SEVINGTON
INLAND BORDER FACILITY

Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs

HM Revenue & Customs

Department for Transport

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

June 2025

Client Name:	Department for Transport (DfT), His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)
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Quality Assurance – Approval Status

This document has been prepared and checked in accordance with
Waterman Group's IMS (BS EN ISO 9001: 2015, BS EN ISO 14001: 2015 and BS EN ISO 45001:2018)

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Checked by	Approved by
P01	S0	January 2025	[redacted] Associate Director (Arboriculture)	[redacted] Snr Consultant (Arboriculture)	[redacted] Associate Director (Arboriculture)
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Comments

P02_S5 Client comments adopted and drawing added

P03_S5 Further client comments

Revision		Status	
P*nn*	Preliminary (shared; non-contractual)	S1	Coordination
C*nn*	Contractual	S2	Information
		S3	Review & Comment
		S4	Review & Authorise
		S5	Review & Acceptance
		A0, A1, A*n*	Authorised & Accepted (*n*=work stage if applicable)

Disclaimer

This report has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment Ltd, with all reasonable skill, care and diligence within the terms of the Contract with the client, incorporation of our General Terms and Condition of Business and taking account of the resources devoted to us by agreement with the client.

We disclaim any responsibility to the client and others in respect of any matters outside the scope of the above.

This report is confidential to the client and we accept no responsibility of whatsoever nature to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies on the report at its own risk.

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Executive Summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been prepared in support of a full application for the continued use and operation of the Sevington Inland Border Facility (IBF), Ashford, TN25 6GE (hereafter referred to as the Site).

The development proposals consist of the retention of the existing buildings, Goods Vehicle parking spaces, entry lanes, refrigerated semi-trailers, staff car parking spaces, access, site infrastructure, utilities, hardstanding, landscaping and ancillary facilities and associated works; and ongoing use of the 'Sevington West' site for an Inland Border Facility and Border Control Post, operating 24 hours per day, seven days per week

An Arboricultural Report dated December 2020 was submitted alongside a planning application for the IBF which was made through a Special Development Order (SDO) (doc. ref 418703-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YB-0001 and produced by Mott Macdonald), and that report included tree survey information relating to the trees on and adjacent to the Site. As the Site is now operational, many of the trees recorded in that report have been removed.

This AIA is based on the tree survey information, updated during a site visit undertaken by WIE in November 2024. The schedule in **Appendix C** of this AIA is a record of the trees present on or adjacent to the Site at the time of the WIE site visit.

A total of 39No, individual trees and groups of trees were identified as still being present on, or adjacent to, the Site. Of these arboricultural features, 16No. were awarded a moderate B grade and 22No. were awarded a low C grade. The remaining 1No. was awarded a very low U grade and should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

At the time of writing this report, none of the trees present on the Site were afforded protection through the provisions of a Tree Preservation Order and no part of the Site is located within a Conservation Area. However, some of the trees immediately to the south of Church Road, and included in this report for completeness, are afforded protection through the provisions of a Tree Preservation Order.

The purpose of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the tree stock present both on and adjacent to the Site.

As the Site is operational, and this AIA is produced to support a full planning application for the continued use of the Site, no trees will be removed or impacted to facilitate the Application.

1. Introduction

1.1. This AIA has been prepared by Waterman Infrastructure & Environment (WIE) in support of a new detailed application for the continued use and operation of the Sevington Inland Border Facility (IBF), Ashford, TN25 6GE (hereafter referred to as the Site) on behalf of Department for Transport (DFT), His Majesty's Revenue & Customs (HMRC) & Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra).

1.2. The IBF is currently operational, having been granted temporary permission under a Special Development Order (SDO) in 2020. The Applicant is seeking to secure permanent planning consent for the IBF by submitting a full planning application.

1.3. The purpose of this AIA is to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the tree stock present both on and adjacent to the Site. It includes recommendations for an appropriate level of mitigation and/or compensation where necessary.

