



Arboricultural Method Statement

74 Waterloo Road,
Wokingham,
Berkshire,
RG40 2JF.

01 July 2026

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If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

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1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 29th January 2025 and 6th August 2025 from Alastair Petter to attend 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2JF; grid reference, SU825683 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment , Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

2. Executive Summary

This report describes the extent and effect of the proposed development at 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2JF ("site") on individual trees and groups of trees within and adjacent to the site.

Trees within the site were surveyed; using a methodology guided by British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' ("BS5837").

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

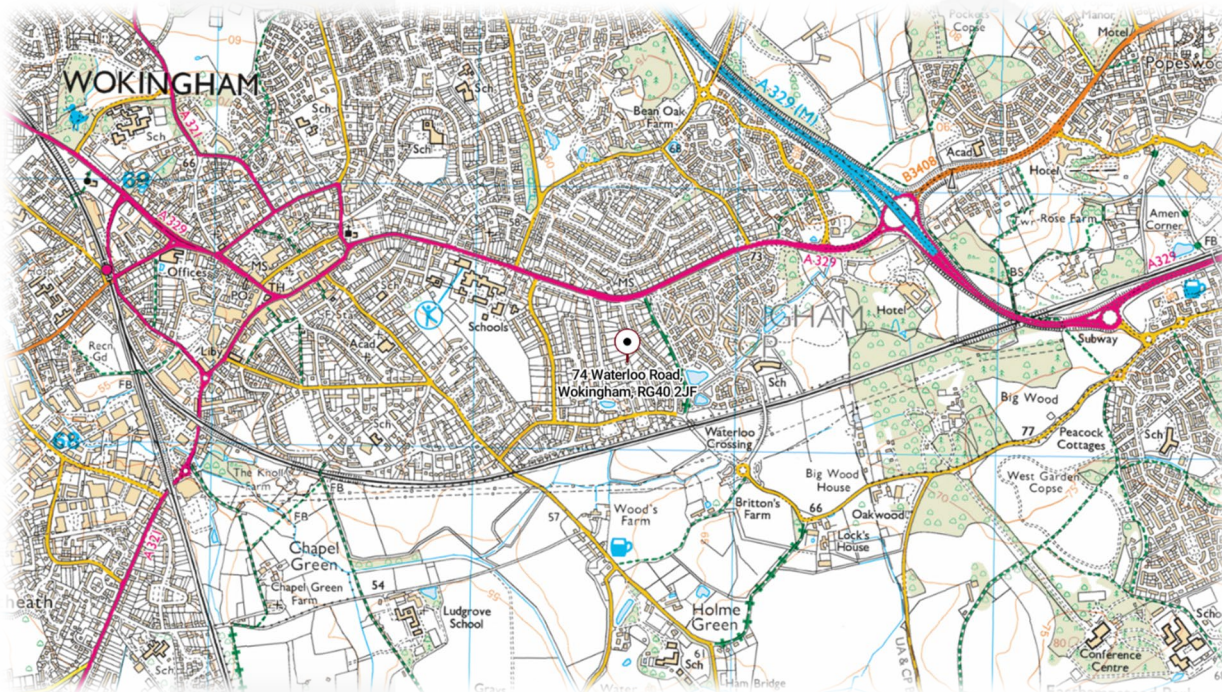


Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)

Checklist for Submission to Local Planning Authority

Tree survey	✓
Tree constraints plan	✓
Arboricultural impact assessment	✓
Arboricultural method statement	✓
Tree protection plan	✓

This report and its appendices precisely follow the strategy for arboricultural appraisal intended to provide local planning authorities with evidence that trees have been properly considered throughout the development process.

It is the conclusion of this report that the overall quality and longevity of the amenity contribution provided for by the trees and groups of 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. It is considered that any issues raised in this report, or beyond the scope of it can be dealt with by planning conditions.

3. General Information

Client: Alastair and Claire Petter

Site: 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2JF.

Brief proposal description: Demolition of the existing dwelling and constriction of a two story, 5 bedroom dwelling.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	OS tile
Proposed layout drawing	004
British Standard 5837:2012	"BS5837"
Tree Survey Schedule	Arbtech TS 02
Tree Constraints Plan	Arbtech TCP 01
Arboricultural Impact Assessment	Arbtech AIA 01
Tree Protection Plan	Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition)
	Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction)
	Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road)

4. Tree Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Jim Green on 27th February 2025 and updated by Matthew Middle on 29th June 2026.

A total of fifteen (15) individual trees, ten (10) groups of trees and shrubs and two (2) hedges were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 1).

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
OS Tile	-	-	-

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

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

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

5. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Table 3: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
OS Tile	-	-	-
Site Plan	Lee Norris Design Limited	004	Site & Location Plans

There are a number of issues that 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; and
- The likelihood of any future remedial works to retained trees beyond which would have been scheduled as a part of usual management.

Table 4: Summary of impacts upon retained trees.

Impacts	Number of trees
Trees to be removed	0
Groups / Hedges to be removed (Partial removal of groups /Hedges)	2 (1)
Trees with proposed incursions into RPAs	1
Groups / Hedges with proposed incursions into RPAs	2
Trees that require pruning	1
Groups that require pruning	1
Trees to be transplanted	0
Groups / Hedges to be transplanted	0

Table 5: Impacts upon retained trees.

Tree Number	Species	Proposed structure	Incursion
G4	Cypress	Dwelling & hard surfacing	RPA / Canopy
G5	Various	Dwelling & hard surfacing	RPA / Canopy
5	Cherry Laurel	Dwelling	Canopy
		Hard surfacing	RPA

These impacts can be seen on the Arboricultural Impact Assessment drawing number Arbtech AIA 01.

