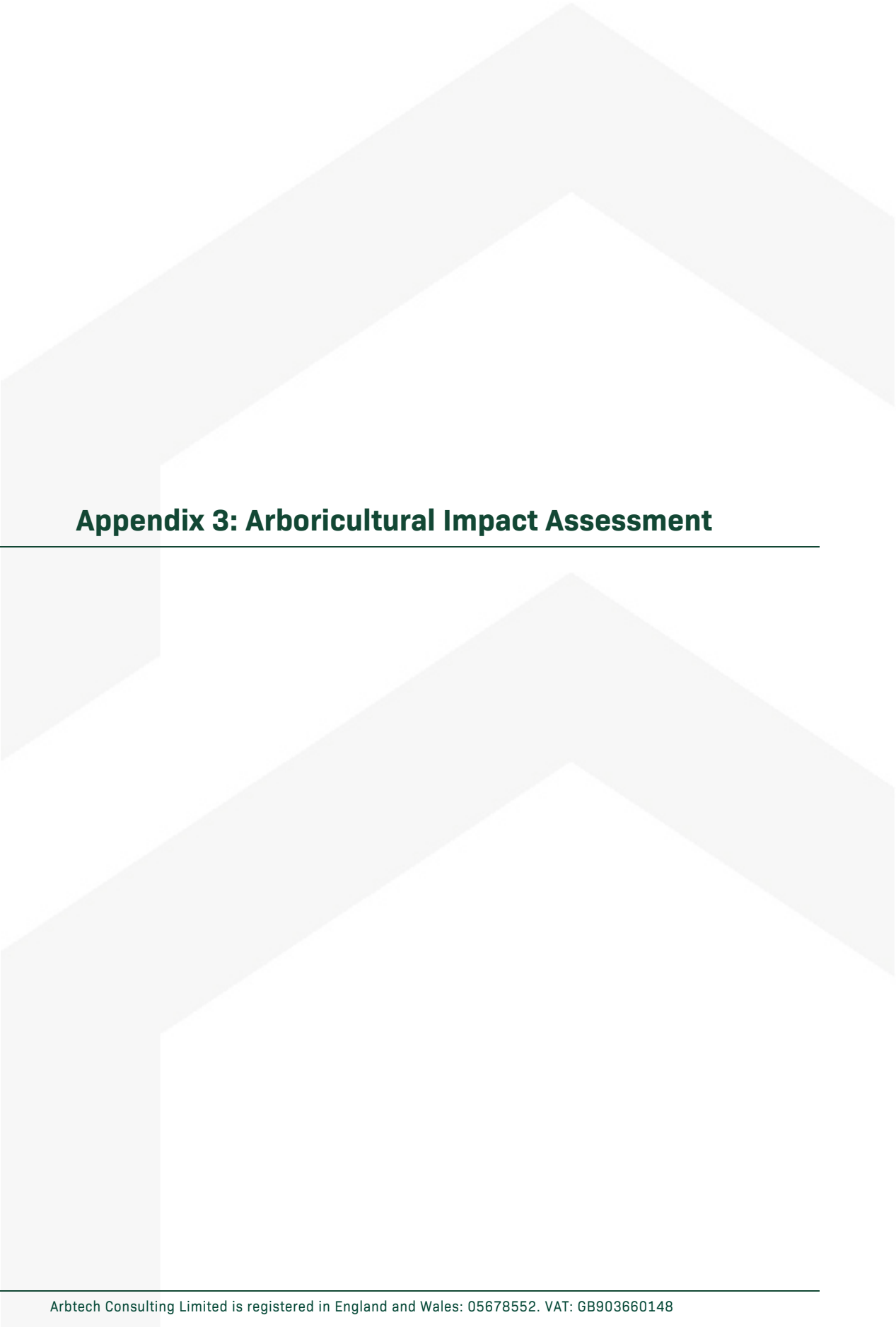
Date: April 2025

Scale: 1:200

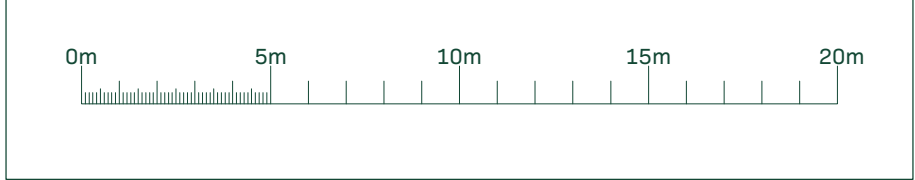
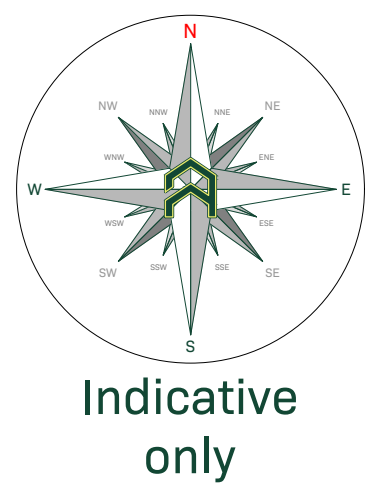
Drawn: RDP

