



Project: 25_5837_12_08
Site: Cordek, Spring Copse Business Park, Stane Street, Slinfold, RH13 0SZ
Client: Doug Wright



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Project Number:	25_5837_12_08
Report Type:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement
Site Address:	Cordek, Spring Copse Business Park, Stane Street, Slinfold RH13 0SZ

Role:	Name:	Date:
Instructing Party	Doug Wright	17/11/2025
Customer	Doug Wright	01/12/2025
Surveyor	Connor Harmsworth	18/12/2025
Consultant	Connor Harmsworth	18/12/2025

Revision History		
Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
18/12/2025	1.0	First Review (Internal)
20/01/2026	1.0	First Issue
02/02/2026	1.1	Revision to first issue with details of service installation
26/02/2026	1.2	Lighting Columns and underground services adjusted outside RPAs. Updated AIA and AMS

Arboricultural impact assessment

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Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- A **tree survey and tree constraints plan** showing the existing trees, their category rating and above and below ground constraints shown on an OS extract OR a topographical survey
- An **arboricultural impact assessment** which describes how the development will affect local character from a tree perspective
- **Appendices** highlighting tree related information including the **arboricultural data tables**

Customer Action Points.

- ☐ Reporting complete
- ☐ Submit to local planning authority

1. Introduction & Scope:

This arboricultural assessment has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012, providing the necessary information for the Local Planning Authority to assess the potential impact of the proposed development on local character and amenity from a tree perspective.

The brief was to survey the tree population on-site and identify any arboricultural constraints to the proposed development. The assessment includes all trees with a stem diameter greater than 75mm measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, as required by BS5837.

Tree surveys were conducted using ground-based inspections and the Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) method. A sounding hammer was used to assess for decay where relevant, but no invasive techniques were employed at this stage. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) were calculated in line with the methodology set out in BS5837.

Key elements of the report include:

- A Tree Constraints Plan, illustrating the position of trees on the site.
- Arboricultural data tables providing information on tree species, condition, and dimensions.
- Grouping or designation of groups and woodlands where areas were uniform in species, age, or geography, as permitted under BS5837.

This report will assist the planning process by evaluating the impact of the proposed development on the existing tree stock. Section 4 includes the Arboricultural Impact Assessment, which examines constraints posed by trees both above ground (e.g., crown spread) and below ground (e.g., RPAs).

Report Author.

ROAVR (ROAVR Group) was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy Nationwide with directly employed consultants. Our consultants are all individual members of the Arboricultural Association and the report author is listed in the document control sheet.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing T1 (right) and G1 (left). (ROAVR, 2025)



Photographic plate showing T3 (centre) within G2. (ROAVR, 2025)



Photographic plate showing G2 from the south. (ROAVR, 2025)



Photographic plate showing T13 (right) to T19 (left). (ROAVR, 2025)

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Slinfold in the Horsham District Council control area. The site is located on the west side of the town and has an industrial type feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to an Industrial Park with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly rural in nature. The site is accessed via a private road located just off Stane Street.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has highlighted that site is not within within a Conservation Area. However, the group of trees that run the western boundary are covered by a group TPO.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 18/12/2025 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.

<https://horsham.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=adef72243c0f4cd2bd839174098ccdb6>