Trees to be removed

The proposed development requires the removal of one (1) group of trees (3x apple) and the partial removal of one (1) hedge.

In addition to this the removal of an additional group (3x Cypress) of dead trees should be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons regardless of any development.

A breakdown of all tree removals and pruning works can be seen in Table 9: Summary of Tree Works

Table 6: Number of individual trees to be removed.

U	A	B	C
0	0	0	0

Table 7: Number of groups to be removed.

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

() = partial removal of a group

6. Arboricultural Method Statement

The purpose of this method statement is to demonstrate how any aspect of the development that has potential to result in loss or damage to a tree may be implemented and provide an adequate level of protection for those trees that are to be retained during the proposed works.

Details of key site personnel, including site / project manager will be submitted to the Council's Tree Officer prior to the commencement of site works.

This method statement is to be approved and agreed to in writing by all key personnel prior to the commencement of site works.

No site personnel are to be present and no demolition, site clearance, building work or delivery of materials is to occur until the protective measures are in accordance with this method statement and the tree protection plans, drawing numbers, Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road).

Protective measures should be in accordance with this method statement and the tree protection plans, drawing numbers, Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road), will remain unaltered and in situ, unless otherwise specified, for the entire duration of the construction.

Table 8: Documents upon which this assessment has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
OS Tile	-	-	-
Site Plan	Lee Norris Design Limited	004	Site & Location Plans

Tree Works

For reasons of public safety, all tree works referred to herein must be carried out prior to any site personnel commencing works or any building materials being delivered.

Table 9: Summary of Tree Works.

No.	Species	Works	Category
G3	Cypress sp.	Fell to ground level; grind out stumps	U
G4	Lawson Cypress	Crown reduction & lift	C
G4-1		Crown lift W canopy to 3.5m above GL	
G4-2			
G4-3			
G4-4			
G4-5			
G4-6			
G4-7			
G4-8			
G4-9			
G4-10			
G4-11			
G4-12			
G4-13			
G4-14			
G4-15		Crown reduce W canopy to 0.3m from trunk up to 7m above GL	
G4-16			
G4-17			
G4-18			
G4-19			

No.	Species	Works	Category
G4-20	Lawson cypress	Crown reduce W canopy to 0.3m from trunk up to 7m above GL	C
G6	Apple	Fell to ground level; grind out stumps	C
H2	Various	Partial removal - Fell to ground level; grind out stumps	C
5	Cherry Laurel	Crown reduce S/SW canopy to site boundary	C

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 (see Annex A).

Where restrictions (e.g. lack of space, buildings, other features, land ownership or use, or other trees which are 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 should 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 should 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.

After stump removal

The hole left by stump removal, whether by digging out or grinding, should 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 back fill material should be firmed in 150mm layers by treading, avoiding excessive compaction and destruction of the soil structure.

Protected Species

Conservation Status of British Bats

The general 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 UK Government within 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 whereby the maintenance and restoration of the former populations levels are investigated.

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 on Annex IV (and some on 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

The legislation although not strictly affording protection to foraging grounds 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 a number of 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.

Sequencing of works

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

Table 10: Sequence of Events

Stage	Event
Stage 1	Carry out tree works as specified within the summary of tree works
Stage 2	Installation of protective measures in accordance with the approved tree protection plans
Stage 3	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 4	Installation of site set up
Stage 5	Undertake and complete demolition works
Stage 6	Removal of all demolition machinery, materials and waste from site
Stage 7	Arboricultural sign off of the completion of the demolition phase and approval to dismantle and relocate the tree protection measures as per the construction phase TPP
Stage 8	Re-location of protective measures
Stage 9	Pre-commencement site meeting
Stage 10	Undertake and complete construction works
Stage 11	Undertake external landscaping works outside of the construction exclusion zones
Stage 12	Removal of all machinery, materials and waste from site
Stage 13	Arboricultural approval to dismantle and remove tree protection measures
Stage 14	Dismantle and removal of protective measures
Stage 15	Undertake external landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones
Stage 16	Sign off from project arboriculturist

Protective Measures

Protective measures are to be installed immediately following the completion of the tree works and are to be sited and aligned in accordance with the tree protection plans, Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road), prior to the commencement of any works or the introduction of any machinery or material to site.

Upon installation of the protective measures around the retained trees the project arboriculturist will visit the site to inspect and document the position and specifications of the protective measures.

In the event that the protective measures and their positions do not comply with this arboricultural method statement document number Arbtech AMS 01 (01 July 2026) and tree protection plans, Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road), the project arboriculturist shall inform the client and fencing contractor so adjustments can be made.

When the protective measures comply with document number Arbtech AMS 01 (01 July 2026) and tree protection plans, Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road), the project arboriculturist will sign off the protective measures in writing to the client and will send a copy to the fencing contractor, site agent and local authority tree officer.

If the protective measures become damaged or there is any accident or emergencies 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 and all work within in this area is to cease until the project arboriculturist has made a visit to the site. Any and all 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, mixing of concrete or other products, accessed by machinery, equipment or pedestrians or in any other way disturbed by construction activity.

The protective measures will remain in place until the completion of stages 7 and 13 (see Sequencing of Works), there after 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 or LPA tree officer upon the completion of the development or immediately prior to the installation of the permanent boundary measures.

Proposed hard surfacing is to be installed immediately to act as ground protection, where it is decided that this is not a viable option for these areas are to be covered by ground boarding as designed by the project engineer to cope with any likely loading.

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 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 banks man. Damage to trees will be considered a breach of this tree protection plan, which in turn could be a breach of planning permission.

