Cantia Arboricultural Services

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

CAS/2025/162

For

Building Drawings

Proposed Development Site

School House, The Street, Lympne, Kent, CT21 4LQ

Boyd Saunders
Dip Arb L4- Tech 'Arbor A'

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Instruction

1.1.1 Cantia Arboricultural Services were instructed to undertake a tree survey and provide arboricultural advice on the site known as School House, The Street, Lympne, Kent, CT21 4LQ to accompany a planning application.

1.1.2 The site visit was carried out on Tuesday 8th July 2025, between the hours of 1330 – 1630hrs (180 minutes) and weather conditions were noted as clear with visibility conducive of surveying.

1.2 Aim of Report

1.2.1 To survey in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' to plot and assess the quality of the existing trees located on site and within 15m of proposed development operations.

1.2.2 To assess the impact of the proposed development upon trees located on site and within the immediate vicinity. To provide advice on trees requiring removal and outline protective measures for trees marked for retention.

1.2.3 To provide a work specification as required by retained trees to accommodate the proposed development.

1.2.4 To provide recommendations and guidance on how trees and other vegetation may be successfully retained within the proposed development

1.3 Documentation & Disclosure

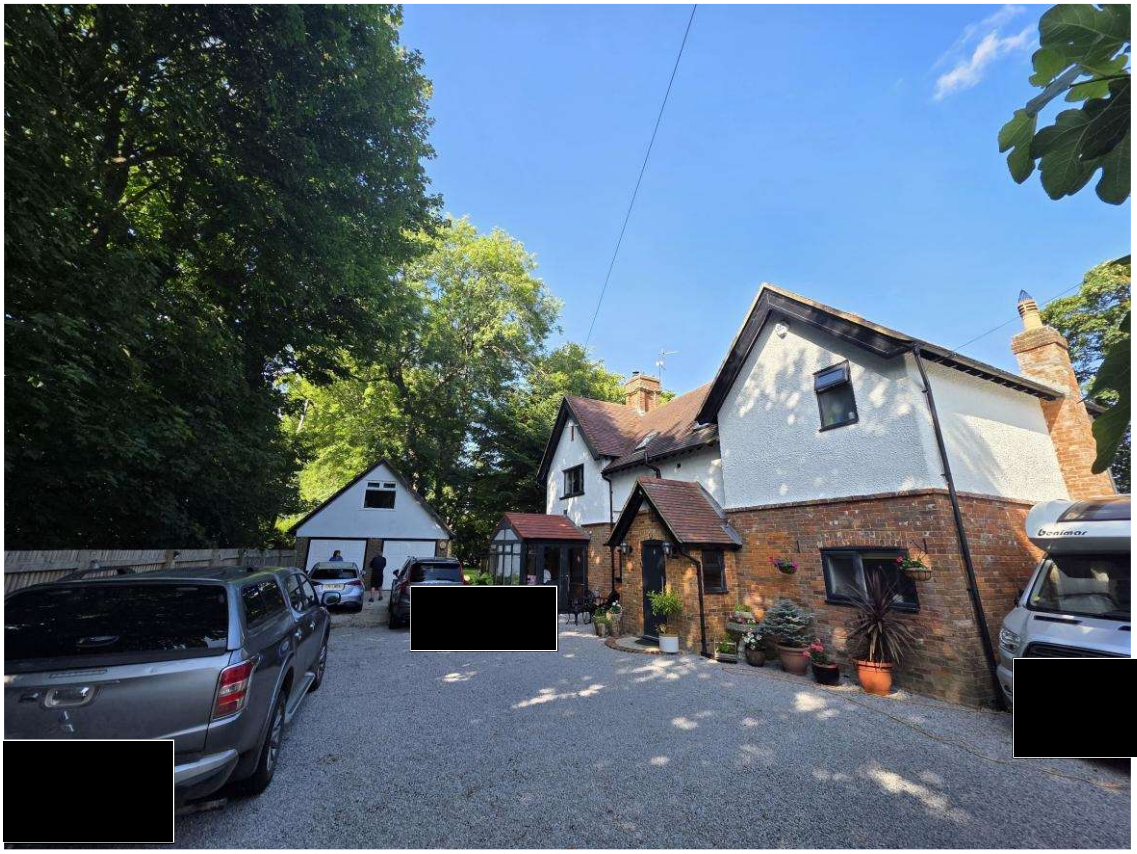
1.3.1 The following documentation has been made available

- Existing and Proposed Site Plans - 25039BW Brian Webster A1 PP.dwg

2.0 Site & Tree Discussion

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The site currently consists of a detached property with a double detached garage set in a plot of approx. 2,730 square metres (0.67 Acre). The property faces Westwards with a large gravel driveway area to the property front.