Tree/Group number:	Tree Complex:	Trunks:
1T	Ancient/Veteran Tree	
Root Protection Area:	Ancient woodland/Latest	
Category 'U' Tree	Category 'A' Tree	
Category 'B' Tree	Category 'B' Tree	
Category 'C' Tree	Category 'C' Tree	
Category 'V' Tree	Category 'V' Tree	
Category 'U' Group	Category 'A' Group	
Category 'B' Group	Category 'B' Group	
Category 'C' Group	Category 'C' Group	
Category 'V' Group	Category 'V' Group	

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be used from this drawing. Where systems or any discrepancies occur, the client's drawings shall prevail. This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the input or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees. This drawing is not to be used for any other purpose, including construction, design, or related statements. An architect or structural engineer should be contacted for any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any statutory or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services. This drawing was produced in support of a professional report and should not be relied upon.

A large, light green, stylized house icon that serves as a background for the central section of the page. It is composed of several geometric shapes forming a roof and walls.

Appendix 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Tree removal: Partial removal of G3 as shown to facilitate new hard surfaced area.

Arboricultural Impact Summary:
The proposal is situated at a sufficient distance from all retained trees such that there is no impact and therefore no specialist construction methodologies are required. Please refer to the TPP and AMS for detailed protection measures.

Arboricultural Impacts				
Impacts				No. of Trees
Trees to be removed				0
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal)				0 (1)
Trees with proposed incursions into the RPAs				0
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into the RPAs				0
Trees that require pruning				0
Groups / Hedges that require pruning				0
Trees to be transplanted				0
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted				0
Tree Work Schedule				
Ref.	Species	Works		Category
G3	Coast Willow	Partial removal: area shown on AIA. Grind stumps		C2
All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standards (BS:3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. All arisings are to be removed and the site left as it was found. Care is to be taken to ensure that the ground around retained trees does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as (but not limited to) timber lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes are to be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.				
No. Individual Trees Removed				
U	A	B	C	V
0	0	0	0	0
No. Groups/Hedges/Woodlands Removed 1/1 = Partial				
U	A	B	C	V
0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Referenced Documents				
Title:	Originator:	Drawing Number:		Key
Topographical Survey	Peter Baldwin Construction	230055/1		
Proposed Layout	Ed Brooks	159 P101 E		
Arboricultural Method Statement				
All tree works must be undertaken in accordance with British Standards. Please refer to the Tree Schedule, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, for full details of all surveyed trees and how the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.				

arbtech

Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbtech.co.uk>, 01244 661170

Address:

The Kennels, Spye Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR

Client:

Michaelis Boyd Associates

Drawing:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Project No:

48359676

Drawing No:

AIA01

Revision No:

01

Date:

May 2026

Scale:

1:200_{AS1}

Drawn:

EK

Tree/Group Number:

T1

Tree Canopies:

Trunks:

Road Protection Area:

Ancient / Veteran Tree Buffer Zone:

Ancient woodland Extent:

Category 'U' Tree Stems:

Category 'U' Tree Groups:

Category 'A' Tree Stems:

Category 'A' Tree Groups:

Category 'B' Tree Stems:

Category 'B' Tree Groups:

Category 'C' Tree Stems:

Category 'C' Tree Groups:

Category 'V' Tree Stems:

Category 'V' Groups:

Basic Shading Arc:

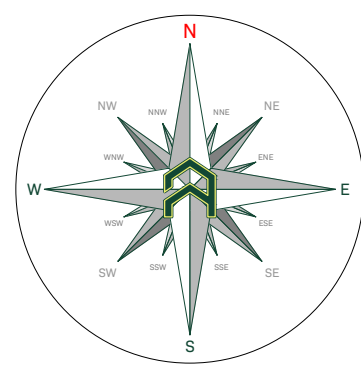
Trees to be Removed:

Proposed Pruning:

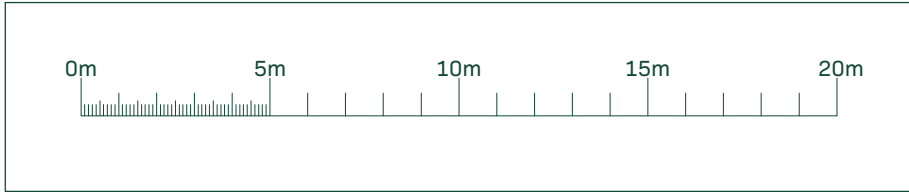
All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be relied on from this drawing. Please note that any discrepancies found. Arbtech Consulting Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing on which this plan is based. This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of the trees. This drawing is not to be read as a definitive part of the engineering or construction design or method statement. An arboricultural or structural engineer should be consulted over any matters of construction, loading or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services. This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. © Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2025

A large, light green, stylized house icon that serves as a background for the central section of the page. It is composed of several geometric shapes forming a roof and walls.

Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan



Indicative
only



Tree Work Schedule			
Ref.	Species	Works	Category
G3	Coast Willow	Partial removal: area shown on AIA, Grind stumps	C2

All tree work is to be undertaken in accordance with British Standards (BS)3968:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations. All arisings are to be removed and the site left as it was found. Care is to be taken to ensure that the ground around retained trees does not become compacted as a result of tree surgery operations. No equipment or vehicles such as (but not limited to) timber lorries, tractors, excavators, or cranes are to be parked or driven beneath the crowns of any retained trees to prevent subsequent compaction and root death.

Arboricultural Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend site to directly supervise all demolition and construction works that have to be undertaken within the root protection areas. This will include:

- Pre-commencement site meeting.
- Location of protective measures.
- Any demolition and/or excavations within or adjacent to RPA's, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services to non-exhaustive list.
- Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Referenced Documents

Title	Originator	Drawing Number	Key
Topographical Survey	Peter Baldwin Construction	230055/1	_____
Proposed Layout	Ed Brooks	159.P101.E	_____

Construction Exclusion Zone

A construction exclusion zone (CEZ) is a designated area where there is to be no construction activity what-so-ever. Access to the area for construction personnel and machinery is strictly prohibited; there is no scope for the storage for materials and/or waste etc.

Protective Fencing (Tress)

Protective fencing is to be erected prior to the commencement of any and all works on site and retained in place for the duration of the development.

Default Specification: To comprise of either 2.4m wooden site hoarding, or a 2.3m high scaffold framework comprising of vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with uprights to be spaced at a maximum of 3.0m intervals and driven into the ground by a minimum of 600mm. On to this, standard anti-climb welded mesh panels are to be securely fixed to each other with at least two scaffold clamps and to the scaffold framework with wire.

Secondary Specification: To comprise of 2m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet. Panels are to be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabiliser studs, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

All weather notices are to be attached at regular intervals on the weld mesh panels with words such as "Construction Exclusion Zone - KEEP OUT".

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER. CONTAMINATION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION.

ANY INFRINGEMENT INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY.

Arboricultural Method Statement

All tree works must be undertaken in accordance with British Standards. Please refer to the Tree Schedule, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan, for full details of all surveyed trees and how the development may be implemented without detriment to retained trees.

Rev.	Date	Notes
01	13-05-26	Initial arrangement.

arbtech

Unit 3, Well House Barns, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbtech.co.uk>, 01244 661170

Address:
The Kennels, Spyre Park, Chippenham, Wiltshire, SN15 2PR

Client:
Michaelis Boyd Associates

Drawing:
Tree Protection Plan

Project No.: 46359676	Drawing No.: TPP01	Revision No.: 01
Date: May 2026	Scale: 1:200 (A1)	Drawn: EK

Tree Key:

Tree/Group Number	Tree Canopies	Trunks
T1		
Root Protection Area:	Ancient / Veteran Tree Buffer Zone:	Ancient woodland Extent (cont.)
Category 'U' Tree Stems	Category 'U' Tree Groups	Category 'A' Tree Stems
Category 'A' Tree Groups	Category 'B' Tree Stems	Category 'B' Tree Groups
Category 'C' Tree Stems	Category 'C' Tree Groups	Category 'V' Tree Stems
Category 'V' Groups	Basic Shading Arc	Trees to be Removed

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be taken from this drawing. Please refer to any other drawings in the project. All dimensions should be taken from the base drawing in which this plan is based. This drawing is designed to inform the principles of the layout or design only, and release only to the protection of the project. It is not to be used as a definitive part of the engineering or construction design or method statement. An arboricultural or structural engineer should be consulted for any matters of construction, stability or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services. This drawing was produced by Arbtech - a microbusiness (any other company) should not be released upon. © Arbtech Consulting Ltd, 2025

A large, light gray, stylized graphic of a house or roof structure, composed of several chevron-like shapes, serves as a background for the central section of the page.

Appendix 5: Tree Protection Notice

Tree Protection Area

KEEP OUT

Do not move this fence

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

**TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR
ARE THE SUBJECT OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.**

**CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL
PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION
OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

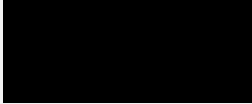


Arbtech Consulting Limited.
Unit 3, Well House Barn, Chester Road, Chester, CH4 0DH
<https://arbtech.co.uk> - 01244 661170

Appendix 6: Contact Details

Name	Position	Company	Contact
	Client		
	Agent / Project Manager		
	Tree Officer		
	Project Arboriculturist	Arbtech Consulting Ltd.	01244 661170 https://arbtech.co.uk
	Site Manager		
	Main contractor		

Document Production Record

Document number	Author	Signature	Position	Date
AMS 01	Emily Kempson		Principal Consultant (Arboriculture)	13/05/26

Report Limitations

Arbtech Consulting Ltd has prepared this report for the sole use of the above-named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this report or any other services provided by us. This report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. The assessments made assume that the sites and facilities will continue to be used for their current purpose without significant change. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based upon information provided by others and upon the assumption that all relevant information has been provided by those parties from whom it has been requested. Information obtained from third parties has not been independently verified by Arbtech Consulting Ltd.

Copyright

© This Report is the copyright of Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Any unauthorised reproduction or usage by any person other than the addressee is strictly prohibited.