Protective Barrier Fencing

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

Signage denoting the words “*tree protection area*” at 5.0m intervals should be fixed to the protective barrier fencing (See Appendix 2).

Protective fencing, goal posts and or ground boarding is to be removed **ONLY** with the written permission of the arboricultural consultant and approval of the local planning authority (LPA).

Default specification: To comprise either 2.4m wooden site hoarding; or a 2.3m high scaffold 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 frame work with wire.

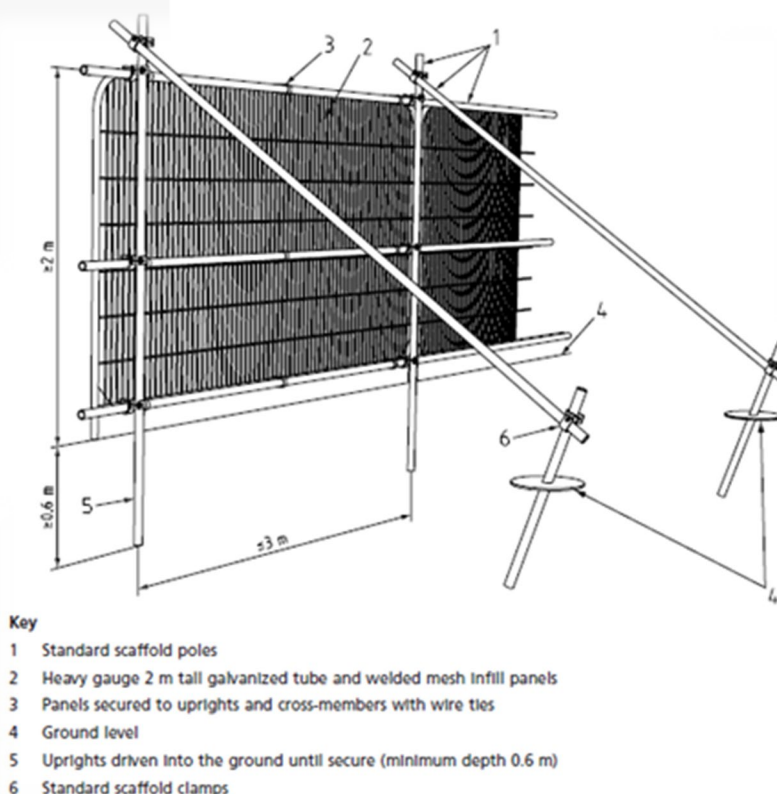


Figure 2: BS5837:2012 - Figure 2, Default specification for protective barriers.

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 struts, which should be attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

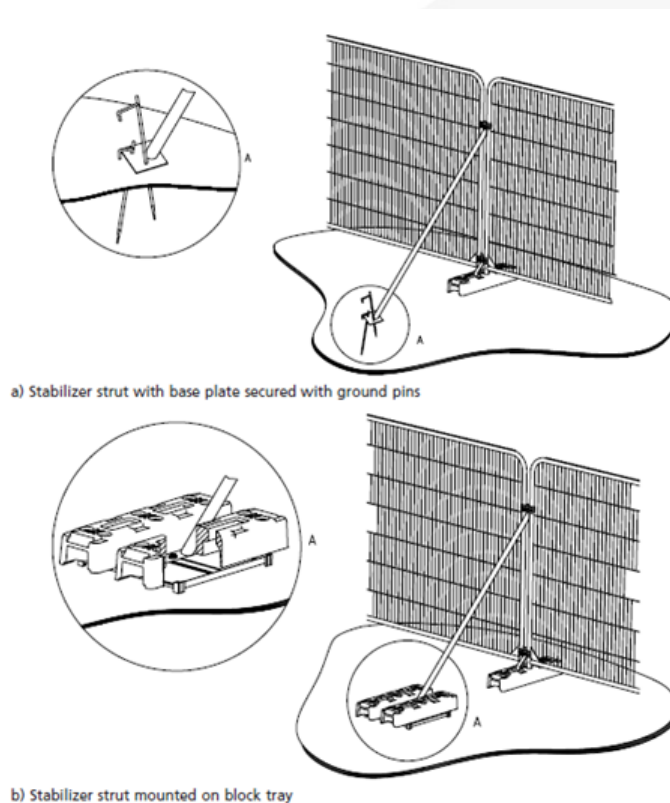


Figure 3: BS5837:2012 - Figure 3, Examples of above-ground stabilising systems.

Protective Barrier Fencing (Pedestrian)

To be erected prior to the commencement of all works on site, and retained in place throughout construction; and to comprise of :

- 100mm driven round timber stakes set at 5m spacing's with a top 'straining' wire, with 1.2m to 1.4m tall cleft chestnut paling fencing affixed to the posts and straining wire (Figure 4); Or
- 1.1m to 1.2m tall, welded mesh or plastic interlocking panels on fixed legs or a flat base plate. Panels are to be joined together using integral couplers (Figure 5); Or
- 1m tall plastic welded mesh fencing, supported and secures by metal 'road pins' every 2m (Figure 6).