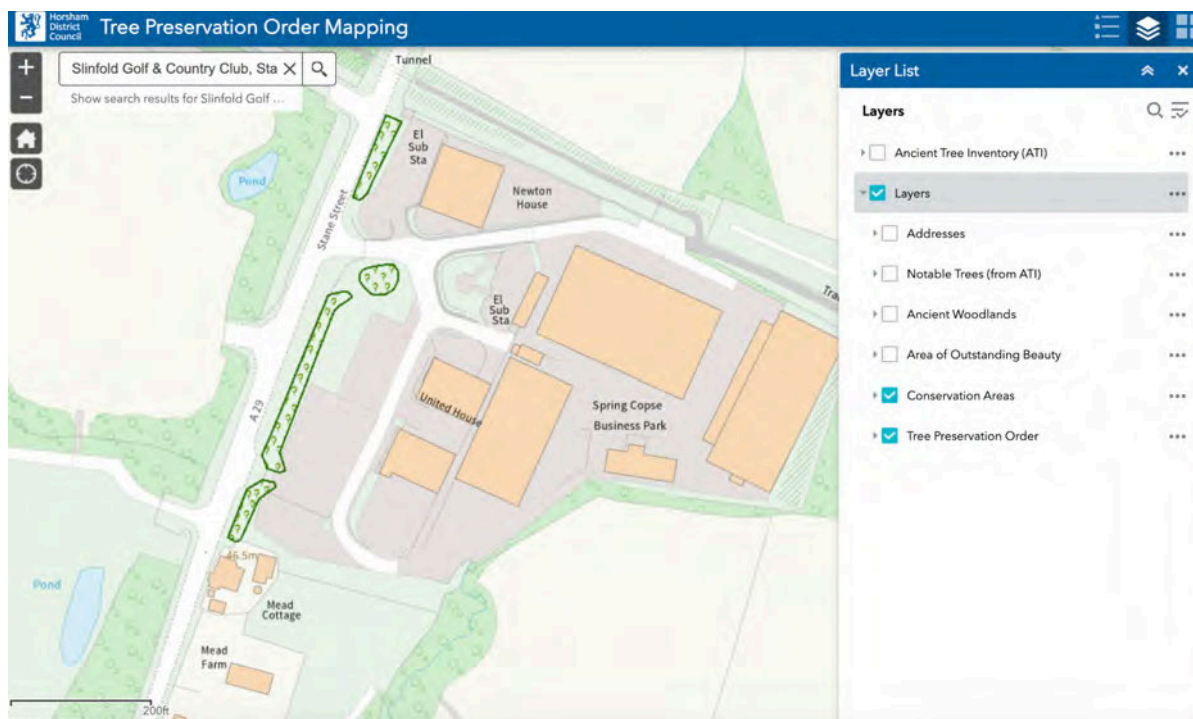


Image plate showing the desktop analysis results of the surveyed plot.

(Horsham District Council, 2025)

- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible. You should also check to ensure the works are exempt from the requirements of a felling licence.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter. Trees provide numerous 'potential roosting features' for a wide range of bat species. It is therefore crucial that any trees proposed for removal are checked by an appropriately competent person before any felling or ivy stripping works commence.

<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/bats-and-the-law>

- 2.10 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law.

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/wildlife-and-the-law/wildlife-and-countryside-act/>

3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is a tree constraints plan and a tree assessment plan.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using a topographical survey plan. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through Auto CAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line. Any variation to this approach will be highlighted on the appropriate plans.
- 3.6 The *Tree Assessment Plan / Arboricultural Impact Assessment* indicates the tree constraints with the proposals overlaid. Where applicable, this plan shows where works are proposed in Root Protection Areas and which trees are to be pruned or removed. This plan accompanies the Impact Assessment which is to be found in Section 4.
- 3.7 The *Tree Protection Plan (if applicable)* shows the protection measures that are to be installed during the construction phase. This plan accompanies an arboricultural method statement where applicable and commissioned.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

4.1 Tree Quality Statement.

4.1.1 Summary of Survey Findings

The tree survey data includes 20 individual trees (T1 to T20) and 3 tree groups (G1 to G3). The stock is primarily composed of Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Common Lime (*Tilia X europaea*), and Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), with occasional Oak (*Quercus robur*), Hawthorn, Hazel, and Leyland Cypress. The quality of the surveyed vegetation varies significantly across the site.

4.1.2 Category A – High Quality

Two trees (T10 and T11) and one individual from a combined entry (T17) are identified as Category A. These are high-quality specimens with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. They represent the most significant arboricultural assets on the site due to their size, condition, and long-term potential.

4.1.3 Category B – Moderate Quality

Eight individual trees (T2, T3, T4, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9) and two groups (G1, G2) are classified as Category B. These trees are of moderate quality with a remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. The majority of the Field Maples fall into this category, forming a cohesive linear group that provides significant collective value despite individual imperfections.

4.1.4 Category C – Low Quality

Seven individual trees (T1, T13, T14, T15, T16, T18, T19, T20) and one group (G3) are Category C. These are low-quality trees with a remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or are young specimens with a stem diameter below 150 mm. T1 is a newly planted Aleppo pine, while others in this category, such as the Ash trees (T13-T16), show signs of dieback or are heavily obscured by ivy and undergrowth, limiting their long-term contribution.

4.1.5 Category U – Unsuitable for Retention

The current data table does not explicitly list any trees as Category U. However, several Ash specimens (T13, T14, T15, T16) are noted for dieback in the crown. If this decline is irreversible or related to infectious pathogens, these may require reclassification following a more detailed physiological assessment.

4.1.6 Inspection Constraints

Ivy and dense undergrowth prevented a full stem inspection for trees T12 through T16. This is a significant limitation. These obstructions should be removed to allow for a thorough ground-level basal and stem assessment to confirm their structural integrity and final category rating.

