

Combined Arboricultural Impact Assessment/ Method Statement Malpas Park Primary School Newport NP20 6LE

Revision 1



Ben Clark

07736236152

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ben@treecheck.co.uk

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Introduction

This assessment was conducted by Ben Clark, Arboricultural Consultant, and Director at Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. with over 10 years' experience in the arboriculture industry and holding the following qualifications:

- Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture
- BSc. Geology (University of Southampton)
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (PTI)
- Various NPTC qualifications in tree surgery.

Ben is a technician member of the Arboricultural Association and attends regular training and seminars to remain up to date with current arboricultural practices.

The methodology of this report is based on the recommendations provided by the British Standards Institute document BS5837: Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations, as well as other recommendations provided by institutions such as the Arborical Association.

Brief

Tree Check has been instructed by Callum Balfry of Newport Norse to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement at Malpas Park Primary School, Newport. The purpose of this report is as follows:

- To quantify any tree losses required to make way for the proposed development.
- To quantify and prescribe any pruning works required to make way for the proposed development.
- To assess the impact that the proposed development may have on retained trees on site and to provide control measures to prevent or minimize damage to retained trees.
- To consider whether design changes could prevent or reduce tree losses on site, and whether such changes are reasonable and proportional to the retention value of affected trees.
- To provide recommendations for mitigating tree losses where appropriate.

Baseline

This report was based on the findings outlined in our baseline report: BS5837 Tree Survey and Categorisation Report at Malpas Park Primary School, Tree Check 2025.

The following information was available:

- OS Site Plan
- Site Boundary Plan

It should be noted that this assessment is based on tree locations as recorded in the base line survey relative to the proposed design layout. These tree locations were plotted using tree locations on the topo if available, and GPS, satellite and known features on site. In any case there exists potential for inaccuracies in the locations of trees relative to the development.

The site was visited on the 11-Sep-2025 during dry and bright weather conditions considered ideal for this type of survey.

Interpretation

See [appendix v](#) for a glossary of the terms commonly used in tree reports.

BS Categories

Trees have been assigned retention categories in accordance with BS5837. These are as follows:

Category A- Trees with a high retention value which are either arboriculturally important, important within the landscape, or culturally/ecologically important.

Category B- Trees with a moderate retention value i.e. they are good examples of their species, provide some notable amenity value to the area, or provide significant ecological or cultural value.

Category C- Trees with a low retention value. Including trees with defects which reduce their amenity value or expected lifespan but not to the extent that they cannot be realistically retained within the development.

Category U- Trees of which retention is considered unrealistic within the context of the development due to poor condition and low life expectancy.

See [Table 1](#) in the appendices of this report for more information on the allocation of categories and subcategories.

Tree Age Ratings

Y- Young trees in their early stage of growth, have undergone minimal secondary thickening and are still primarily composed of active tissue.

EM- Early mature trees that have started to show characteristics of maturity such more developed crowns and increased stem thickness.

M- Mature fully developed trees.

OM- Over mature trees that are starting to show signs of decline.

A- Ancient trees that have reached a notably old age for their species and are therefore considered to be important.

V- Veteran trees with notable features such as wounds, cavities, cracks, etc. that provide significant habitat value. These are usually older trees.

Root Protection Areas (RPA's)

Root Protection areas have been calculated according to BS5837 and represent the estimated minimum rooting area required by the tree to carry out its functions.

Root protections areas are shown as orange circles or polygons for all trees except those with a retention category of U in the Tree Constraints Plan. In the Tree Loss/Retention and Protection Plan, RPA's are not shown for trees proposed for removal to make way for development.

Tree and Group Prefixes

Trees and groups are numbered with the following prefixes:

- **T-** individual trees.
- **G-** groups of trees with similar characteristics and rooting areas.
- **H-** Hedgerows.
- **W-** woodland groups, designated as such due to the presence of woodland features such as natural regeneration,

Arboricultural Impact Assessment/Method Statement

Key considerations

- The proposed security fencing has a fixed panel length and tolerance for fence post locations will be minimal once the project has begun and materials procured.
- Pre commencement meetings, arboricultural supervision and hold points as outlined in section 3 are crucial for the protection of retained trees on site.
- Some tree removals are necessary to maintain the current boundary fence location; these are outlined in section 4.
- All excavations within RPA's must be supervised by the Project Arboriculturalist.
- Tree protective fencing has not been advised due to the lack of material benefit and impracticality on this site.

1. Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

Conservation Area and Tree Preservation Order (YPO) information is not readily accessible; the LPA is to comment on any such constraints.

2. Areas of Caution

A number of areas on site have been highlighted as areas of caution; these are areas where there is a heightened risk of damage to the above ground structure or root system of retained trees through the proposed works. Certain methodologies in this document will state that they must be followed within areas of caution. The location of all areas of caution can be found on the [Tree Protection Plan](#) within the appendix section of this report.

3. Project Arboriculturalist and LPA Consultation.

A project arboriculturalist must be appointed to oversee certain aspects of the work and to provide consultation should the design or site conditions change in a way that produces unexpected conflict between retained trees and the development.

A pre-commencement meeting must be conducted between the project manager and project arboriculturalist to designate suitable post hole locations and determine where variable fence panel lengths may be utilised to avoid excavations within structural root zones.

The project arboriculturalist must sign off the following before works can begin on site:

- Suitability of weather conditions for work to proceed without ground protection.

The project arboriculturalist must be in attendance on site for the following:

- All fencing works within the areas of caution as annotated on the attached [Tree Protection Plan](#).

The local authority and, where affected trees are outside of the school boundary, neighbouring landowners are to be consulted if the following occurs:

- Significant structural roots >50mm in diameter belonging to category A trees, category B trees or trees belonging to neighbouring properties are encountered during excavations, so that adjustments to the fence design or further tree surgery works may be agreed.