Figure 4: Cleft chestnut paling fencing

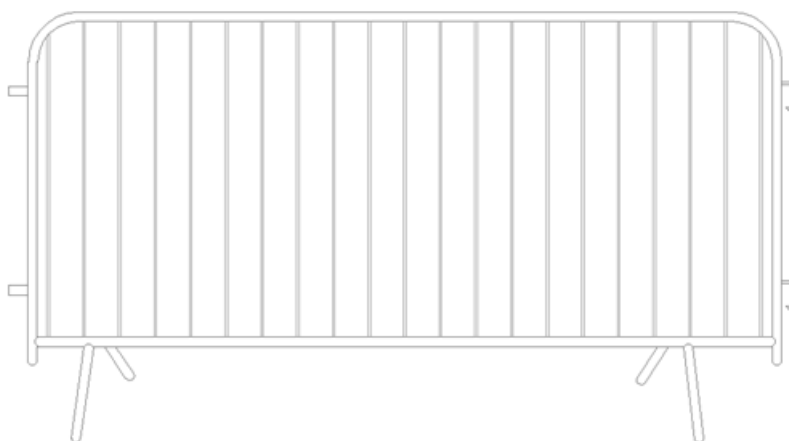


Figure 5: Heras pedestrian barriers



Figure 6: Plastic weld mesh fencing

Goalposts

Goalposts are to be installed at the entrance to the access road (Junction with Waterloo Road) to restrict the height of vehicles passing beneath the canopies of retained trees to a height of 4.5m, to prevent collision and damage to the canopy.

Goalposts need to be highly visible. They should be made out of rigid material such as timber, metal or PVC and they are to be painted with red and white stripes or wrapped in red and white barrier tape.

The uprights of the goalposts are to be either fixed to the tree protection fencing or are to be built so that they are able to stand freely, there is to be no excavation within RPAs of retained trees for the installation of the goalposts.

Warning signs are to be placed before and upon the goalposts where they will be easy for drivers to see indicating the height of the crossbar and instruct drivers they are entering a tree protection area.

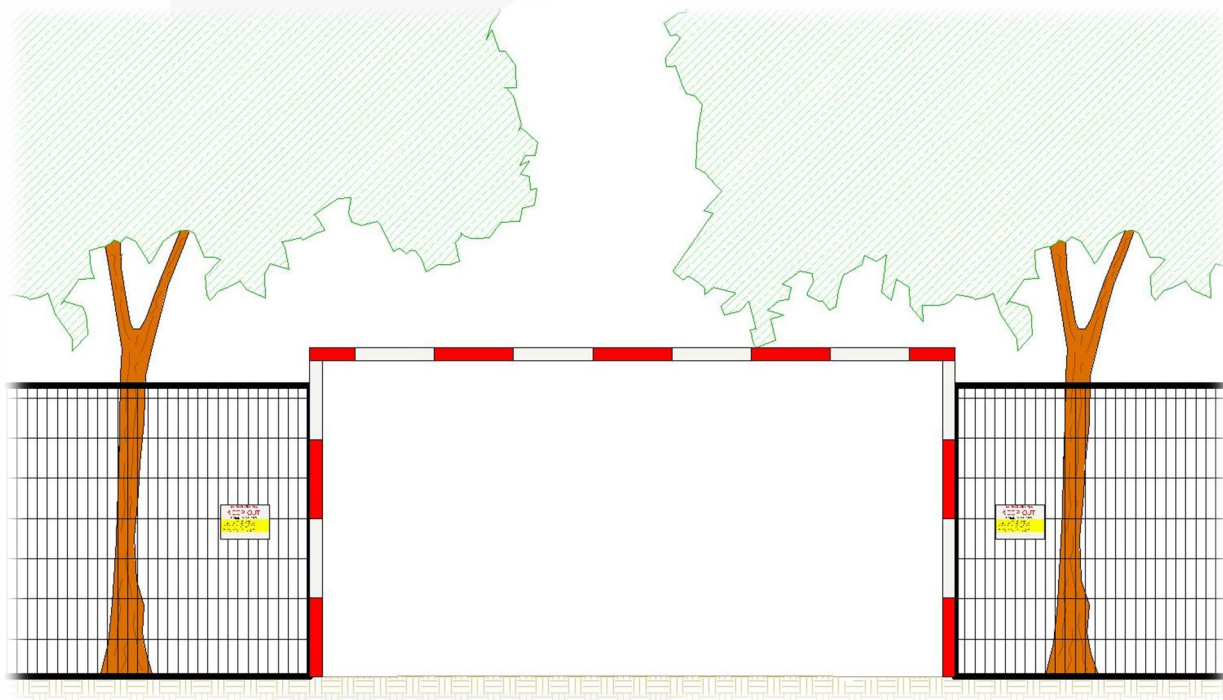


Figure 4: Example image of a goal post

Ground boarding

New temporary ground protection should be capable of supporting any traffic entering or using the site without being distorted or causing compaction of underlying soil.

Where it is determined by the project engineer that the any hard surfacing is not adequate protection from any expected loading, ground boarding is to be installed to the engineer's specification on top of the hard surfacing within the root protection areas of retained trees.

Where machinery will be stored or used from the ground boarding within the RPAs of the retained trees an impervious barrier and or bunding to prevent oils, fuel or chemicals is to be installed to prevent leaching into the soil within or adjacent to the RPAs.

Note The ground protection might comprise of one of the following:

- a) for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 100mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- b) for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2t, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;
- c) for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary system or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.

For any situations other than those described in a) or b) (as above), the ground boarding is to be designed by a suitably qualified person to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to be suitable of supporting the expected loading to be placed upon it.

In all cases, the objective of the ground boarding is to avoid compaction of the soil beneath, so that tree root functions remain unimpaired.

At this stage, no contractors have been approached so it is not possible to know exactly what equipment they have available and will be using.

Due to the various sizes of demolition and construction plant available and the potential requirements for material storage within the site the final specifications for the ground boarding is to be designed and supplied to the LPA tree officer for their approval by the project engineer a minimum of ten (10) working days before its installation.