1.4. It is based on tree survey information included in an Arboricultural Report dated December 2020 which was submitted with the SDO application (doc. ref 418703-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YB-0001 and produced by Mott Macdonald), and that report included tree survey information relating to the trees on and adjacent to the Site. The tree survey information was updated during a site visit undertaken by WIE in November 2024.

1.5. As the Site is now operational, many of the trees recorded in that report have been removed and the schedule in **Appendix C** of this AIA is a record of the trees present on or adjacent to the Site at the time of the WIE site visit.

1.6. This report should be read in conjunction with the other documents, plans and technical studies submitted to support the proposed development of the Site.

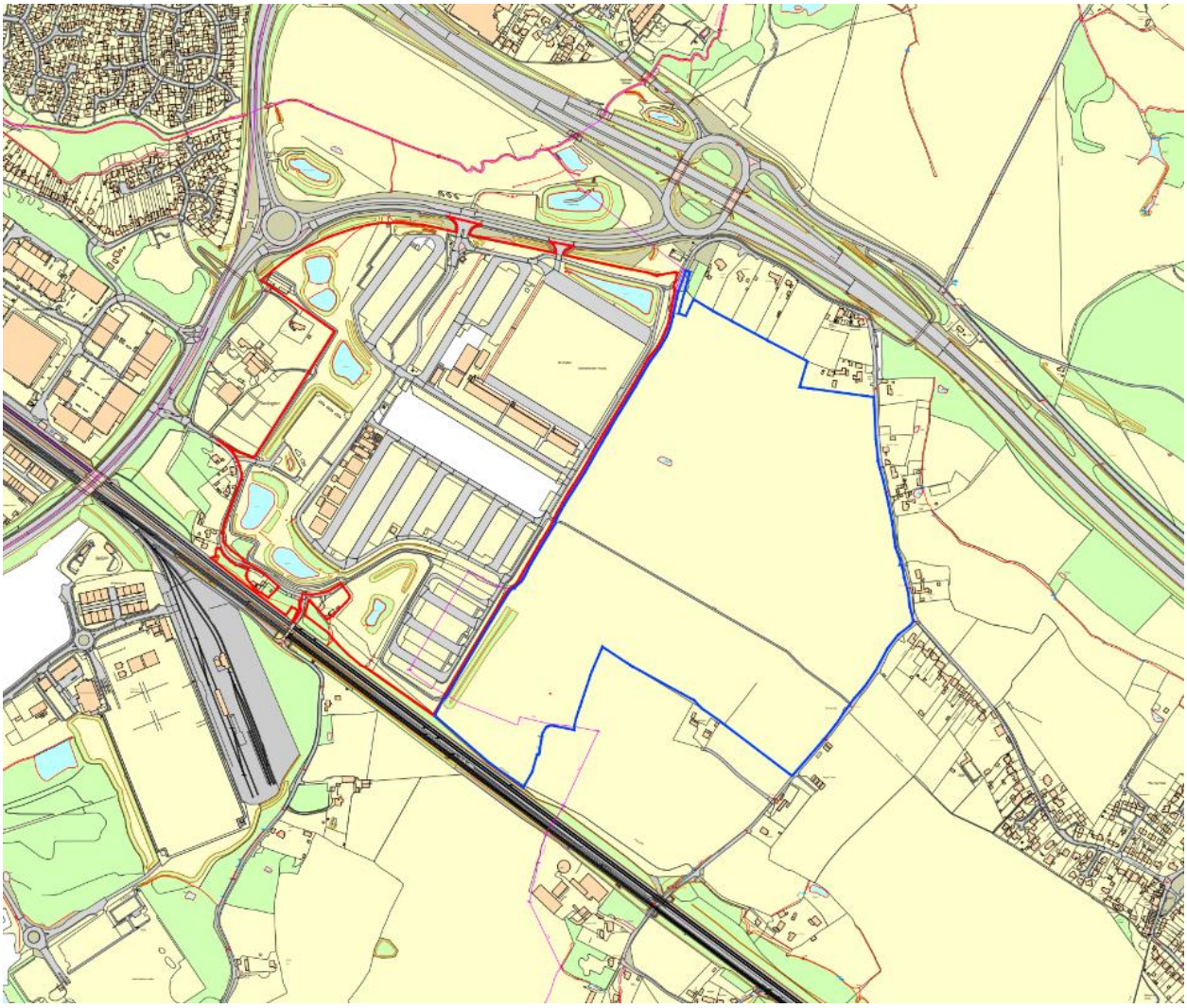
1.7. Trees are a material consideration in the planning process and as such, the information within this report has been aligned where possible with the general policies and development objectives of the relevant planning policies outlined within **Appendix A** and the principles set out in BS5837.