4. Schedule of Tree Works

The below schedule includes trees on site that require works throughout the course of the proposed development. For a full schedule of all trees on site, please refer to BS5837 Tree Survey and Categorisation Report at Malpas Park Primary School, Tree Check 2025.

The location of trees proposed for removal, and the extent of proposed pruning is illustrated on the attached [Tree Retention/Removal and Protection Plan](#).

	Ref	Tag	Species	Comments	Life Stage	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	Photo
Removals	G7	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Removal of 3 trees to make way for the boundary fence.	Y	C2	1.0	/
	T16	838	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Removal to make way for the boundary fence	Y	C2	1.1	/
	T2	817	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Removal to make way for the boundary fence.	Y	C2	1.4	/
Pruning	G1	N/A	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	1-2m crown reduced on the southeast side to prevent crown damage during development	Y	C2	1.2	/
	G3	819	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	B2	4.2	/
	G4	821-822	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	B2	11.6	/
	G5	825-826	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	C2	3.8	/
	G6	827-828	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	C2	3.8	/
	T10	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	B2	10.8	/
	T13	823	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	M	B2	7.2	/
	T25	N/A	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	EM	B2	5.4	/
	T9	2185	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Crown raising to 4.0m to allow access beneath crown	M	B2	7.2	/

5. Tree Removal

The removal of approximately 5 trees is proposed on site, as shown in the [Schedule of Tree Works](#)

During tree removal and clearance operations, there is a risk of damage to retained trees, including the below ground root systems that are vulnerable to the effects of soil compaction. There is also the risk of retained trees being mistakenly removed. The following methodology must be followed to ensure that no damage or mistaken removal of retained trees occurs:

5.1. Control Measures for Tree Removal

- All trees proposed for removal are to be marked clearly with orange paint spots by the site manager prior to the commencement of clearance works. If there is any uncertainty, a qualified arboriculturalist is to be consulted.
- All tree clearance work is to be carried out before development works begin on site, so that construction exclusion zones can be effectively established around all retained trees.
- All vehicles and plant are to be kept out of the RPA of retained trees during tree clearance, if access into the RPA of retained trees is required, protective, interlocking ground mats, suitable for the expected loads, is to be installed to prevent soil compaction within RPA's.
- Steps are to be taken to avoid collisions between removed trees and retained trees during felling or dismantling operations, these may include, but are not limited to, use of winches, pull ropes, aerial rigging techniques and other assisted felling techniques and are to be prescribed by the contractor based on the specific conditions on site.
- Arisings, such as wood chip and timber are not to be piled against the base of retained trees if left on site.
- Any damage to retained trees is to be reported to the project arboriculturalist.
- Removal of any trees not listed above must be discussed with the project arboriculturalist beforehand.

6. Pruning Works

Pruning works, as outlined in the [Schedule of Tree Works](#) are proposed on site.

Poor pruning techniques can cause a large reduction in the amenity value of a tree, reduce its lifespan or lead to significant structural and physiological issues, requiring extensive remedial work. The following methodology must be followed during all pruning works:

6.1. Control Measures for Pruning Works

Trees

- All pruning must be undertaken by competent and trained personnel, in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Tree Work – Recommendations.
- Cuts must be made to the nearest appropriate lateral growth point, using natural target pruning. Ideally, retained laterals should be at least one-third the diameter of the removed branch. Cuts that result in a retained lateral with a diameter less than one-third of the removed section are generally undesirable and should be avoided where practicable.
- Contractors must be made aware of any legal constraints affecting the trees to be pruned, such as Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or Conservation Area designations. No work shall proceed on such trees without prior written approval from the Local Planning Authority.
- No cuts greater than 100mm in diameter shall be made on the main stem unless specifically identified in the [Schedule of Tree Works](#).
- All cuts to the main stem must retain the branch collar, using natural target pruning techniques. The branch collar must not be damaged or removed, as it is vital in defending the tree from pathogen entry.
- Crown raising must be carried out by removing secondary branches only, avoiding cuts on the main stem of the tree, if the required level of clearance cannot be achieved without removing primary branches to the main stem, the Project Arboriculturalist is to be consulted.

7. Construction Exclusion Zones

No machinery is to be used on site and fencing is to be installed by hand. As such, and due to the constant access within RPA's and beneath the crowns of trees, a construction exclusion zone, demarked by tree protective fencing, is not practical on this site, and would not provide any material tree protection benefit.

8. Tree Locations

Consideration of the potential impact of development on proposed trees is based on the location of trees (as plotted in the baseline survey) relative to the proposed layout provided by the clients. Due to the potential for inaccuracies and discrepancies between drawings and realities on site, the site manager or project arboriculturalist must mark out root protection areas and the extents of proposed structures on site to verify the following:

- Unless otherwise accounted for in this report, there is sufficient space on site for the crowns and RPAs of all trees on site (based on their RPA radius shown in the tree schedule) to be fenced off for the duration of works.
- Where this report specifies that RPAs or tree crowns will be encroached upon, the actual on-site distances between trees and the conflicting features must be measured and verified to ensure they match the figures stated in this report.

If discrepancies exist, the project arboriculturalist is to be informed, so that updated assessments can be made.

9. Schedule of RPA and Crown Incursions

The schedule below outlines trees that cannot be fully segregated from the development area and describes the type and significance of the incursions that occur.

Reference	Tag	Life Stage	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (M2)*	Type of Incursion	Incursion Area (M2)	Proportion of RPA Affected	Impact or Risk	Methodology Applied	Photo
G2	814-815	EM	C2	3	25	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A		Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of retained trees.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	
G3	819	EM	B2	4.2	55.4	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of retained trees.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
G4	821-822	EM	B2	11.6	425.7	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of retained trees.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
G5	825-826	EM	C2	3.8	46.3	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of retained trees.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/

RPA's for groups represent the area per individual tree of the group, not the group as a whole.

**Incursion area represents an approximation of the area per effected tree within the group based on the formula provided in [appendix vi](#).