Access Road

Arbtech Consulting Limited have attended site to inspect and document access road between Waterloo Road and the site which services three (3) properties.

Arbtech consultants are not engineers and this is not to be construed as an engineering assessment of the road, but as a visual inspection by a lay-person.

The access road is a tarmac road between Waterloo Road and the site, it is in good conditions with no pot holes or disintegration of the wearing surface.

Due to the nature of the road and its current condition it is assumed that the access road has a significant sub-base (foundation).

The access road is tree lined on either or both sides (at various stages), with canopies heights of significant limbs situated between 4.5m and 8.5m above the road surface.

It is my opinion at this stage that ground boarding is not required along the access road. However, the site manager is to inspect and document the condition of the access road regularly (suggested every one to two weeks).

If there is any signs of damage and or deformation all demolition and construction traffic is to be halted until a suitable BS5837:2012 ground boarding has been designed and installed.

All demolition and construction vehicles will need to be scheduled with their movement up and down the lane being supervised by a banks person.

Vehicle sizes will need to be restricted and limited due to vegetation along the lane, with goal posts installed at the entrance of eh lane (see Goalposts, page 20).







Demolition

Prior to the demolition of the existing site features, all tree works are to have been completed, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road) and have been signed off and a copy of the demolition method statement has been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

All demolition works of the existing site features (dwelling, walls, hard surfacing, etc.) and all associated foundations, beneath, within and adjacent to the canopies and RPAs of retained tree numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5 as show on Arbtech TPP 01 (Demolition) by a turquoise 'Cross' hatching are to be undertaken carefully under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Structures

The structures are to be taken down so that all debris and materials are to fall outside of the RPAs and away from the canopies of all retained trees.

Foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be left in situ where ever possible. Where this is not possible demolition of the existing foundations are to be undertaken to the minimum depth required to allow for the installation of the new soft and hard landscaping.

The removal of the existing foundations within the RPA of retained trees are to be undertaken using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the debris out of the RPA. In some situations, and only at the discretion of the arborist it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket.

It may be permitted by the project arboriculturist for an excavator to undertake the demolition and removal of the foundation, but it must be situated outside of the RPA, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from suitable ground boarding capable of handling the expected loading.

If it is likely that there will be any soil collapse or the trench begins to collapse within the RPAs of retained trees which will lead to the loss of rooting environment, excavations are to be stopped immediately, and the trench is to be shored up to prevent further soil collapse.

Where the removal of foundations occurs within the RPAs of retained trees these voids are to be back filled with clean top soil.

Hard Surfacing

Where it is required for hard surfacing is to be removed and or re-surfaced within the RPAs of retained trees it is to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision, during the landscaping phase of the development.

The wearing course will be broken up using a handheld pneumatic breaker, hand tools and wheelbarrows to break up and remove the surfacing. Where it is necessary to remove the subbase, this is to be undertaken using a fork to loosen the material and moved using shovels and wheelbarrows.

In some situations, and at the discretion of the arborist, it may be possible to use an excavator using a hydraulic breaker and a suitably sized toothless grading bucket. If an excavator is to be used it must be situated outside of the RPAs, on top of the hard surfacing working away from the RPAs or from ground boarding.

Whichever system is used there is to be **NO** disturbance of the soil beneath. If roots are found they are to be covered over with damp hessian and a layer of either sharp sand, wood chip or topsoil will be applied as soon as practicably possible to prevent desiccation.

Existing Underground Services

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

Construction

Prior to the construction of the proposed development, tree protection measures are to be in place as per Arbtech Consulting Ltd. tree protection plan document number Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road) and have been signed off and a copy of the construction method statement should have been submitted and approved by the project arboriculturist and LPA tree officer, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement, to ensure that there is no conflict with this method statement.

All demolition and construction work within or immediately adjacent to RPAs or canopies of retained trees is to be undertaken under the direct on-site supervision of an arboriculturist.

Dwelling

Arbtech Consulting Limited have not been informed of the type of foundation that will be used.

It is my understanding that the foundations have not yet been designed. The foundations for the proposed dwelling are to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice following on from arboricultural site specific investigations to determine root activity and allow the structural engineer to design a suitable foundation system that will not damage or require the removal of roots important to the stability of the trees.

Table 11: Impacts upon RPAs of retained trees – Dwelling

Tree No.	Species	RPA m ²	Incursion	
			m ²	%
G4-15	Cypress	52.30m ²	<0.00m	0.01%
G4-18	Cypress	46.32m ²	3.91m	8.45%
G4-19	Cypress	28.27m ²	0.64m	2.28%
G4-20	Cypress	23.93m ²	0.12m	0.48%

All foundations that are to be excavated and installed within and adjacent to the RPAs of trees numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5 are to be excavated and installed under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any machinery that is to be used, is to be situated outside of any RPAs of the retained trees and or on top of ground boarding that has been designed by the project engineer and is capable of supporting with the likely loading that will be placed upon it.

Hard Surfacing

The new hard surfacing (driveway, path and patio) to be situated within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5 are to be designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice to accommodate the likely loading.

The design should not require excavation, however the removal of the turf layer or other surface vegetation may be acceptable if necessary, but ideally the construction will be situated entirely above the existing ground level.

NB: The use of a multi-dimensional confinement system will affect the finished level of the hard surfacing by raising the levels and needs to be taken into consideration when designing foundations and setting the finished floor level of adjacent buildings.

Multi-dimensional confinement system

A multi-dimensional confinement system (such as CellWeb™ or similar) is to be used it is to be laid entirely above the existing soil surface over a geo textile membrane and or a bi-axel geo-grid (such as tensar TriAx).