4.1.7 Physical Site Factors

Several trees (T18, T19, T20) are located on a ditch bank or the opposite side of a ditch. Their future management must account for the stability of the bank and the potential impact of any local hydrological changes on their root systems.

4.2 Drawing References

The drawings listed in the table below were used by ROAVR to produce the Arboricultural drawings referenced in this report. If your plans change (either before or after planning submission), then the tree drawings will require updating. This report cannot be submitted in support of a scheme that varies from the drawing reference number shown in box one below as the Impact Assessment (Section 4) will not be valid.

Drawing Name / No.	Date Issued To ROAVR	ROAVR Drawings Issue Date:
Site plan	17/12/2025	January 2026
SKM_C251i26011216330	21/01/2026	02/02/2026
516225-DA-SK-03 External Lighting Option 2.PDF	18/02/2026	26/02/2026

4.3 Description of The Proposed Development

It is proposed to install four street lighting columns adjacent to the car park, with new underground services largely within the hardstanding area.

4.4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.4.1 Following a review of previous design options, the layout for the lighting columns and cabling has been refined to prioritise the retention and protection of the existing tree stock. The lighting columns and the majority of the service runs have been successfully relocated outside the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of Group G2 and the individual trees on-site. This adjustment ensures that these arboricultural assets can be effectively protected by a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) for the duration of the works.

4.5 Impact on Group G1

4.5.1 There is a minor and localised incursion required within the RPA of group G1 at the northern extent of the site to accommodate a short section of the cabling run. Group G1 is a Category B2 asset, valued for its moderate quality and collective screening function.

4.5.2 To mitigate the impact of this incursion, the following measures will be implemented:

- Manual Excavation: The section of the trench passing through the RPA of G1 will be excavated using hand-held tools only.
- Arboricultural Supervision: Hand excavation within the RPA must be conducted under direct arboricultural supervision to ensure any encountered roots are identified, protected, and treated in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
- Root Protection: Any roots exposed during this process will be immediately wrapped or covered to prevent desiccation and protected from rapid temperature changes until backfilling occurs.

4.6 Tree Protection Measures

With the exception of the specific hand-dig area in G1, all retained trees and groups will be protected by the installation of vertical protective barriers (e.g., "Heras" fencing) to create a CEZ. This fencing must be installed in accordance with the default specification in BS 5837:2012 prior to any machinery or materials being brought onto the site.

The establishment of the CEZ will safeguard the RPAs from:

- Soil compaction caused by vehicle movements or material storage.
- Direct physical damage to stems and low-hanging canopies.
- Contamination from chemical spillages or concrete washings.

4.7 Conclusion

The revised layout represents a significant improvement in terms of arboricultural impact. By siting the infrastructure outside the majority of the RPAs, the proposal ensures the long-term physiological health and stability of the protected trees. The limited incursion into group G1 is considered acceptable, provided the specified manual excavation and arboricultural monitoring are strictly adhered to.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 5.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 5.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 5.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