Reference	Tag	Life Stage	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (M2)*	Type of Incursion	Incursion Area (M2)	Proportion of RPA Affected	Impact or Risk	Methodology Applied	Photo
G6	827-828	EM	C2	3.8	46.3	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of retained trees.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T10	N/A	EM	B2	10.8	366.4	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T12	N/A	EM	B2	9.6	289.5	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T13	823	M	B2	7.2	162.9	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T14	186	M	A1, 2	14.8	684.4	Fencing to be installed within the RPA 7.3m from the base.	N/A	N/A	Risk of root severance during the excavation of fence post holes within RPA. Risk of chemical damage from concrete within RPA.	10.3. Method for Installing Fencing Within RPAs. 10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns	3

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Reference	Tag	Life Stage	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (M2)*	Type of Incursion	Incursion Area (M2)	Proportion of RPA Affected	Impact or Risk	Methodology Applied	Photo
						Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required			Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	
T15	2187	M	A1 2	12.6	498.8	Fencing to be installed within the RPA 1.1m from the base RPA Access Required	N/A	N/A	Risk of root severance during the excavation of fence post holes within RPA. Risk of chemical damage from concrete within RPA.	10.3. Method for Installing Fencing Within RPAs. 10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access	/
T25	N/A	EM	B2	5.4	91.6	Fencing to be installed within the RPA 1.5m from the base. RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of root severance during the excavation of fence post holes within RPA. Risk of chemical damage from concrete within RPA. Works are within the structural root zone and severance of large roots risks destabilising the tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T3	813	EM	C2	4.8	72	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.			Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	
T5	818	M	C2	6.0	113.1	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	4

RPA's for groups represent the area per individual tree of the group, not the group as a whole.

**Incursion area represents an approximation of the area per effected tree within the group based on the formula provided in [appendix vi](#).

Reference	Tag	Life Stage	Retention Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (M2)*	Type of Incursion	Incursion Area (M2)	Proportion of RPA Affected	Impact or Risk	Methodology Applied	Photo
T6	N/A	EM	B2	3.0	28.3	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T7	N/A	EM	B2	6.0	113.1	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T8	N/A	EM	B2	5.4	91.6	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/
T9	2185	M	B2	7.2	162.9	Soft landscaping to be installed within the RPA (Hedging) RPA Access Required Work to take place beneath the crown.	N/A	N/A	Risk of soil compaction or minor root damage if planting or turfing is not sensitively carried out. Risk from future competition for space, water, and nutrients by new planting is low due to the early mature to mature age and good physiological condition of the retained tree.	10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access 10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns 10.4 Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.	/

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**Incursion area represents an approximation of the area per effected tree within the group based on the formula provided in [appendix vi](#).

10. Protection Measures for RPA and Crown Incursions

The following methodologies have been applied against trees in the [Schedule of RPA and Crown Incursions](#) and must be followed in the areas indicated on the [Tree Protection Plan](#).

10.1. Method for Works Beneath Crowns

- Where construction works are to take place beneath the crowns of retained trees, all access facilitation pruning, as outlined within the [Schedule of Tree Works](#) is to be carried out before any work begins on site.
- If the gross height of any machinery on site exceeds the crown clearance, height restriction barriers must be installed to limit access beneath all trees not segregated from site by tree protective barrier fencing.
- All construction materials must be transported to their final location in their smallest possible components and assembled in place to minimise the risk of contact with the crown.
- If machinery with a maximum reach height exceeding the crown clearance is to be operated within the Areas of Caution shown on the [Tree Protection Plan](#), these works are to be supervised by the project arboriculturalist to ensure mechanical damage to the crown structure does not occur.

10.2. Method for Temporary RPA access

- Provided the works are carried out under dry conditions when the ground is not saturated, ground protection is not required as only transient pedestrian access is needed within RPAs for lightweight fencing works.
- The Project Arboriculturalist is to be consulted prior to the commencement of works to advise on whether ground protection is required due to inclement weather conditions.
- If ground protection is required, it may be in the form of scaffold boards, placed on top of a load spreading layer such as 50mm of woodchip, or interlocking proprietary ground protection boards.
- No materials or excavated earth is to be stored within the RPA of retained trees for any time.

10.3. Method for Installing Fencing Within RPAs.

- All proposed pruning work is to be carried out prior to carrying out the below works.
- The project arboriculturalist is to supervise all excavations within RPA's and test each site by driving a steel rod into the ground prior to excavation in order to detect or rule out the presence of large roots.
- If significant, structural root of category A or B trees are encountered, work is to be halted while alternative fencing layouts designs are discussed, with consultation from the LPA.
- Posts holes may be excavated by hand using twin handled post hole spades (conventional spades are unsuitable as their use leads to larger excavations than necessary).
- All post holes are to be lined with an impermeable membrane prior to prevent leaching of concrete chemicals into the surrounding soil.

10.4. Method for Soft Landscaping within the RPA's of Trees.

10.4.1. Ground Preparation

- All soft landscaping within RPAs must be carried out only after all construction activity and machinery use has ceased on site.
- No rotavation, mechanical tilling, or soil stripping is permitted within RPAs.
- If soil decompaction is necessary due to pre-existing compaction, this must be done by hand, using garden forks to a depth not exceeding 150mm, avoiding disturbance to any roots encountered.
- Where cultivation is required, it must be shallow surface raking only to avoid disturbing underlying root structures.
- Importation of topsoil or compost is only permitted where essential and must be BS3882-compliant and applied as a light surface dressing (max 100mm). Existing soil must remain undisturbed unless otherwise approved.

10.4.2. Tree/Hedgerow Planting

- All planting pits within RPAs must be dug by hand only. If roots $\geq 25\text{mm}$ diameter are encountered during digging, the pit must be relocated rather than severing the root.
- Pits must be kept as shallow and narrow as possible, no deeper than required to accommodate the tree's root ball.
- Tree stakes and shelters must be installed manually, ensuring they do not contact or damage existing tree roots.
- No tree planting shall occur within 1.5m of existing tree stems unless specifically authorised by the project arboriculturalist.