Based on the use of the design the hard surfacing, the proposed use is for both pedestrian and vehicular use; it is recommended by Geosynthetics Limited within the product data sheet 'Cellweb® TRP weight capabilities' that a cell depth of 75mm (pedestrian use) to 200mm (vehicular access to include emergency access vehicles and HGVs) of their product Cellweb® TRP would be possibly suitable for the proposed use.

As a part of the design process and to allow Geosynthetics Limited to be able to calculate the correct depth of Cellweb® TRP please contact the Geosynthetics engineers.

Boundary fences

Proposed and or replacement boundary fence posts are to be located so that they will not damage or require the removal of roots important to the stability of any trees. This may require individual posts to be relocated which will increase or decrease the spacing between the posts (bay lengths).

All posts within the RPAs of all retained trees are to be excavated manually, using hand held tools (spade, shovel, rabbiting spade, shove holer's / post hole digger), no mechanised equipment (hand held or plant mounted post borer) is to be used.

Concrete foundations

Prior to concrete being poured to form the foundations within or immediately adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees the excavation is to be lined and sealed to prevent any leaching of the concrete into the soil and causing desiccation of retained roots by concrete run off.

Supervised excavation

All excavations within and immediately adjacent to RPAs are to be undertaken under direct on-site arboricultural supervision.

Any roots that are to be cut will be cleanly severed by the project arboriculturist using a suitable hand saw or secateurs. The edge of all excavation closest to the retained trees will be covered over with damp hessian to prevent drying out, and where necessary be shuttered to prevent soil collapse or contamination by concrete.

If appropriate soil beneath the depth of the excavation may be sheet piled, tegral piled or have individual piles installed.

Manual excavation:

Excavations within the RPAs will be initially undertaken by hand under direct on-site arboricultural supervision to a minimum of 600mm deep (to be confirmed by the project arboriculturist), whether it is for proposed foundations, hard surfacing or underground services. The soil is to be loosened with the use of a fork or pick and or air-spade and then cleared with a shovel and or the aid of an air-spade and air-vac.

Mechanical excavation:

Excavation within the RPAs will consist of a mixture of mechanical and manual excavation.

Where an excavator is used it will be fitted with a suitably sized toothless grading bucket; using a grading / scrapping motion rather than a digging motion. During each motion, the excavator will not be permitted to removing no more than 10 - 20mm deep of soil in any one pass.

If any roots are discovered, mechanical excavation will immediately be stopped and manual excavation will take over to expose the root. Upon the root being uncovered and either severed or protected the excavations can then continue.

Any excavator or other machinery that is to be used will be situated outside of the RPAs of all retained trees or on top of a suitable ground protection.

Where an excavator or any other machinery is to be used within RPAs or beneath canopies the project arboriculturist will clearly instruct the operator about what they want and expect to happen prior to any works may commence.

Prohibition

- Mechanical digging or scraping is not permitted within a defined root protection area or within 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 of 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 within areas cordoned off by protective barrier fencing.
- Cement silos, mixing site to be situated within a bunded area to prevent pillage/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.
- It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the 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 whilst setting up, moving or operating within this distance of retained trees canopies.
- Storage of all caustic material and chemicals are to be situated well clear of protected areas and preferably on lower ground if slopes are present, or to be situated within a bonded area to prevent any spills or leaks 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 and 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 method statement and tree protection plans, drawing numbers Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road); 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 arborist about any tree related matters and prior to 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.

Any incidents of damage to retained trees or of tree protection measures will be documented by the site manager who will then report these incidents to the project arboriculturist immediately and make sure that works within this area cease until the project arborist has had an opportunity to inspect the damage and where appropriate, agree a mitigation plan with the local planning authority tree officer.

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

If the site manager is replaced or is absent from site for more than three consecutive working days, the project arborist will be informed, and a prestart 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 the 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 at any time pruning works are required other than those previously approved, permission must be sought from the LPA tree officer and 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 should be retained where ever possible. Where existing services within RPAs require upgrading, the upmost care must be taken to minimise disturbance, and 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 should be located outside of RPAs, where they will not interfere with tree roots. If any excavations are required within the RPAs all trenches are to be excavated by hand and radially to the tree trunks under direct on-site arboricultural supervision and are to be carried out under NJUG guidelines.

Final positions of any proposed services should be verified and approved by the arboricultural consultant and local authority tree officer before implementation.

Landscaping

The ratio of trees removed to trees replanted should not necessarily be 1:1. Instead, the ratio should take into consideration the available space for tree growth and development in order to ensure the trees are physically suited to the site at maturity. A specification for and notation relating to the precise alignment of replacement trees will be contained in the landscape proposals.

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

All excavations within the Root Protection Areas shall be undertaken by hand and without reducing current ground levels unless it is agreed in writing with the LPA. At no time is the use of a rotavator permitted within the RPAs of retained tree.

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

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

Monitoring and Supervision

Where trees have been identified within this method statement and tree protection plans, drawing numbers Arbtech TPP 01 A (Demolition), Arbtech TPP 01 A (Construction) and Arbtech TPP 01 A (Access Road) for retention, there should 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 to be undertaken within or adjacent to the RPAs of retained trees are to be supervised by project arboriculturist, who should be retained to record and report observations to the council at appropriate intervals.

Pre-commencement site meeting

Prior to the commencement of any works or machinery and materials arriving on site a pre-commencement site meeting involving the project arborist, land owner or agent, site manager, contractors and engineer (as appropriate) and the relevant LPA officers will be held to ensure that all aspects of the arboricultural method statement and tree protection are understood and for all parties to swap contact details (see Appendix 3).