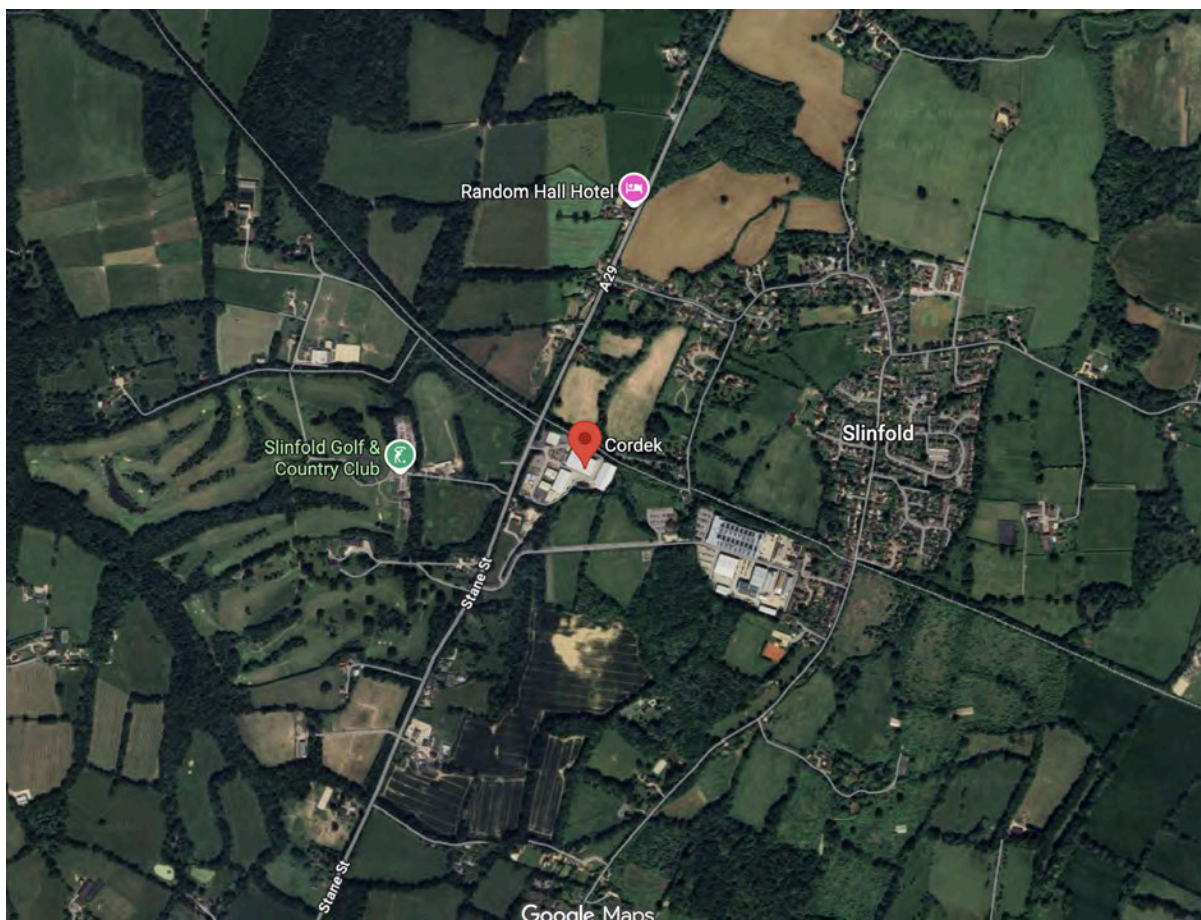
Connor Harmsworth
Arb Consultant



C Harmsworth

Prepared by: Connor Harmsworth
Checked by: Peter Haine

Appendix 1 – Site Location



Google Maps, 2025

Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

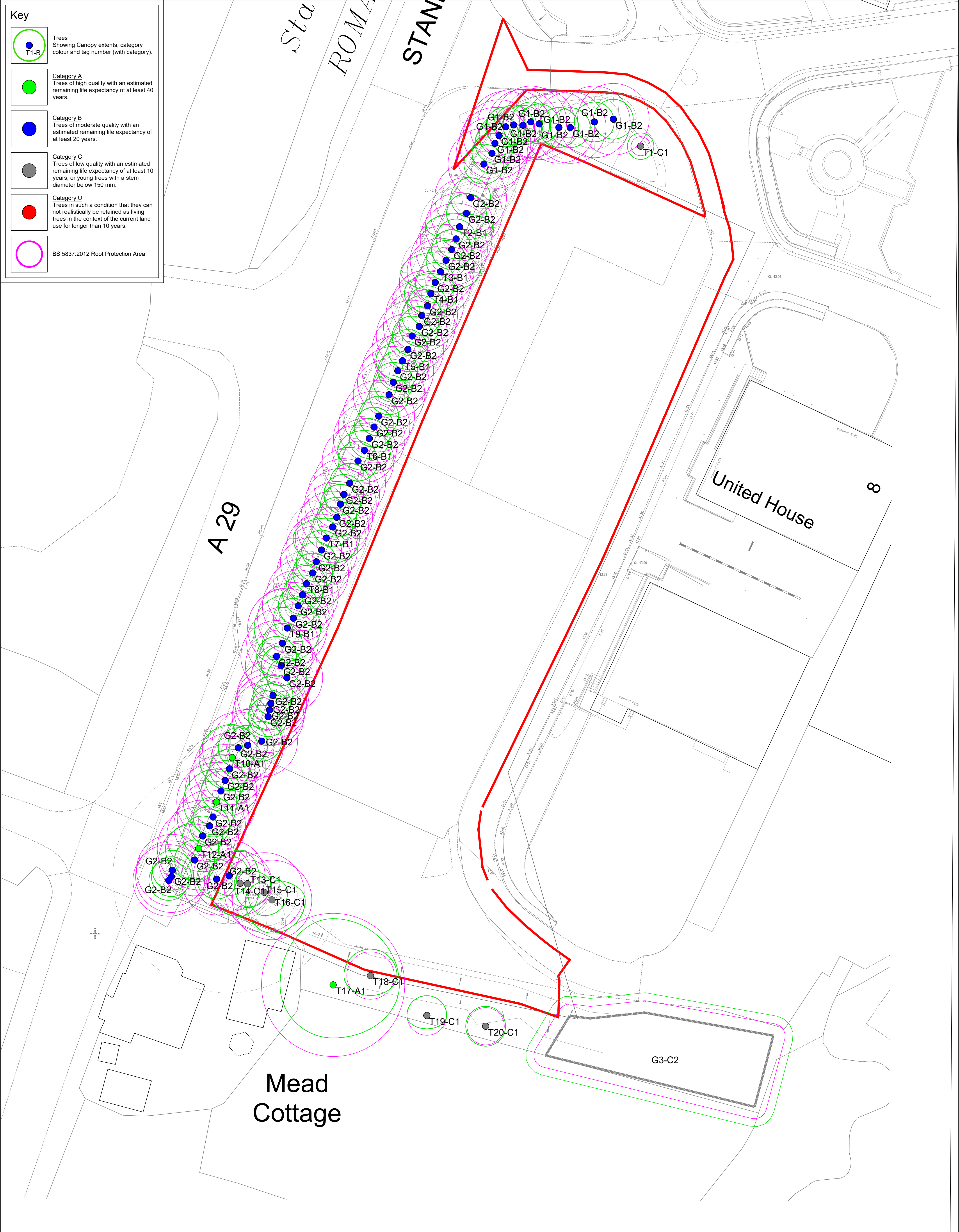
Key to Arboricultural Data Tables

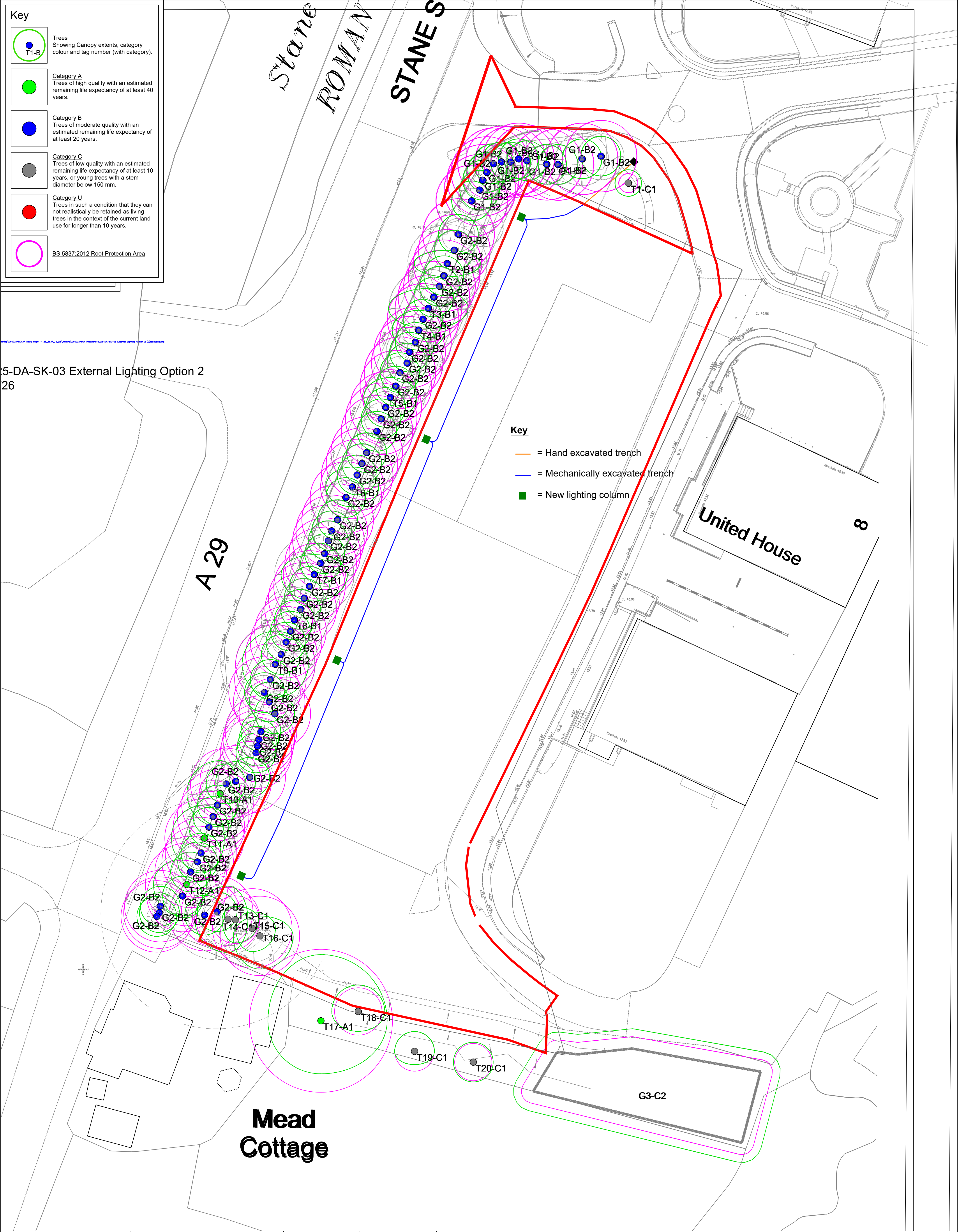
Tree Number	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands.
Species	Tree species <i>Fagus sylvatica</i> ; <i>Quercus robur</i> - Latin names.
Age Class	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) Y - Young SM - Semi-mature EM - Early-mature M - Mature OM - Over-mature or V - Veteran
Height (Crown Height)	Height of the tree in metres. (Height of the crown above ground level in metres)
Number of Stems	Number of clear stems above 1.5 metres
Diameter at Breast Height	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground).
Crown Spread (N, S, E, W)	The maximum spread of the tree's canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West).
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.
Physical Description	Details of tree type, quality, location etc
Comments	Any comments or remarks recorded by the surveyor
Management Recommendations	Recommendations (regardless of the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
RPA offset from stem	Radius of the root protection area measured in metres
Category Rating	Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations: A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm 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 Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Managment Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