2.1.2 The rear garden is located to the East of the property and is laid mainly to lawn and enclosed with a wooden fence. The property also owns a paddock which is located to the North and east of the house /garden area.

2.1.3 The gradient of the plot is generally level throughout.

2.1.4 There is a public footpath which abuts the Western boundary of the site.

2.2 Access

2.2.1 Vehicle and plant access to site is unencumbered via The Street and existing hard surfaced areas located to the property front. Access to the paddock area is gained via an existing entrance located between the house and the garage.

2.3 Proposal

2.3.1 The proposal is the construction of an outbuilding / barn which will be used for machinery and tool storage.

2.4 Scope of Report / Limitations

2.4.1 This is a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations have been made solely from a visual perspective for the purposes of assessment in terms relevant to planning and development. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices have been used in assessing internal conditions.

2.4.2 All individual trees within a 15m radius of the development that have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5m above ground level have been surveyed. Each tree is surveyed and allocated an identifying number. Then data is collected and individual trees measured with regards to their height, stem size, canopy size and potential to pose a material constraint to development. Subject trees are each allocated one of four grade categories (A, B, C or U) indicating their quality. Trees, groups and hedges have been graded upon individual merit in the context of their existing surroundings regardless of any proposed development of the site.

2.4.3 Any conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events or other site works) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site and render any previous advice/ findings invalid.

2.4.4 Trees are living organisms and even apparently healthy trees cannot be considered completely safe due to forces of nature and environmental fluctuations which dictate a natural failure rate of intact and healthy trees.

2.4.5 Where there are access restrictions data has been estimated. This is reflected in the survey schedule with a (#) symbol before measurement.

2.4.6 The survey was carried out with the assistance (where required) of the following inspection equipment-

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

2.5 Tree Discussion

2.5.1 A total of eighteen individual trees and two groups of trees have been assessed in detail from ground level by visual means only. The Tree Survey Schedule, at Appendix 2, details the trees in respect of dimension and quality in accordance with the methodology set out in the British Standard 5837:2012. The following categories were recorded-

Category	Quantity	Identification Numbers
A	2	T01 & T07
B	3	G02, T05 & T08
C	11	G01, T02 – T04, T06, T11 – T14, T17 & T18
U	4	T09, T10, T15 & T16

2.5.2 Trees categorised as A or B are viewed as a constraint to development. Should any proposed development require the removal of trees/groups (or parts of groups) within these categories then it is likely that local authorities would require mitigation in the form of a robust soft landscaping/planting plan. Trees classed as category C are generally not viewed as a constraint although plans to remove large numbers of these would likely still require mitigation. Trees classed as category U are trees in irreversible decline unlikely to be in situ for more than 10 years. These trees are therefore not considered a constraint and also have no RPA (Root Protection Area) plotted.

2.5.3 Where trees have been surveyed and plotted in groups, they typically contain specimens of varying age class and size. Please take note of survey schedule for indication of average height/size and maximum height/size within group. Where groups of trees have been surveyed and plotted, the largest DBHs' of the trees located along the groups edge have been noted and used to indicate the maximum RPA potential.

2.5.4 Also noted on site were numerous small trees / woody shrubs too small to warrant inspection in accordance with BS5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction 2012:Recommendations.

2.5.5 Searches carried out on Tuesday 29th July 2025 using Folkestone and Hythe Councils website/interactive map indicated that the site does not fall within a Conservation Area. The site is subject to a Tree Preservation Order (TPO No 04 of 1995). The site also falls within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

2.5.6 The majority of the trees are located in the paddock area to the North of the property. The growth habits of the trees in the paddock indicate that a large tree has previously been in situ. I am informed that prior to purchase the paddock suffered some tree failures during a storm which were cleared. Thus, some of the trees in the vicinity have slender woodland form.