11. Impact Through Chemical Damage

There is a risk of chemical damage to trees from the mixing and storage of cement and other damaging chemicals.

All trees on site face a minor risk of chemical damage through the mixing, storage, and pouring of concrete for fence posts. The following methodology must be applied when using, mixing, transporting or storing concrete or any other potentially harmful chemicals on site.

11.1. Method for the Control of Chemicals Potentially Harmful to Trees

- Materials that may have an adverse effect on the health of trees will not be stored or transported within the RPA. E.g., oil, bitumen, cement, and concrete.
- Concrete and cement will not be mixed within 10m of the base of trees.
- Cement and concrete will be mixed downhill from the base of trees or watercourses to avoid the risk of contamination to runoff.
- Where it is not possible to mix and store concrete downhill from trees and watercourses, sediment barriers will be used to prevent runoff from storage and mixing areas.

12. Impact of Retained Trees on the Proposed Structure

12.1. Potential Damage Through Branch Contact

There is significant potential that branches from the following trees will make contact with the boundary fence within 2-5 years:

- | | |
|------|-------|
| • G1 | • T20 |
| • G6 | • T25 |

The risk of damage to security fencing from branch contact is, however, negligible due to the rigid structure, branch contact therefore is unlikely to cause significant nuisance.

13. Scope for Preventing Tree Losses through Design Change

Trees proposed for removal are situated along the current fence line, with bases directly adjacent to the fence and in many cases, stems crossing the fence line. Retention of these trees would pose significant design challenges, such as the creation of unusable space within the school grounds, increased conflicts with more valuable, mature trees that are situated further in from the boundary, and limited access to retained trees for future inspection and maintenance. On balance, restoration of the fence line in its current location, with the associated tree losses, presents the lowest, long term impact to retained trees on site.

Appendix

-Appendix i: Photographs taken on site.

-Appendix ii: Tree protection/loss/retention plan showing the location of trees, their root protection areas and their retention category in relation to the proposed development.

-Appendix iii: A cascade chart from BS5837: 2012- Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction– Recommendations explaining the categorisation of trees.

-Appendix iv: A diagram showing the recommended configuration for tree protective fencing, from BS5837: 2012- Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction– Recommendations.

-Appendix v: A Glossary of terms and phrases commonly used in tree reports.

-Appendix vi: Formulas and Calculations.

-Appendix vii: Information to Inform Selection of Trenchless Solutions for the Installation of Services