T1	Pinus halepensis (Aleppo pine)	Y	120	3.5(0.5)	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	None	Newly planted.	None	1.44	C1
G1	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	M	450	14(1)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	Over grown boundary screening.	Part of linear group.	None	5.4	B2
T2	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	430	14(1.5)	2	5	2	5	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group.	None	5.16	B1
T3	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	420	14(1.5)	3	6	3	6	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group.	None	5.04	B1
T4	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	280	13(1.5)	3	4	3	4	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group.	None	3.36	B1
T5	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	350	14(1.5)	3	4	3	4	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group.	None	4.2	B1
T6	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	400	14(1.5)	3	4	3	4	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group. Stem divides above 1.5m.	None	4.8	B1
T7	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	390	14(1.5)	3	5	4	5	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group. Stem divides above 1.5m.	None	4.68	B1
T8	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	230	13(1.5)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group. Stem divides above 1.5m.	None	2.76	B1
T9	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	M	500	14(1.5)	5	5	5	5	Good	20+	None	Part of linear group. Stem divides above 1.5m.	None	6	B1
T10	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	150,220	13(2)	5	3	5	5	Good	40+	None	Part of linear group.	None	3.19	A1
T11	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	500	13(2)	5	3	5	5	Good	40+	None	Part of linear group.	None	6	A1
T12	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	M	520	13(2)	4	3	5	5	Good	40+	None	Part of linear group.	None	6.24	A1
T13	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	400	15(5)	5	3	5	5	Fair	10+	None	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown.	None	4.8	C1
T14	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	300	15(5)	2	3.5	3.5	2	Fair	10+	None	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown.	None	3.6	C1
T15	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	500	15(5)	2.5	3.5	3.5	2.5	Fair	10+	None	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown.	None	6	C1
T16	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	500	15(5)	3	5	5	4	Fair	10+	None	Ivy on tree. Unable to inspect stem due to Ivy. Unable to inspect stem due to undergrowth. Dieback in crown.	None	6	C1
T17	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	900	20(4)	10	10	8	8	Good	40+	Other side of a ditch.	None	None	10.8	A1
T18	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	EM	230,190	7(1.5)	4	4	3	4	Fair	10+	On the ditch bank.	Stem divides at ground level.	None	3.58	C1
T19	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	EM	170,180	5(1.5)	3	3	2	3	Fair	10+	On the ditch bank.	Stem divides at ground level.	None	2.98	C1
T20	Corylus avellana (Hazel)	EM	80,77,75,90,100,120,65	5(1.5)	3	3	3	3	Fair	10+	On the ditch bank.	Stem divides at ground level.	None	2.81	C1