2. Site Description

2.1. The Application Site is centred on National Grid Reference TR 03976 40758 and is located within the administrative boundary of Ashford Borough Council (ABC) and Kent County Council (KCC).

2.2. As illustrated in Figure 1, the Application Site is located in Sevington, south-east of Ashford in Kent, Postcode: TN25 6GE. This is a semi-rural area on the outskirts of Ashford, with a mixture of residential and commercial land uses located to the north and west of the Application Site but with agricultural land use to the south and east.

Figure 1: Site Location



2.3. The Application Site occupies an area of approximately 48 hectares (ha) and is bound by:

- **The A2070 Link Road and M20 motorway (M20 Junction 10a), to the north.**
- **Highfield Lane and Kingsford Street to the east and north-east respectively.**
- **Highfield Lane and Church Road, to the south.**
- **Church Road, St Marys Church and A2070 (Bad Munstereifel Road), to the west.**

2.4. A topographic survey by Plowman Craven (December 2024) shows that the levels within the Application Site range 47.43m AOD in the south-west to 61.31m AOD in the south.

3. Tree Survey Methodology

3.1. Tree Survey information pertinent to the Site was provided in the Mott Macdonald Arboricultural Report submitted in support of the planning application for the temporary IBF made through the SDO (doc. ref 418703-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YB-0001 and produced by Mott Macdonald) which is contained as **Appendix D.** Information on the methodology used can be found within that report.

3.2. A site visit undertaken by a WIE arboricultural consultant on the 6th November 2024 was used to confirm the validity of the data in the Mott Macdonald report and also to identify which trees are still present on or adjacent to the Site.

3.3. Dimensional data was not updated unless it was felt to be significant to the current Application. Where additional trees were recorded, the same methodology as that set out in the Mott Macdonald report was used.

3.4. The schedule in **Appendix C** of this AIA is a record of the trees present on or adjacent to the Site at the time of the WIE site visit.

4. Root Protection Area

4.1. The Root Protection Area (RPA) of a tree is defined in BS5837 as a "*layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority".* For single stemmed trees it is equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter when measured at 1.5m above ground level. BS5837 outlines the calculation of RPA as follows:

$$\text{RPA}(\text{m}^2) = \left(\frac{\text{stem diameter (mm) @ 1.5 m} \times 12}{1\ 000}\right)^2 \times \pi\ (3.142)$$

4.2. Trees with more than one stem originating below 1.5m above ground level are given an aggregate stem diameter using either of the following two calculations as outlined in BS5837. This diameter is then used in the above calculation to estimate RPA:

g

a) For trees with two to five stems:

$$\sqrt{(\text{stem diameter 1})^2 + (\text{stem diameter 2})^2 \ldots + (\text{stem diameter 5})^2}$$

b) For trees with more than five stems:

$$\sqrt{(\text{mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{number of stems}}$$

4.3. The RPA of existing tree stock is a material consideration when considering site constraints and planning development activities.

4.4. Unless there is an overriding justification for them, construction activities, materials storage or changes in level should be avoided within the RPA of a retained tree. This is because these operations have the potential to damage or kill the tree. If operations are proposed within the RPA of a retained tree, it may be necessary to prove to the relevant Local Planning Authority that:

- All other alternative solutions have been explored and proven unviable;
- That the tree can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA;
- That mitigation measures can be put in place to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree (if necessary).