Appendix i: Photos

Photo I: T2 - Removal to make way for development is proposed



Photo 2: T3 - Removal to make way for development is proposed

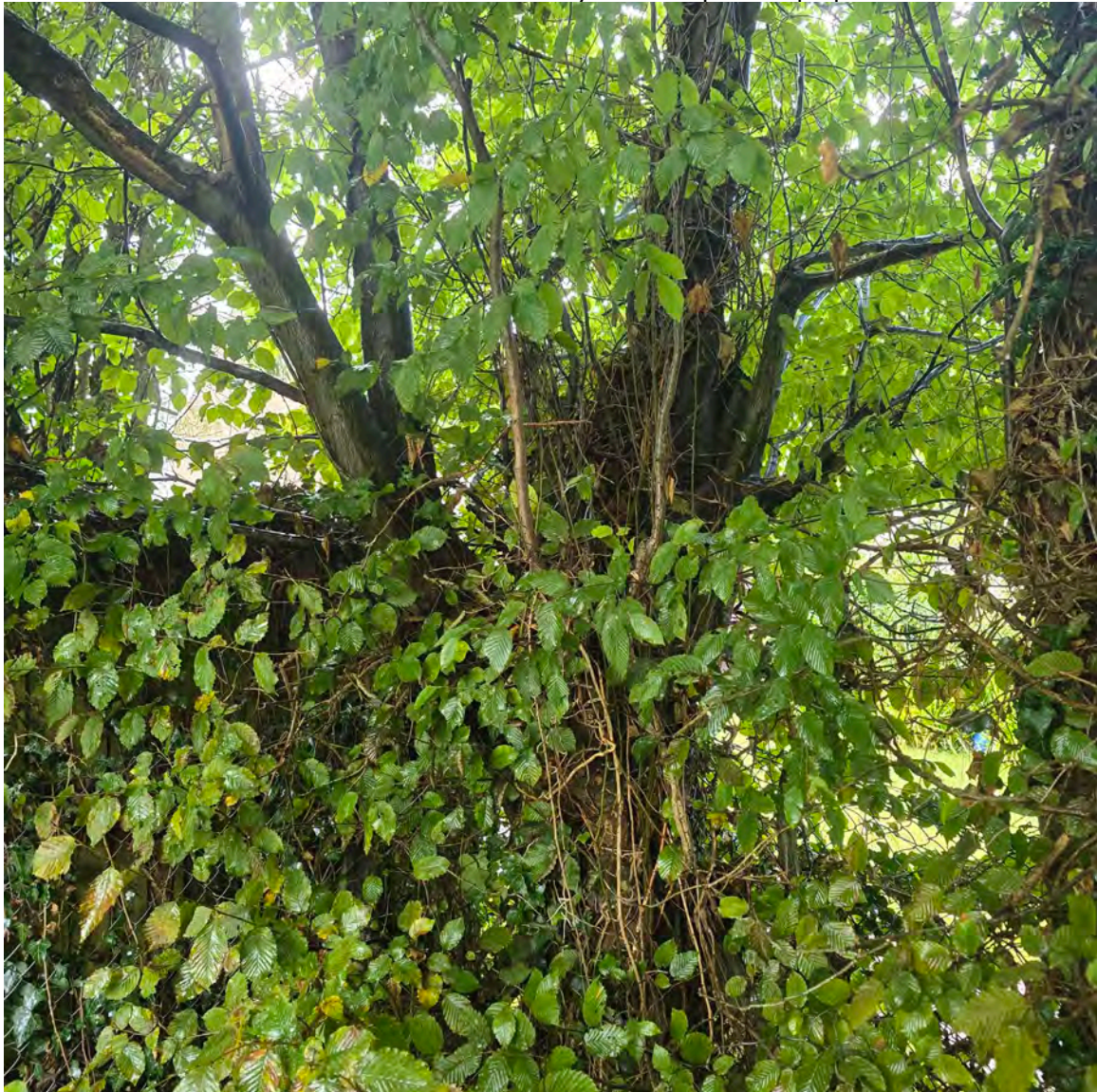
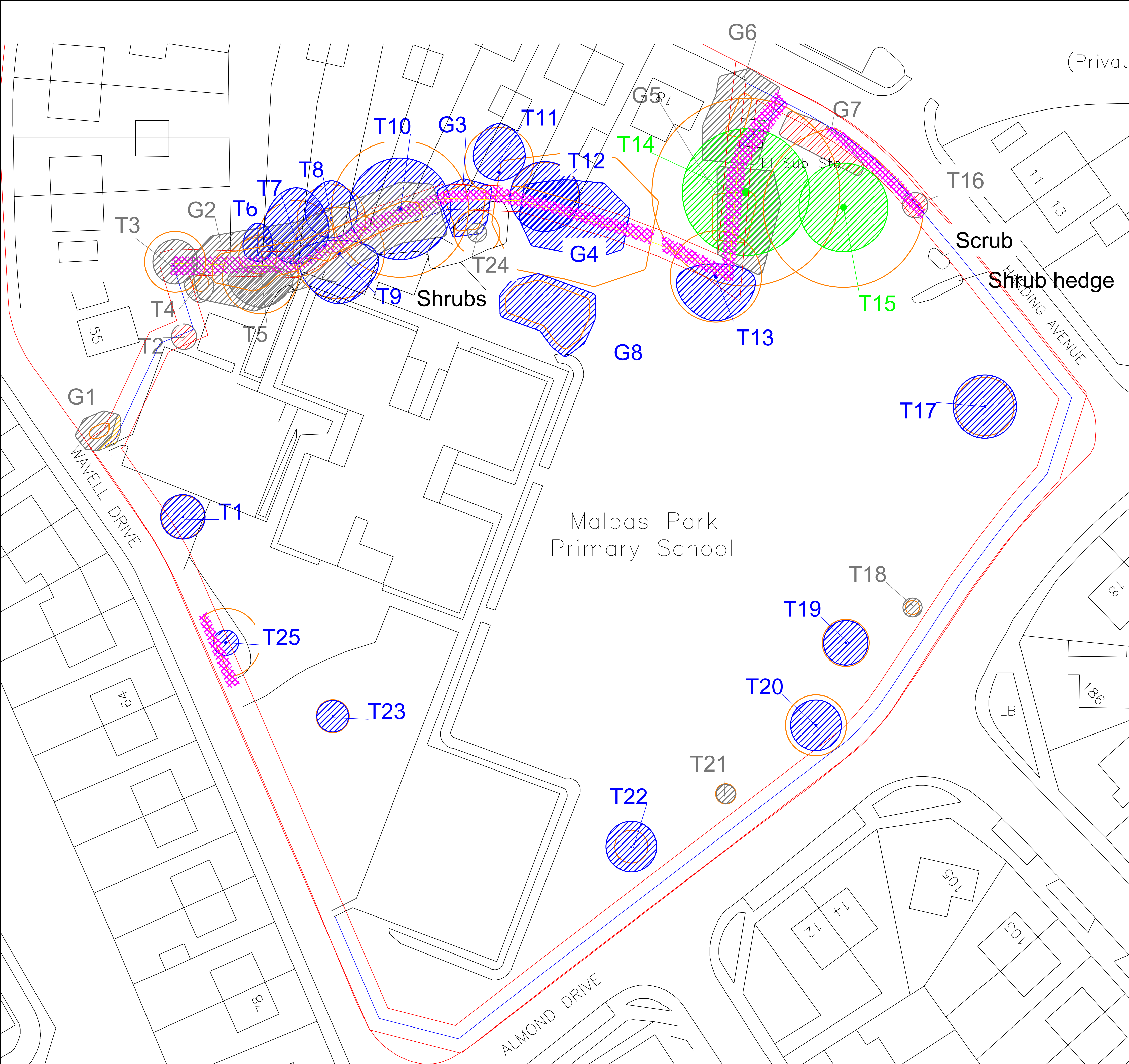