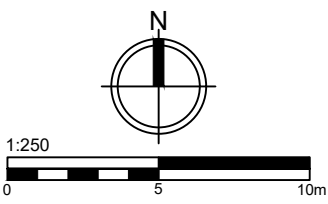
G2	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	M	450	14(1)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	Over grown boundary screening.	Part of linear group.	None	5.4	B2
G3	Corylus avellana (Hazel),Acer campestre (Field Maple), Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	Y	150	5(1)	3	3	3	3	Fair	10+	None	Part of linear group.	None	1.8	C2

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Plans





 ROAVR GROUP ROAVR Group, Marr House Beechwood Business Park, Inverness, IV2 3BW www.roavr-group.co.uk support@roavr-group.co.uk 01463 667302	Drawing Title Tree Assessment Plan		Scale/Sheet 1:250 @ A1		Date 25/02/2026	
	Client Doug Wright		Drawing No 25_5837_12_08		Rev 3	Drawn By PH
	Site/Project Cordek, Spring Copse Business Park, Stane Street, Slinfold, RH13 0SZ		General Notes Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements. Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points. No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan. The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. All rights reserved.			



Arboricultural method statement

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1. Introduction
2. Tree Protection Measures
3. Hand Excavation within RPAs
4. Site Monitoring and Supervision
5. Limitations

Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- An **arboricultural method statement** which specifies tree protection measures and implementation strategy
- **Appendices** including the **tree protection plan**

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) details the specific sequence of operations and tree protection measures required to safeguard retained trees during the installation of external lighting columns and associated service cabling. It is a requirement that all site personnel adhere to these procedures to ensure compliance with BS 5837:2012 and to prevent wilful damage to protected arboricultural assets.

1.2 Statutory Protection

The subject trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). It is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage, or wilfully destroy a tree protected by an order without the written consent of the local planning authority. All works must strictly adhere to the methodologies outlined in this document to avoid a breach of statutory legislation.

2. Tree Protection Measures

2.1 Construction Exclusion Zone

Prior to any works commencing on site, a construction exclusion zone will be established around all retained trees. This zone will be defined by temporary protective fencing positioned at the edge of the RPAs, or as indicated on the tree protection plan. The area within the fencing must be regarded as sacrosanct. No materials, chemicals, or machinery shall be stored within this zone, and ground levels must remain undisturbed.

2.2 Protective Fencing Specification

The default specification for protective fencing will consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well-braced to resist impacts. Vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 metres and driven securely into the ground. Welded mesh panels will be securely fixed to this framework. In areas where underground services prevent the use of driven poles, a free-standing scaffold support framework or block trays will be used.

2.3 Ground Protection

Where access for the installation of lighting columns is required within the RPA, temporary ground protection must be installed before work begins. This protection must be capable of supporting the intended load without causing soil compaction or distortion. For pedestrian movements, a single thickness of scaffold boards over a compression-resistant layer, such as 100 mm of woodchip on a geotextile membrane, is required. For heavier machinery, proprietary inter-linked ground protection boards or an engineered equivalent must be used.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

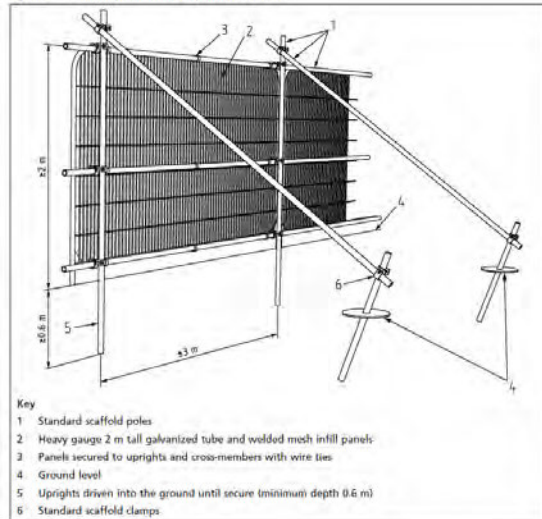
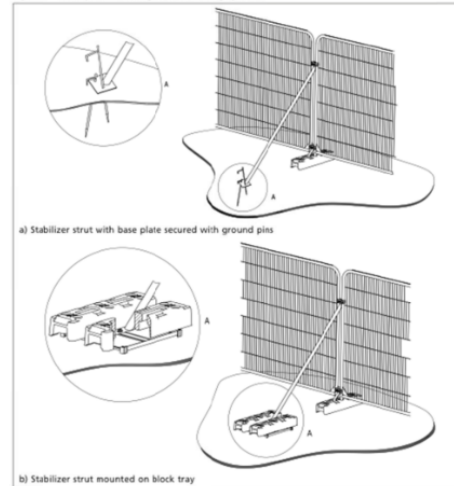