Monitoring and supervision schedule

The initial monitoring visit will be to check that the tree protective measures are in the correct location and as specified within the approved method statement; if so to sign off their installation.

There after 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 determined with the LPA 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 during the course of the development it is necessary for areas to be re-designed so that they would require changes to the approved arboricultural method statement or tree protection plan and so affecting retained trees the project arborist and LPA tree officer will be invited to attend a site meeting with all relevant parties. Prior to any changes being implemented these must have been approved in writing by the LPA tree officer.

Supervision

The arboricultural consultant will be required to attend 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 prior to the commencement of any works that require his attendance, these will include:

Demolition phase

1. Pre-commencement site meeting;
2. Location of protective measures;
3. Supervised demolition of the dwelling, hard surfacing, kerb edging and all associated foundations within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5;
4. Any additional demolition and or excavations works within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list);
5. Removal of all demolition machinery, material and waste from site;
6. Arboricultural sign off of the demolition phase and approval to dismantle and relocate the tree protection measures.

Construction phase

1. Location of protective measures;
2. Pre-commencement site meeting;
3. Supervised excavations for the dwelling (foundations, services, fence posts, services, etc.) within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5;
4. Installation of 'No Dig' hard surfacing within and adjacent to the RPAs of tree numbers 5, 14, G4 and G5;
5. Any additional excavations and or demolition within or adjacent to RPAs, including foundations, hard surfacing or underground services (a non-exhaustive list).
6. Arboricultural sign off and removal of protective measures.

Completion meeting

Once all construction works have been completed all materials and machinery has been removed from site the project arborist shall be informed and will invite the LPA tree officer to meet on site to discuss the process and discuss any final remedial works that may be required and to sign the development off so that the protective measures may be removed.

Arboricultural Monitoring and Supervision Sign Off Checklist 74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2JF

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting (demolition phase)			
All	Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures (demolition phase)			
5	Supervised demolition and removal of dwelling and all associated foundations			
14				
G4-15				
G4-18				
G4-19				
G4-20				
5	Supervised demolition and removal of the hard surfacing, kerb edging and all associated foundations			
G4				
G5				
All	Any additional demolition (as required)			
All	Removal of all demolition machinery, materials and all waste from site			
All	Completion of demolition			
All	Arboricultural sign off upon the completion of the demolition phase to dismantle and relocate the tree protection measures			
All	Dismantle and removal of protective measures			

Tree Number	Task	Date Completed	Signed (Project arboriculturist)	Signed (Site Manager)
All	Pre-commencement site meeting (construction phase)			
All	Sign off of the location and specification of the protective measures (construction phase)			
5	Supervised excavation of foundations of the dwelling			
14				
G4-15				
G4-18				
G4-19				
G4-20	Installation of the 'no dig' hard surfacing			
5				
14				
G4				
G5				
H2	Any additional excavations and or demolition (as required)			
All				
All				
All				
All				
All	Completion of ground works			
All	Completion of construction			
All	Removal of machinery, materials and all waste from site			
All	Dismantle and removal of protective measures			
All	Completion of Landscaping			
All	Sign off from project arboriculturist			

Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

74 Waterloo Road, Wokingham, Berkshire, RG40 2JF

Client	Alistair and Claire Petter
Survey Date	27 th February 2025 and updated 29 th June 2026
Weather Conditions	Clear, dry and bright
Surveyor	Jim Green (27/02/25) and Matthew Middle (29/06/26)
<u>Key:</u>	
Tree Number	A unique number or reference to identify trees or groups as shown on associated plans.
Species	Common and or taxonomic names.
Height	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.
Canopy Spread	The extent of the canopy taken in meters (m) to the points of the compass, e.g. North (N), East (E), South (S) and West (W).
Crown Clearance	The height of canopy clearance above ground level to the lowest point of the canopy, taken in meters (m).
Age Class	Age classification; Young, Middle Aged, Mature, Late Mature, Veteran.
Physiological Condition	The general physiological condition of the tree; Average, Below average, Low, Dead.
Structural Condition	The general structural condition of the tree; Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
Comments	Notes and general comments on the structural condition of the tree, its environment and it estimated remaining contribution.
Category	The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; U = <10yrs; A = >40yrs; B = >20yrs; C = >10yrs. The retention sub category referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation.