Photo 3: T14 - Fencing to be installed within the RPA
RPA Access Required



Photo 4: [T5](#) - Fencing to be installed within the RPA
RPA Access Required





Ref	Tag	Species	Height	Stem Diam (mm)	Life Stage	Life Expectancy	Retention Category	RPA Area (m ²)	RPA Radius (m)
G1	N/A	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) , Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	100	Y	20-40	C2	4.5	1.2
G2	814-815	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>) , Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) , Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) , Portugal laurel (<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	17	250	EM	20-40	C2	28	3
G3	819	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) , Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	18	350	EM	20-40	B2	55	4.2
G4	821-822	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	22	970	EM	20-40	B2	426	12
G5	825-826	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	17	320	EM	20-40	C2	46	3.8
G6	827-828	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	17	320	EM	20-40	C2	46	3.8
G7	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	80	Y	40+	C2	2.9	1
G8	N/A	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus</i> sp.) , Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) , Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>) , Crack willow (<i>Salix fragilis</i>)	13	170	EM	20-40	B2	13	2
T1	816	Turkish hazel (<i>Corylus colurna</i>)	10	280	EM	20-40	B2	35	3.4
T2	817	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	7	120	Y	10-20	C2	6.5	1.4
T3	813	Hornbeam (<i>Carpinus betulus</i>)	17	400	EM	20-40	C2	72	4.8
T4	817	Not identified (Not identified)	10	110	Y	40+	C2	5.5	1.3
T5	818	Wild cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	17	500	M	10-20	C2	113	6
T6	N/A	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	22	250	EM	20-40	B2	28	3
T7	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	10	500	EM	20-40	B2	113	6
T8	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	20	450	EM	20-40	B2	92	5.4
T9	2185	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	15	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
T10	N/A	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	22	900	EM	20-40	B2	366	11
T11	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	850	EM	20-40	B2	327	10
T12	N/A	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	20	800	EM	20-40	B2	290	9.6
T13	823	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	15	600	M	20-40	B2	163	7.2
T14	186	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	1230	M	20-40	A1.2	684	15
T15	2187	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	15	1050	M	20-40	A1.2	499	13
T16	838	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	5	90	Y	40+	C2	3.7	1.1
T17	829	London plane (<i>Platanus x hispanica</i>)	14	380	EM	20-40	B2	65	4.6
T18	830	Purple norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')	4.5	90	Y	40+	C2	3.7	1.1
T19	831	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	14	310	EM	20-40	B2	43	3.7
T20	832	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	14	400	EM	20-40	B2	72	4.8
T21	833	Purple norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King')	4.5	130	Y	40+	C2	7.6	1.6
T22	834	Plum (<i>Prunus domestica</i>)	7	220	EM	20-40	B2	22	2.6
T23	835	Oriental sweetgum (<i>Liquidambar orientalis</i>)	13	300	EM	20-40	B2	41	3.6
T24	N/A	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	5	300	EM	20-40	C2	41	3.6
T25	N/A	Lawson cypress (<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>)	15	450	EM	20-40	B2	92	5.4

Key

- Category A. Trees with high retention value.
- Category B. Trees with moderate retention value.
- Category C. Trees with low retention value.
- Category U. Trees unsuitable for retention due to condition
- Root Protection Area (RPA)

Tree Key

- Canopy extents, hatched area represents area within the canopy.
- Location of tree base, taken from position on TOPO or GPS.

Reference number (T for trees, G for groups, W for woodlands, H for hedges).

RPA- an indication of the estimated minimum rooting area required by the tree. Calculated in accordance with BS5837.

- Areas of Caution where measures outlined in the Malpas Park Primary School Combined AIA and Method Statement must be observed.
- Trees to be removed to make way for development
- Pruned trees

Tree Removal/Retention and Protection Plan
Malpas Park Primary School
1:300 at A1

Client	Newport Norse
Survey Code	25133
Drawn by	LM
Surveyed by	BC
Date	11/09/2025

Tree Check
Arboriculture Ltd.

Ben Clark
TechArborA, Dip Arb L4 (ABC)

Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd.
Tel. 07736236152
Email:ben@treecheck.co.uk
www.Treecheck.co.uk

Drawing designed to be viewed in colour.
Indicative only, check all RPA's on site in accordance with table.

Appendix iii: Cascade Table for the Categorisation of Trees (BS5837)

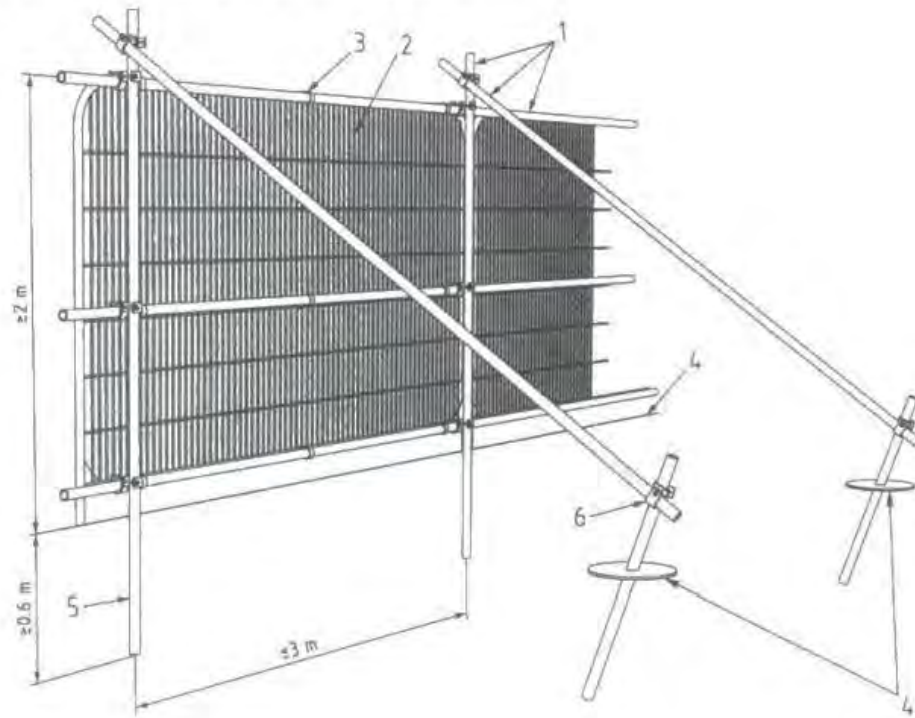
Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7		
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as Arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation; historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural benefits
Category C Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

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Appendix iv: Recommended Configuration for Tree Protective Fencing (BS5837)