5. Limitations

5.1. This report is intended to be submitted in support of a new full application for the continued use and operation of the Sevington Inland Border Facility (IBF), Ashford, TN25 6GE (hereafter referred to as the Site). As such, it is assumed that no further construction or demolition work will be required. It is therefore assumed that no works which have the potential to impact the existing trees on, or adjacent to, the Site will be undertaken.

5.2. This report is concerned with the arboricultural features of the Site only. Ground condition/history information has not been consulted as part of this assessment (such as history of ground disturbance, root damage, changes in soil levels, previous utility installations or changes in site conditions) unless otherwise stated.

5.3. All trees were visually inspected from ground level with no climbing, boring or core sampling undertaken. All measurements are metric and approximate. The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection.

5.4. The tree survey information contained on **Drawing 1** is based upon topographical information relating to the Site, produced by Plowman Craven and provided by the Applicant (drawing ref. 49502-PCL-TO-XX-DR-Y-00002 dated December 2024). For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that the detail of the topographical survey is accurate and correct.

5.5. As the Development has already been constructed and is in operation, for the purposes of this report, the topographical information also represents the Development Proposals.

5.6. This report is not intended to confirm the safety (or otherwise) of surveyed trees or tree groups. References to defects or potential safety issues are not exhaustive and are intended as a guide only to inform the provision of further resources / more detailed investigations. The persons(s) responsible for the management of trees surveyed as part of this report are recommended to commission a separate Tree Condition Survey by a suitably qualified and experienced person in order to manage the health and safety aspects of trees under their control and discharge their reasonable 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984[1].

5.7. Owing to the changing nature of trees as living, dynamic features and other Site circumstances, the baseline survey results are representative of the arboricultural features on the date of survey only and are subject to change. The impact assessment is based on development proposals as provided to Waterman IE and contained in **Drawing 1.** Any alteration to the application Site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

5.8. Unless otherwise stated, trees should be inspected regularly to satisfy the 'Duty of Care' owed under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984[2], or directly after heavy storms (i.e. force 6-7 and above on the Beaufort scale).

5.9. It is recommended that advice from an ecologist is sought prior to carrying out any works to trees, in order to ensure these are carried out in accordance with (in particular) the protection afforded to wild birds and bats under The Wildlife and Countryside Act[3] and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations[4].

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[1] Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 and 1984. HMSO
[2] Occupiers' Liability Acts 1957 and 1984. HMSO
[3] The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), OPSI
[4] The Conservation of Habitats and Species (Amendment) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019, OPSI

6. Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

6.1. Under Part VII of the *Town and Country Planning Act 1990* and as amended in the *Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012*, local planning authorities are given the powers to protect trees, groups of trees and woodlands through the provisions of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO). TPOs prohibit:

- **cutting down;**
- **topping;**
- **lopping;**
- **uprooting;**
- **wilful damage; and**
- **wilful destruction**

without the local planning authority's written consent.

6.2. All trees with a stem diameter above 75mm in diameter when measured at 1.5m above ground level are also afforded protection if they are located within a Conservation Area.

6.3. A check carried out on the 23rd December 2024 of the ABC on-line mapping portal[5] has indicated that none of the trees present on the Site were afforded protection through the provisions of a TPO and no part of the Site is located within a Conservation Area.

6.4. Arboricultural features G21, G23, T83, T84, T102, T103 and T104, located immediately to the south of the Site along the south side of Church Road are however protected by ABC's TPO ref. TPO/2024/0010

6.5. Further details on TPOs and Conservation Areas can be found in **Appendix A.**

Figure 2: Excerpt from ABC's TPO map

[5] [redacted]x

7. Existing Tree Stock

7.1. The Mott Macdonald Arboricultural Report which is contained as **Appendix D,** provides details of the tree stock present on the Site, prior to the construction of the existing IBF. It also includes details of the trees to be removed to facilitate the construction of the IBF.