3.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment on Retained Trees

3.1 Demolition

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

3.2 Construction

3.2.1 The foundations of the proposed new barn will conflict with the measured RPAs' of the following trees

Tree Number / Species	Category	Conflict / Square Metres	Conflict % of Total RPA
T03 Sycamore	C	0.3 sqm	0.26%
T04 Sycamore	C	16.8 sqm	14.8%
T05 Sycamore	B	32.4 sqm	19.8%
T07 Sycamore	A	123.7 sqm	17.5%
T11 Sycamore	C	5.1 sqm	1.9%
T12 Hawthorn	C	0.8 sqm	1.3%
T14 Sycamore	C	8.1 sqm	3.6%

Therefore, in this instance pile foundations will be used to minimise impact upon the root zones. Typically, this could involve small piles with a pad or lintels set at or above ground level to support the structure and negate the requirement for excavation. These must be installed as outlined in section P5.0 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

3.2.2 Services will be installed to the new building using ground mounted armoured cable which will run round the fence line. This will avoid excavation within the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention.

3.3 Trees Requiring Removal

3.3.1 The proposal requires the removal of tree numbered T06 Sycamore (Category C). The tree is an unremarkable slender tree, with limited visibility within the public realm due to other larger trees within the vicinity (located centrally in the below picture). Based on the volume of existing and retained canopy cover and high tree numbers, the proposed losses associated with the development can be tolerated by this site. More importantly, the integrity of the boundary screen is to be maintained, and views of the internal changes will be screened from most angles. With this in mind, the proposed scheme will have a low to indiscernible impact to the neighbouring properties and users of the footpath.

3.4 Implications for Retained Trees

3.4.1 Tree numbered T07 Sycamore will require the lifting of the Southeastern section of its canopy to approx. 6m to allow for the elevations of the proposed design. The amount of lifting required would not be considered excessive and is unlikely to have a significant detrimental effect on the vitality or longevity of the tree.

T07 Sycamore as viewed from the Southeast

4.0 Conclusions

4.1.1 The proposal requires the removal of 1 x category C tree.

4.1.2 Specialised foundation design and installation techniques will be employed where conflicts exist between the foundations of the proposed design and the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention.

4.1.3 Pruning in the form of lifting to a height of 6m will be required on tree numbered T07 Sycamore to accommodate the elevations of the proposed new structure.

4.1.4 So long as the precautionary and protective measures outlined within this report are strictly observed and adhered to then the proposed development will have neutral impact upon trees marked for retention.

Arboricultural Method Statement

1.0 Summary

1.1 This document outlines the principles that are approved and enforced by the local planning authority, including site specific instructions on the methods required to protect the existing tree stock agreed for retention. These methods are set out in a logical sequence of operations with location of protective measures shown on the accompanying Tree Protection Plan CAS/2025/162

2.0 Important Tree Information

2.1 As the majority of tree roots are found in the upper metre of soil, development works, including for example even shallow excavation, soil compaction and soil contamination, can be harmful to trees in close proximity. Trees differ in their tolerance of root loss or disturbance, according to their age, species and/or condition. All protection works within this document will be in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'

2.2 An assessment of the site's tree stock has been undertaken and those trees to be retained are clearly shown on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP). A calculation has been made of the volume of soil required to ensure the survival of these and this is represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA) indicated by the magenta circles or squares around the retained tree on the plan.

2.3 The RPA has been used to inform the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ), the area to be protected during development by the use of barriers, ground protection and specialised construction techniques - outlined below:-

3.0 Sequenced Methods of Construction and Tree Protection

P1.0 Phase 1 - Pre-Contract Meeting

P1.1 If stipulated by the local authority an onsite meeting will be held with all relevant parties including the developer, appointed arboricultural supervisor and Local Planning Authority (LPA) representative.

P2.0 Phase 2 - Execute Agreed Tree Works

Tree Number	Proposed Works	Reason
T06 Sycamore	Removal	Removal required to accommodate proposal
T07 Sycamore	Lifting of SE section of canopy to 6m	Pruning required to accommodate proposal elevations.

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

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

P3.1 In order to protect the tree stems from significant construction activity, protection barriers will be erected. See Plan for fencing location. Fencing should be of a reasonable standard and suitable for the purpose of preventing machinery entering the protected zones see example given below in appendix 1.