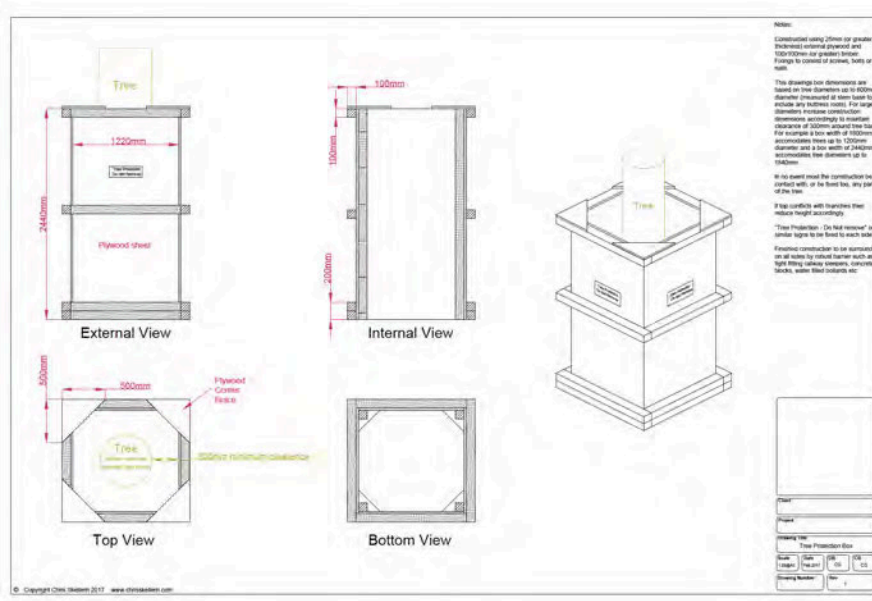
Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Tree protection fencing default specification (left) and system suitable for installation over existing hard surfaces (right)



Tree protection signage, to be affixed to fencing at intervals not exceeding 10 metres



Plywood Hoarding for stem protection



Synthetic Ground Protection Boards

3. Hand Excavation within RPAs

A short section of the cabling run at the northern extent of the site passes through the RPA of Group G1. The following method must be used:

- Manual Tools Only: The trench through the RPA of G1 must be excavated using hand-held tools only (e.g., spade, fork, or compressed air soil displacement). Mechanical excavators are strictly prohibited in this area.
- Arboricultural Supervision: All excavation within this specific area must be performed under the direct supervision of a qualified arboriculturist.
- Root Handling:
 - Roots smaller than 25 mm in diameter may be pruned back with a clean cut using sharp secateurs.
 - Roots larger than 25 mm must be retained and protected.
 - Any exposed roots must be immediately wrapped in dry burlap or hessian to prevent desiccation.
- Backfilling: Retained roots should be surrounded with uncompacted topsoil or sharp sand before the final soil replacement.

4. Site Monitoring and Supervision

4.1 Arboricultural Supervision

An auditable system of site monitoring will be implemented. A pre-commencement meeting must take place between the project arboriculturist and the site manager to confirm the correct positioning of fencing and ground protection. The arboriculturist must be present to supervise hand excavations within the RPAs.

4.2 Contingency and Reporting

Any accidental damage to trees or incursions into the construction exclusion zone must be reported to the project arboriculturist immediately. A record of all site visits and monitoring activities will be maintained and made available to the local planning authority upon request.



Woodland Solutions (Northern) Ltd t/a ROAVR Group
The Green House
Beechwood Business Park North
Inverness
IV2 3BL
www.roavr-group.co.uk
T: 01463 667302

SITE SUPERVISION FORM - ARBORICULTURAL
CLERK OF WORKS

DATE

CLIENT

TELEPHONE NUMBER

E-MAIL

TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR THE PROVISION OF ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTANCY

Site:

Inspected by:

Site Manager:

Date of
Inspection:

Tree Protection Fencing.

Comments/Actions:

Ground Protection.

Comments/Actions:

Additional Comments.

Remarks:

I am aware of the tree protection requirements for this site and understand no retained trees must be damaged.

Signed:

Name:

Dated:

Company:

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
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- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.
- 5.6 For references and further information regarding tree survey process visit: <https://www.roavr-group.co.uk/roavr-group/survey/sp-3-arboriculture/>

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

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Appendix 1 – Tree Protection Plan