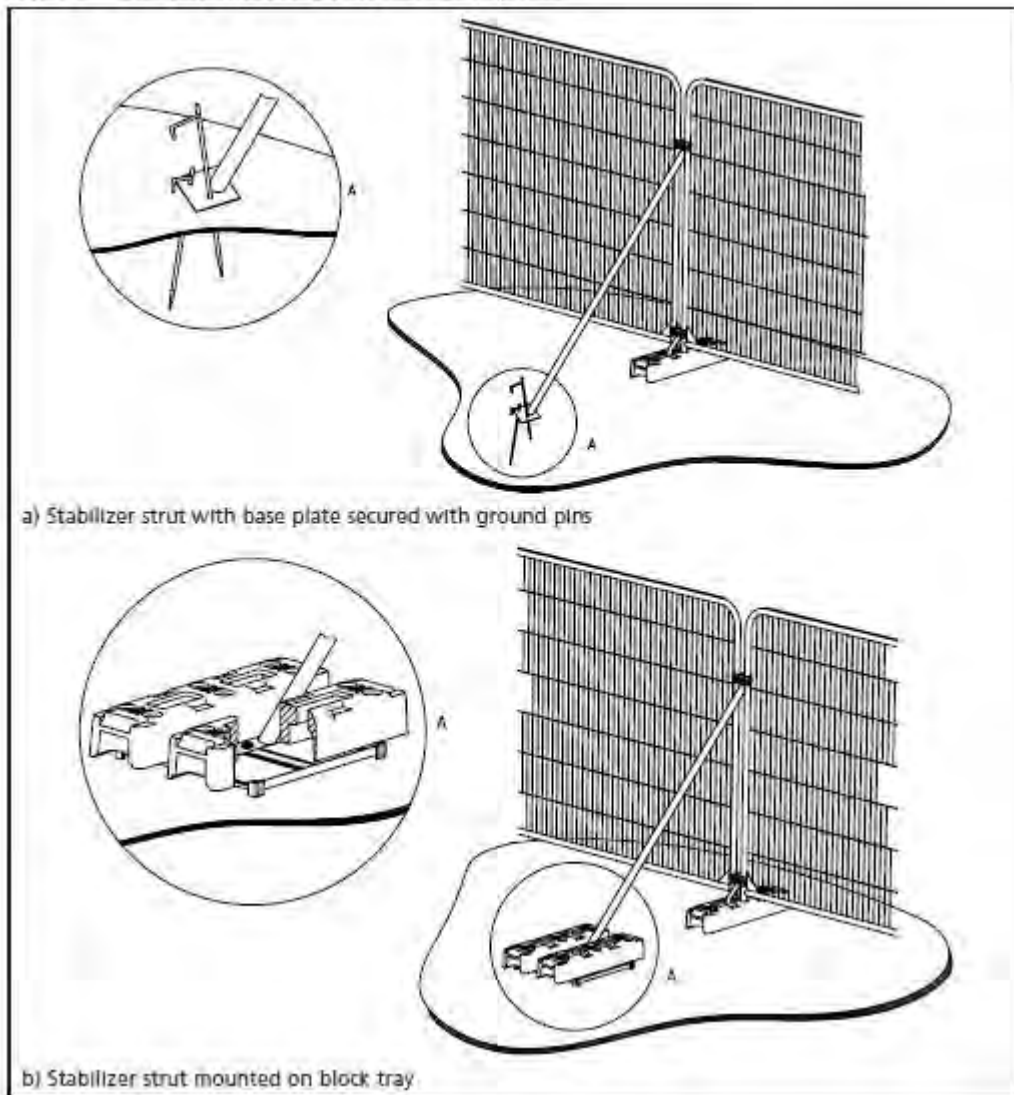
Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



Appendix v: Glossary

Aerial Inspection: A close inspection of the aerial part of a tree, either by mobile elevated work platform (MEWP) or by a tree surgeon (climbing inspection). **Adaptive Growth;** The growth of new wood in response to a stress concentration in the structure of a tree

Adventitious; A shoot which arises from tissue other than a growing shoot apex or bud, for instance in callus associated with a wound.

Anchorage; The holding of the structural root system of a tree with in the soil,.

Architecture; the formation and distribution of a trees branch system.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment: That part of the BS 5837 (2012) procedure that evaluates the tree-related constraints to a development (loss of trees, encroachment into root protection areas etc.).

Arboricultural Method Statement: That part of the BS 5837 (2012) procedure that sets out how site works should be carried out near trees to avoid accidental damage.

Arboriculturalist: A person skilled or knowledgeable in the field of arboriculture. The alternative term 'arboriculturalist' is sometimes used. A Person trained and experienced in the management of trees, and trees in relation to construction.,

Assessment; The process of examining the variables involving a trees condition and location in order to assess the risk posed by an individual tree.

Bole (trunk): The main , vertical stem or trunk of a tree.

Branch: a limb extending from the main stem or parent branch of a tree

Canopy: the combined foliage of a group of trees or a woodland, i.e. the combined area of numerous crowns.

Construction Exclusion Zone; The part of a development site from which all pedestrian and vehicular movements are excluded by protective fencing, typically to ensure the wellbeing of trees, during site works. Usually determined by the RPA of a tree.

Crown: in arboriculture the main foliage-bearing portion of a tree containing the leaves and branches

Defect: Any feature of a tree that is likely to make it less safe (in the case of a structural defect) or otherwise to reduce its health, longevity, landscape prominence or conservation value for any other reason.

Dysfunction: The cessation of physiological function in woody material, especially vascular functions such as water and sap transportation.

Failure: Fracture or deformation in any load bearing part of the tree, compromising stability or causing loss of support for part of, or all of the tree structure,

Group: More than one tree in close proximity that possess sufficient similarity or cohesiveness that they can be treated as a single entity for the purpose of this report.

Heave: deformation of shrinkable clay soil related to the expansion caused by rehydration.

Leader: the dominant, vertical shoot or stem of a tree.

Pruning: The cutting off or cutting back of tree branches or foliage to direct growth, remove an obstructing part, mitigate a nuisance, make safe, remove a diseased part, increase longevity, simulate natural damage, enhance habitat for wildlife etc.

Retained Tree: a tree that has been considered suitable for retention and therefore selected to remain as part of the final site layout.

Risk: the likelihood of a hazard to cause actual harm to people or property,

Root Protection Area (RPA); The area around the base of a tree that contains sufficient root volume to ensure the future well-being of the tree in the event of nearby soil disturbance (as on a development site). It is calculated according to guidelines in BS 5837 (2012).