P3.2 BS5837 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction (2012) requires that the root protection area be calculated for each tree marked for retention on the development. The root protection area is the minimum area in m2 which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree, including the delivery of machinery, materials, plant or equipment to the site or any adjacent land. The protective

measures will remain in situ until final completion or a time agreed by the LPA and Contractor.

P3.3 Tree protection fencing will be required to be installed as shown on the Tree Protection Plan CAS/2025/162. Fit for its purpose fencing must be installed after any required tree works and prior to any construction operations on site. Once the barriers have been properly erected in position, they are to be considered as sacrosanct and are not to be removed or altered in any way without prior approval from the LPA.

P3.4 Clear notices as shown below are to be fixed to the outside of the fencing with words such as 'Tree Protection Zone – Do not remove this fencing'. All operatives and other relevant personnel are to be informed of the role of the exclusion barriers and their importance. Protective fencing should remain in situ throughout the entire construction process. The site manager should be aware that it is his responsibility to maintain protective measures adequately and these should be casually inspected at regular intervals with written records of inspection.

P3.5 Where stipulated on the Tree Protection Plan ground protection should be laid. The gross weight of predicted traffic in the area should be calculated and ground protection laid as stipulated below –

- *For pedestrian access, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed on a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway or on a compressive- resistant layer such as, e.g. woodchip 100mm min, laid onto a geotextile membrane will be sufficient.*
- *For pedestrian operated machinery up to a gross weight of 2t inter linked ground protection boards places on top of a compression- resistant layer, as above, will be required.*
- *For machinery greater than 2t and engineered specification will be required.*

P3.6 If there is a requirement to move or carry out operations inside the area of protective fencing then ground protection should be laid over any exposed ground prior to movement or works commencing. This should be laid in accordance with section P3.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

P3.7 When there is a requirement to carry out work in an area covered with ground protection then only the immediate area of work should have the protection rolled/scraped back. Once the task in hand is completed then ground protection should be instantly re-instated.

P3.8 Adequate room is available for the locating of compounds and material storage within the site boundaries and outside of any measured RPA. These areas must take adequate precautions (spill trays etc) to ensure that potential spillages cannot leech into root zones.

P4.0 Phase 4 - Ground works

P4.1 Spoil, including soil and rubble surplus to requirements will be removed from site and not stored against any protective fencing.

P4.2 Where foundations require pre-emptive root pruning this should be excavated outside the line of foundation closest to the tree by hand or with the use of an air pick to a depth of 600mm. Roots discovered less than 25mm in diameter may be cut, roots greater than 25mm in diameter must only be cut after consultation with the project

arboriculturalist and or the LPA. Once roots have been cut conventional excavation can be carried out. Where foundation trenches fall within or are in close proximity to the measured RPAs' of trees marked for retention they must be lined with an impermeable sleeve to reduce risk of leeching into the root zone of the trees.

P4.3 Service runs to be located outside any indicated RPA.

P5.0 Phase 5 – Installation of Pile Type Foundations

P5.1 Designs for foundations that would minimize adverse impact on trees should include particular attention to existing levels, proposed finished levels and cross-sectional details.

P5.2 Where Pile foundations are selected then an investigation will be required to determine their optimal location whilst avoiding damage to roots important for the stability of the tree, by means of hand tools or compressed air soil displacement, to a minimum depth of 600 mm.

P5.3 Piles to be installed near to trees must be of the smallest practical pile diameter as this reduces the possibility of striking major tree roots and reduces the size of the rig required to sink the piles.

P5.4 Pile holes must be lined with an impermeable sleeve to reduce risk of leeching into the root zone of the trees.

P5.5 If a piling mat is required, this must conform to the parameters for temporary ground protection given in section P3.5 of the Arboricultural Method Statement.

P5.6 Slabs for larger structures (e.g. dwellings) should be constructed with a ventilated air space between the underside of the slab and the existing soil surface (to enable gas exchange and venting through the soil surface).

P5.7 In such cases, a specialist irrigation system should also be employed (e.g. roof run-off redirected under the slab). The design of the foundation should take account of any

effect on the load-bearing properties of underlying soil from the redirected roof run-off. Approval in principle for a foundation that relies on topsoil retention and roof run-off under the slab should be sought from the building control authority prior to this approach being relied on.

P6.0 Phase 6 - Dismantling Protection Barriers and Landscaping Works

P6.1 A minimum notice period of seven days will be given to the LPA prior to the dismantling of the protection barriers.