7.2. The Arboricultural Report was produced in December 2020. It was noted during the WIE site visit that the layout of the IBF as built, differs from that in the Arboricultural Report, and therefore the actual tree removals also differ. **Drawing 1** and the tree survey schedule in **Appendix C,** represent a snapshot of the trees present on, or adjacent to the Site at the time of the WIE site visit in November 2024.

7.3. There are now considerably fewer trees present on the Site, than at the time of the Mott Macdonald report, with almost no trees present within the security perimeter of the IBF.

7.4. Those trees that are still present, mainly form parts of linear hedgerow, group and woodland features around the perimeter of the Site. In some locations, these groups have become fragmented through the impacts of the construction of the IBF

7.5. A significant amount of new tree planting had been undertaken around the perimeter of the Site, but due to the young age and small size of these trees, they fall outside the requirements of BS5837 and therefore have not been recorded. It should however be noted, that a very high proportion of these newly planted trees have failed to establish (particularly along the eastern Site boundary).

Quality Category Grading

7.6. Each arboricultural feature still present on Site was given a Category Grading in accordance with the principles of BS5837. The Category Gradings are defined according to the following criteria, which are further divided into sub-categories based on arboriculture, landscape and/or historic/cultural value, as defined within BS5837 and contained at **Appendix A**. Table 1 summarises the arboricultural features by category.

- **Category Grading A: Trees of high quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years) (coloured green on Drawing 1).**
- **Category Grading B: Trees of moderate quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years) (coloured blue on Drawing 1).**
- **Category Grading C:** Trees of low quality and value (with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm) (coloured grey on **Drawing 1**).
- **Category Grading U:** Trees which are 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 (coloured red on **Drawings 1**).

Table 1: Summary of tree features by category

	Tree Numbers & BS5837 Categories				
	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat U	Total
Trees	N/A	T84, T97, T99, T102, T103, T104, T107	T80, T86, T87, T98, T106, T110, T115	T83	**15**

	Tree Numbers & BS5837 Categories				
	Cat A	Cat B	Cat C	Cat U	Total
Groups	N/A	G17, G23, G26, G47, G48, G101, G111, G112, G117	G21, G22, G30, G31, G33, G34, G35, G46, G51, G105, G108, G109, G113, G114, G116	N/A	**24**
Woodlands	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**0**
Hedgerows	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**0**
Total	**0**	**16**	**22**	**1**	**39**

8. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

8.1. The Site is operational, and this AIA is produced to support a full planning application for the continued use of the Site, no trees will be removed or impacted to facilitate the Application.

9. Proposed Tree Planting

9.1. The Development is currently at operational stage, with implemented mitigation measures such as landscaping, planting and amendments to the lighting strategy and operational schedule. However, for the continued use of the Site for the IBF, a review has been undertaken to establish the need for further screening and planting. As a result, additional planting - with the inclusion of more evergreen species - is being proposed along the Site boundary and in strategic locations

10. Tree Protection Measures

10.1 As the Site is operational, and this AIA is produced to support a full planning application for the continued use of the Site, no tree protection measures will be required to facilitate the Application.

Drawings

Drawing 1: Arboricultural Constraints Plan (Drawing ref. 20982102-WAT-XX-XX-DR-N-740001_P01.01_S0)