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
1	Norway spruce	9m	170mm	1m	N7m E7m S6m W4m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	No significant features.	C (1)
2	Goat willow	5m	110mm 70mm 110mm	2m	N1.5m E2m S2m W3m	Middle aged	Average	Indifferent	Regrowth from necrotic stump.	U
3	Leyland cypress	15m	300mm	N2m E2m S3m W3m	N2m E2m S2m W4m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite tree viewed over boundary fence.	C (12)
4	Lawson cypress	8m	170mm	N1m E0.5m S1m W1m	N2m E4m S4m W2m	Middle aged	Below average	Indifferent	Apical leader either topped or snapped-out at 8m.	U
5	Laurel	9m	180mm 220mm	2m	2m	Middle aged	Below average	Indifferent	Apparent off site tree growing in no-mans-land between fences. Southern stem standing-dead from 1.5m, fungal fruiting body (FFB) of Ganoderma aplanatum/australe.	C (1)
6	English oak	15m	580mm	N8m E8m S8m W7m	N6m E6m S5m W8m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Tarmac lifted and cracked to south. Otherwise no significant features.	B (2)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
7	Laurel	3m	60mm 50mm 110mm	N1m E5m S2m W1m	N2m E1m S2m W1m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	No significant features.	C (1)
8	Norway spruce	16m	490mm	3m	N8m E7m S6m W5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite tree viewed over boundary fence.	B (12)
9	Persian ironwood	7m	130mm 120mm 120mm 170mm 170mm	N6m E6m S5m W4m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Multi-stemmed almost from base.	B (1)
10	Wild cherry	14m	320mm	N4m E6m S3m W1m	N4m E4m S6m W5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Ivy-clad to mid crown. Small patch of amber-coloured exudate to lower stem to west.	B (1)
11	Norway spruce	16m	330mm	3m	N8m E8m S5m W5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite tree viewed over boundary fence.	B (12)
12	Lawson cypress	14m	220mm 360mm	2m	N2m E2m S2m W3m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Densely ivy-clad to apex.	C (12)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
13	Goat willow	11m	230mm 310mm	N1m E6m S6m W0.5m	N7m E2m S4m W5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Stem and crown bias to east and south. Historically topped at 2m, epicormic regrowth up to 60mm diameter and 8m long.	C (12)
14	Blue cedar	14m	500mm	8m	N6m E2m S5m W2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite tree viewed from afar over boundary fence.	B (12)
15	Magnolia	6m	160mm 170mm	NE6m SE5m SW4m NW1m	N1m E1m S1m W2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Lichen throughout crown. Otherwise no significant features.	C (1)
G1	Various	5m	Max. 180mm	1m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite group of apple, laurel and holly. Dimensions estimated for largest member of group.	C (2)
G2	Various	12m	Max. 180mm	2m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite group viewed over boundary fence. Species include: cypress and hawthorn. Dimensions estimated for largest, member of group.	C (2)
G3	Cypress <i>sp.</i>	8m	Max. 110mm	0.5m	5m	Middle aged	Dead	Poor	Group of three dead, ivy-clad cypress leaning into group G4. Dimensions recorded for typical member of group.	U
G4	Cypress <i>sp.</i>	13m	Max. 370mm	N2m E2m S2m W3m	N2m E2m S1m W0m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Linear screening group of cypress. Stem diameters from 120-370mm. Historically topped at ~8m, phototropic correction of lateral limbs. Dimensions recorded for largest member of group.	C (2)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
G5	Various	20m	Max. 460mm	N5m E5m S6m W6m	N8m E6m S8m W5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite group of oak and spruce viewed from afar over boundary. Dimensions estimated for largest member of group.	B (12)
G6	Apple	6m	Max. 220mm 160mm 150mm	2m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Group of three apple. Historically topped at 4m, epicormic regeneration up to 15mm diameter and 2m long. Dimensions recorded for largest member of group.	C (2)
G7	Cypress <i>sp.</i>	13m	Max. 370mm 260mm 260mm	2m	N3m E4m S2m W3m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Linear screening group of cypress. Multi-stemmed from 1m, tight unions with pronounced ribs of adaptive/reactive growth. Historically topped at ~10m. Dimensions recorded for largest member of group.	C (2)
G8	Various	10m	Max. 300mm	N2m E3m S2m W3m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Linear screening group of cypress and yew. Historically topped at ~8m. Dimensions recorded for largest member of group.	C (2)
G9	Cypress <i>sp.</i>	14m	Max. 340mm	3m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Screening group of cypress. Ivy-clad to mid stem. Dimensions recorded for largest member of group.	C (12)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Canopy Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
G10	Various	Min. 0.3m Max. 17m	Min. 40mm Max. 1200mm #	9m	Min. 4.5m Avg. 5.5m Max. 8.5m	Young to mature	Average to below average	Moderate	Boundary trees, growing along the access road; shared ownership; low level vegetation narrows access road; species include: Norway spruce, Weeping willow, Aspen, Lime, Dogwood, Privet, Blackthorn, Hawthorn, Laurel, Holly, Lilac, Elder, English oak, Horse chestnut, Wych elm, Norway maple, Sycamore, Leyland cypress, Ash and Yew	B (12)
H1	Beech	2m	Max. 30mm	0.5m	0m	Young	Average	Moderate	Boundary hedge. Dimensions recorded for typical member of hedge.	C (2)
H2	Cypress <i>sp.</i>	8m	Max. 100mm	1m	N2m E0m S0m W0m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Screening hedge of thuja and cypress. Majority of hedge maintained at 2m with two stems overstood to ~8m. Dimensions recorded for largest member of hedge.	C (2)

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Tree No.	Trunk Diameter (mm)	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
1	170	13.07	2.04
2	110 70 110	14.66	2.16
3	300	40.72	3.60
4	170	13.07	2.04
5	180 220	38.05	3.48
6	580	152.18	6.96
7	60 50 110	8.87	1.68
8	490	108.62	5.88
9	130 120 120 170 170	35.47	3.36
10	320	46.32	3.84
11	330	49.27	3.96

Tree No.	Trunk Diameter (mm)	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
12	220 360	83.65	5.16
13	230 310	68.81	4.68
14	500	113.10	6.00
15	160 170	26.06	2.88
G1	180	14.66	2.16
G2	180	14.66	2.16
G3	110	5.47	1.32
G4	370	61.93	4.44
G5	460	95.73	5.52
G6	220 160 150	46.32	3.84
G7	370 260 260	127.08	6.36
G8	300	40.72	3.60
G9	340	52.30	4.08

Tree No.	Trunk Diameter (mm)	RPA (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
G10	1200	651.44	14.4
H1	30	0.41	0.36
H2	100	4.52	1.20

Appendix 2: Tree Protection Notice

(To be printed at A3 or larger)

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 3: Contact Details

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

Document Production Record

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