P6.2 All landscaping once the barriers have been removed will avoid soil re-grading and disturbance within the CEZ and no soil levels be altered after the protection barriers have been removed. All vehicles are strictly prohibited from entering any RPA once barriers are removed.

4.0 General Principles for Tree Protection

4.1 A copy of this AMS and the attached TPP is to be retained on site at all times and all personnel associated with the construction process will be made familiar with the principles within.

4.2 No fires are to be lit on site at any stage during the construction process.

4.3 A designated storage area is to be created away from retained trees. All materials for construction purposes are to be stored in this compound. Care must be taken to avoid the leakage or leaching of noxious materials into the soil.

4.4 No materials will be stored or left stacked in positions around the site other than within the storage compound area.

5.0 Communication Details, Monitoring and Compliance

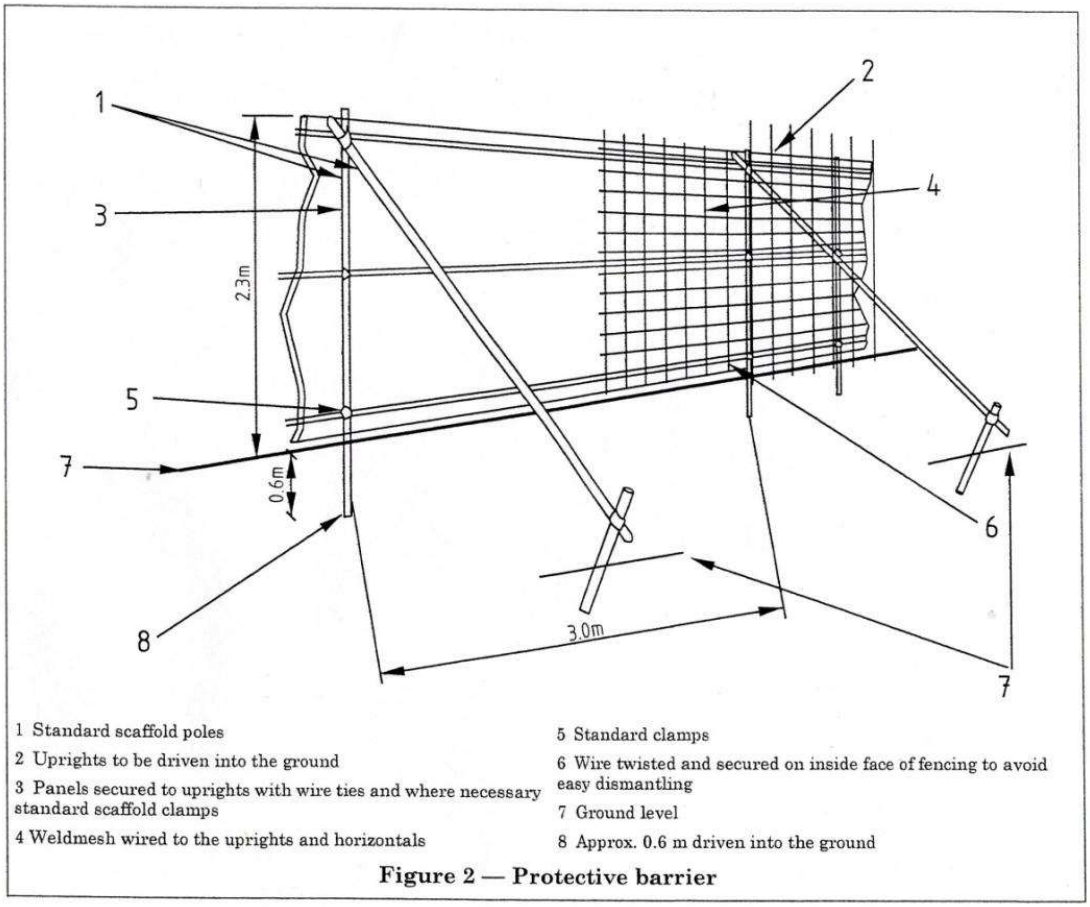
5.1 In order to ensure that the principles of tree protection set out in the statement are adhered to, it is important to set out communication details for key individuals and tasks that require monitoring. These details should be retained by all relevant parties

and available on site at all times. Relevant parties will be advised of any changes in personnel or contractor during the development process.