Subsidence (branch): Branches, especially if spreading, tend gradually to subside under their own weight, and may eventually reach ground level in large open-grown trees. Rapid subsidence may result in crown separation or congested bark and can lead to branch failure where there is no support within the elastic limit of a given branch.

Subsidence (soil): Broadly, the downward movement of ground and an affected foundation influenced by soil properties, weather, foundation depth and nearby vegetation.

Targets: An element of tree risk: the subject of injury or damage within range of a hazard.

Tree: The definition of 'tree' is a composite of tree species, tree form and tree size. The blue book offers the following: A perennial plant with a self-supporting woody main stem, usually developing woody branches at some distance from the ground and growing to a considerable height and size. This definition has the three main elements in general form. **For the purposes of 5837 surveys, only plants with a stem diameter of 75mm or above are considered trees.**

Tree Constraint Plan (TCP): Site plan showing the tree-related constraints to development as envisaged in BS 5837 (2012). Common constraints are the loss of trees, encroachment into a tree's root protection area.

Tree Condition Inspection/Survey: A procedure to inspect a tree or trees. Variables used to describe a tree include position (if not already plotted on a topographical survey), species identity, maturity, various dimensions (main stem diameter, height, crown radius etc.), aspects of form, vigour, condition, incidence of pests, diseases, damage and defects, evidence of past management etc. Site factors, position in the landscape and site usage may also be relevant, usually including its position, species identity, dimensions, age class, condition, conservation value etc. as appropriate, and to identify and evaluate defects. It is also common to make management recommendations (see schedule of works). Tree inspection is a fundamental of tree management and advisory practice in arboriculture.

Tree Preservation Order: (UK) an order made by a local authority or other planning authority to protect a tree, group of trees, area of (scattered) trees or woodland under Part VIII of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. There have been several amendments, the latest being the Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012. An order is generally made on the grounds of amenity and expediency. Anyone proposing works to a TPO tree must seek prior consent from the authority using the form IAPP. With the advent of the 2012 regulations, some of the detail in existing TPOs in England has been revoked.

Tree Protection Plan: scale drawing prepared by an arboriculturalist showing the final layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement (AMS), which can be shown graphically.

Trunk: see bole.

Vigour: The health and resilience of a tree (from the Latin 'to be strong'), reflected in the capacity of the whole tree to grow (see growth rate). The term is often used as a description of overall condition on a qualitative scale from 'high' to 'low'.

Visual Tree Assessment (VTA): The standard approach to tree risk assessment consisting of the diagnosis of structural defects and the evaluation of their significance from visible signs and the application of biomechanical criteria. Simple equipment such as a sounding mallet, probe and binoculars are commonly used.

Wind exposure: the degree to which a tree or other object is exposed to wind, with regard both to duration and velocity, often taking into account prevailing wind directions.

Windthrow: the blowing over of a tree at its roots.

Appendix vi: Formulas and Calculations

Method used to estimate RPA incursion area (per tree)

We treat the group RPA as a **circle of radius R** (from the average DBH).

Using an AutoCAD overlay of the site plan and our tree data, we **measured**:

- the **average depth** that works extend **beyond the RPA line**, and
- the **average width W** of that incursion strip.

For an “average” tree, we model that strip by two parallel lines cutting the circle.

Let $D = R - (\text{average depth})$ be the distance from the RPA centre to the inner line of the incursion.

The **incursion area per tree** is then the overlap of that strip with the circle:

$$A = [(D + W)\sqrt{R^2 - (D + W)^2} - D\sqrt{R^2 - D^2}] + R^2 \left[\arcsin \left[\frac{D + W}{R} \right] - \arcsin \left[\frac{D}{R} \right] \right].$$

(The maximum width W of an incursion is $R - D$.)

Definitions:

R = RPA radius from average DBH; W = average incursion width;

$D = R - \text{average depth}$ = distance from centre to the inner line.

W = The distance between the inner line and the outer edge of the incursion object, or the outer edge of the circle, whichever is closest.

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Terms and conditions

The Client is the party commissioning and funding the survey. The Consultant is any person(s) employed by Tree Check Arboriculture LTD to carry out any related works, as well as Tree Check Arboriculture LTD as an entity.

Limitations

1. This survey reflects the condition of the trees as they were observed on 04/10/2023. The condition of trees can change quickly and if any significant change is observed then a qualified arboriculturist should be consulted regardless of the recommended reinspection period.
2. While every attempt has been made to provide accurate recommendations based on the condition of the observed trees, Tree Check Arboriculture Ltd. can accept no liability for damage, injury, or loss of property caused by faults that were not apparent at the time of inspection. These include but are not limited to faults that may only be visible seasonally such as fungal fruiting bodies, or faults that were obscured or inaccessible to the surveyor such as those high up in the crown or obscured by ivy.
3. During adverse weather conditions such as storms, otherwise healthy trees can fail. Trees should be visually inspected after any high winds.
4. This report cannot predict the reaction of inspected trees to external factors such as extreme climate events, accidents, or vandalism.
5. The author(s) can accept no liability for damages if the recommended works are not carried out as per this report in line with BS:3998.
6. Operational recommendations (e.g.) climb and dismantle, are for loose guidance only. It remains the responsibility of the assigned contractor to decide on the safest work method. Tree Check Arboriculture LTD. accepts no responsibility for damages occurring during the carrying out of recommended works.
7. This report does not cover any underground part of trees, nor does it consider any affect inspected trees may have on shrinkable clay soils since these issues are almost entirely restricted to areas of shrinkable clay soils and soil analysis was not specified in the brief.
8. **Recommendations made in this report do not override any legislation covering the affected trees. Trees in a conservation area, trees subject to preservation orders and groups of trees requiring felling licenses still require relevant permissions before work can be carried out. Unless otherwise agreed the Tree Check Arboriculture LTD will not be checking for the presence of this legislation or be applying for these permissions. The Client must contact the consultant if they are unsure on this matter.**
9. **The findings of this report cannot be relied upon after 12 months from the time of inspection or the recommended reinspection date (if sooner).**

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