5.2 Before construction begins written confirmation that the developer/contractor or its agents agree to comply in full with the principles set out within this Method Statement will be lodged with the LPA.

Appendix 1: Tree Protection Fencing

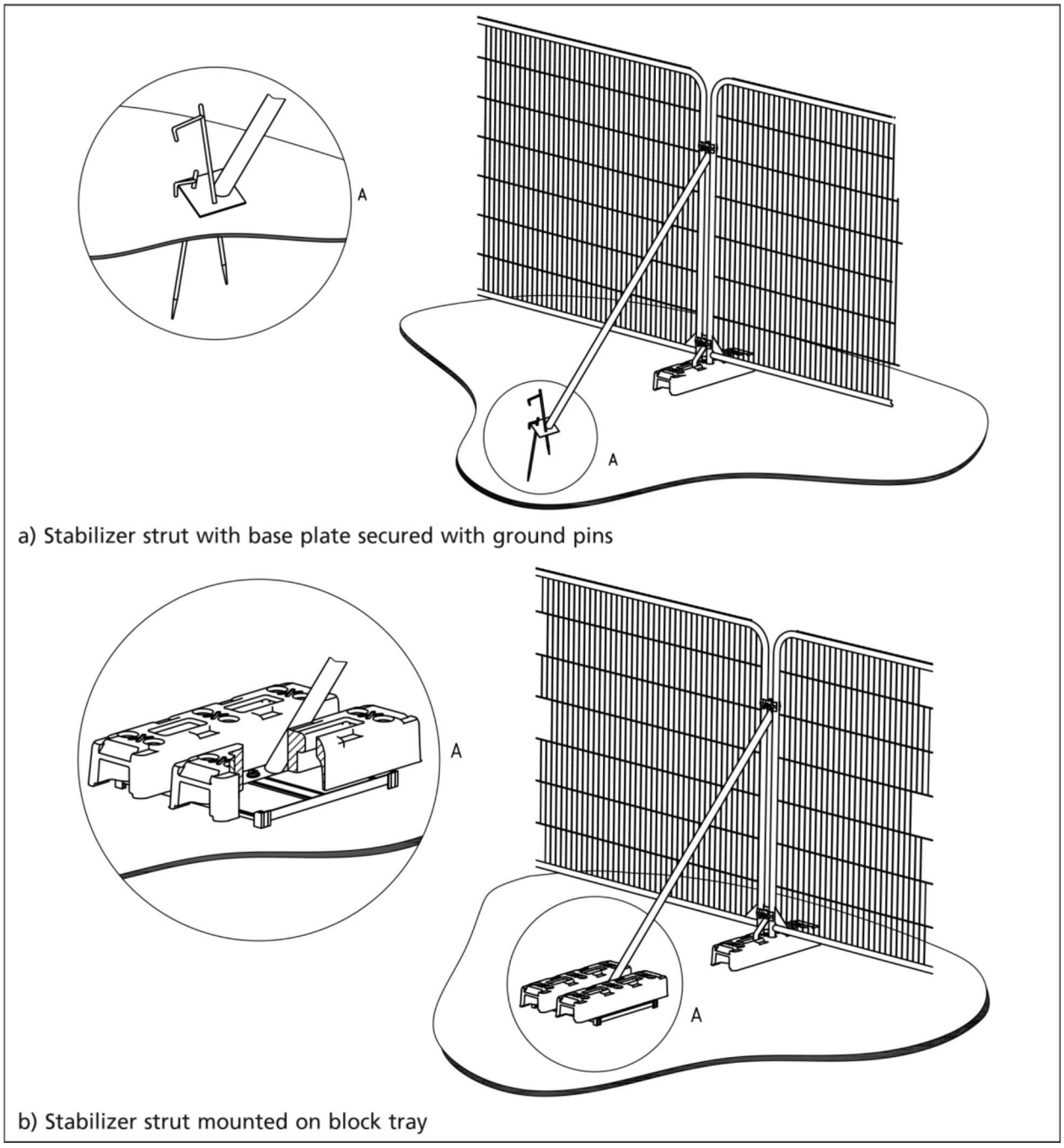
High Traffic Areas



1 Standard scaffold poles
2 Uprights to be driven into the ground
3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps
4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals
5 Standard clamps
6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling
7 Ground level
8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

Figure 2 — Protective barrier

Low Traffic Areas



Appendix 2 - Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes

Ref.no	Identifies trees, groups and hedges on the accompanying plan.
Species	Common names are provided to aid wider comprehension.
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree measured in metres from ground level
Canopy Spread	Indicates the crown radius from the base of the tree in four compass directions, recorded to the nearest metre.
Ground Clearance	Height of crown clearance above adjacent ground in metres.
DBH (mm)	DBH is the diameter of the stem measured in cm at 1.5m from ground level for single stemmed trees or just above root flare for multi-stemmed trees. Stem Diameter may be estimated where access is restricted.
RPR (cm)	Root Protection Radius (RPR) is area required to be protected measured radially from the trunk centre.
RPA (m2)	Root Protection Area (RPA) is the minimum rooting area in m2 which should remain undisturbed around each tree.
Age Class	Age of the tree expressed as Y- Young, MA- Middle-Aged, EM- Early Mature, M- Mature or OM- Over-Mature
General Condition	Overall condition of tree expressed as :Good, Fair, Poor, Dead
Physioloical and structural condition	May include general comments about growth characteristics, how it is affected by other trees and any previous surgery works. Also specific problems such as dead wood, pests, diseases, broken limbs. Etc
Estimated Remaining Years	Categorised in year bands of less than 10, 10+, 20+, 40+
BS Category	B.S. Cat refers to (BS 5837:2005 Table 1) and refers to tree/overall group quality and value; 'A' - High; 'B' - Moderate; 'C' - Low; 'U' - Remove.
Sub Category	Sub Cat refers to the retention criteria values where 1 is arboricultural, 2 is landscape and 3 is cultural including conservational, historic and commemorative

Appendix 3 – Tree Retention Category (as per cascade chart, Table 1, B.S. 5837:2012)

Tree Category	Description
A	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features. Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture).
B	Category B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. 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.
C	Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm. Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.
U	Category U – Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline.

BS5837 Survey Data

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
G01	Elder x2 (Sambucus nigra) Sycamore x2 (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 12 4 stems, avg.(mm): 150 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Group of small elder and regenerative sycamore growth	C1 RPA Area: 98 sq m.	
G02	Sycamore x20 (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 18 20 stems, avg.(mm): 300 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		B2 RPA Area: 144 sq m.	
T01	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 25 Stem Diam(mm): 660 Spread (m): 4N, 6E, 11S, 8#W Crown Clearance (m): 4.5 Lowest Branch (m): 5.5(W) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Tree in physical contact with adjacent garage. Deadwood noted throughout canopy Pests and Diseases: Ash Dieback Infection Level 1: 0% to 25%	A1,2 RPA Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	Remove major deadwood
T02	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 22 2 stems (mm): 450, 200 Spread (m): 6.5N, 4E, 7S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Major wound noted on main stem to North at ground level to approx 1.5m above ground level - healing wood present. Smaller stem has wound on stem from ground level to approx 1.5m above ground level- investigation of wound with metal probe revealed decay to approx 100mm - healing wood present	C1,2 RPA Radius: 5.9m. Area: 109 sq m.	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T03	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 2N, 4E, 5.5S, 5#W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Ivy cover on lower stem	C1,2 RPA Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T04	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 19# Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 4N, 1E, 4.5S, 9#W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(SW) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Tree leans to west. Historic wound noted on main stem to North from approx 1m - 1.8m above ground level- investigation with metal probe revealed decay to approx 150mm. Healing wood present	C1,2 RPA Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T05	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 19 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 4.5N, 7E, 4S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Lowest Branch (m): 5(S) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Clean tree - devoid of faults	B1,2 RPA Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	
T06	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 2N, 1.5E, 3.5S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Slender tree	C1 RPA Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T07	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 20 2 stems (mm): 1200, 350 Spread (m): 4N, 5E, 10S, 10#W Crown Clearance (m): 0 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years	Tree becomes triple stemmed at approx 2m above ground level - ~~unions,~~appear occluded although significant reactive growth is noted (elephant ears).	A1,2 RPA Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T08	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 20 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 7N, 6E, 5S, 9#W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 3(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		B1,2 RPA Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	
T09	Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa)	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 3.5S, 2W Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Tree in irreversible decline with only approx 10% live growth	U RPA Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	
T10	Ash (Fraxinus sp.)	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 600 Spread (m): 8#N, 8E, 2S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Significant decay noted on main stem from ground level to approx 1.5m above ground level - investigation with metal probe revealed decay to approx 400mm - healing wood present. Cavities noted on main stem	U RPA Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	
T11	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 17 3 stems (mm): 400, 400, 500 Spread (m): 6.5N, 8E, 7.5S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 2(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Dieback noted in northern & eastern side of canopy	C1 RPA Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	
T12	Hawthorn (Crataegus sp.)	Height (m): 7 3 stems (mm): 250, 180, 200 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 0.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 4.4m. Area: 61 sq m.	
T13	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 14 2 stems (mm): 400, 400 Spread (m): 1N, 7E, 6S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 30+ Years		C1,2 RPA Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	

Ref.	Species	Measurements	General Observations	Category	Recommendations
T14	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 16 Stem Diam(mm): 700 Spread (m): 7N, 10E, 6S, 7W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Lowest Branch (m): 1.5(E) Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years	Tree becomes twin stemmed at approx 2m above ground level - tight union with bleed noted to North. Historic wounds noted around main stem up to 1.5m above ground level. Roots are exposed with animal excavation noted to North of main stem. Tree weighted to NE possibly due to wind throw	C1 RPA Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	
T15	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	Height (m): 17 Stem Diam(mm): 500 Spread (m): 6N, 5E, 7.5S, 5W Crown Clearance (m): 3 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years	Cavity noted on main stem to North at ground level - investigation with metal probe revealed decay to approx 500mm. Wound noted on main stem to SE at approx 3m above ground level - investigation with metal probe revealed decay to approx 300mm.	U RPA Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T16	Cherry (Prunus sp. 'Cherry')	Height (m): 18 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 4E, 3S, 1.5W Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: <10 years	Tree was originally twin stemmed but has lost one limb. Vertical crack noted up main stem at point of old woubd. Healing wood present. Sparse foliage.	U RPA Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T17	Norway spruce (Picea abies)	Height (m): 13 Stem Diam(mm): 300 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 10+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T18	Fig (Ficus carica)	Height (m): 5.5 3 stems (mm): 100, 100, 100 Spread (m): 3.5N, 3.5E, 3.5S, 3.5W Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 20+ Years		C1 RPA Radius: 2.1m. Area: 14 sq m.	

Arboricultural Constraints Plan

KEY

T1 Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below

Green – Cat A Trees of high quality and value

Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value

Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value

Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline

Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012

Existing tree to be removed colour in accordence with BS 5837 as shown below.

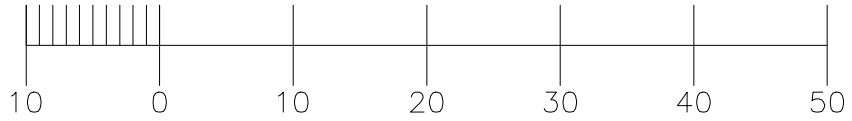
REV.	DATE	INITIALS	DETAILS

CLIENT Building Drawings	DWG. TITLE Arboricultural Constraints Plan
SITE School House, The Street, Lympne, Kent, CT21 4LQ.	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:200 @ A1	July 2025	CAS/2025/162	

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

Proposed Development Plan



KEY

T1 Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below

Green – Cat A Trees of high quality and value

Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value

Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value

Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline

Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012

Location of New Building.

REV.	DATE	DETAILS

CLIENT Building Drawings	DWG. TITLE Proposed Development Plan
SITE School House, The Street, Lympne, Kent, CT21 4LQ.	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:200 @ A1	July 2025	CAS/2025/162	

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

Tree Protection Plan

KEY

- T1 — Existing Tree colour referenced in accordance with BS 5837 2012 as shown below
- Green – Cat A Trees of high quality and value
- Blue – Cat B Trees of moderate quality and value
- Grey – Cat C Trees of low quality and value
- Red – Cat U Trees that are dead or showing signs of irreversible decline
- Root Protection Area as calculated in accordance with BS 5837 2012
- Area Designated for Ground Protection.
- Approximate line of protective fencing to be erected in accordance with BS5837 and to be maintained throughout entire development process.

REV.	DATE	DETAILS

CLIENT Building Drawings	DWG. TITLE Tree Protection Plan
SITE School House, The Street, Lympne, Kent, CT21 4LQ.	

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	SCALE	DATE	DWG NO.	REV.
BJS	BJS	1:250 @ A1	July 2025	CAS/2025/162	

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