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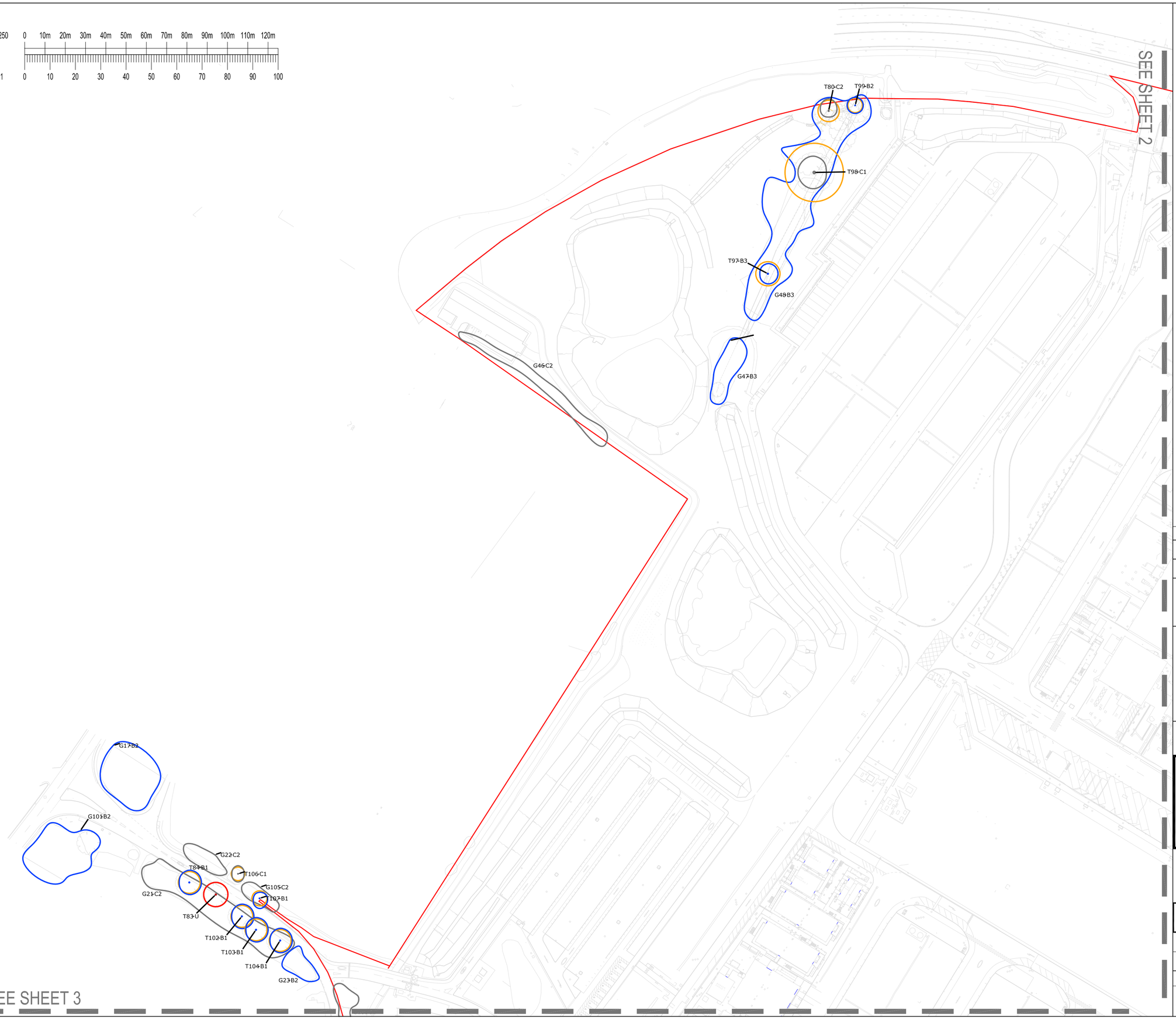

LEGEND

- CATEGORY GRADE A
  Trees of high quality
- CATEGORY GRADE B
  Trees of moderate quality
- CATEGORY GRADE C
  Trees of low quality
- CATEGORY GRADE U
  Trees unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREAS (RPA)

NOTES:

ROOT PROTECTION AREA
Root Protection Areas are calculated in accordance with BS5837: 2012. The precise morphology and disposition of roots may not be fully reflected by these areas, particularly where there are hard standings, however they provide a good indication of potential root constraint.

THIS DRAWING SHOULD BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH WATERMAN ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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Amendments

Project
SEVINGTON INTERNAL BORDER FACILITY

Title
ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 1 OF 4)

Client
Department for Transport (DfT), His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

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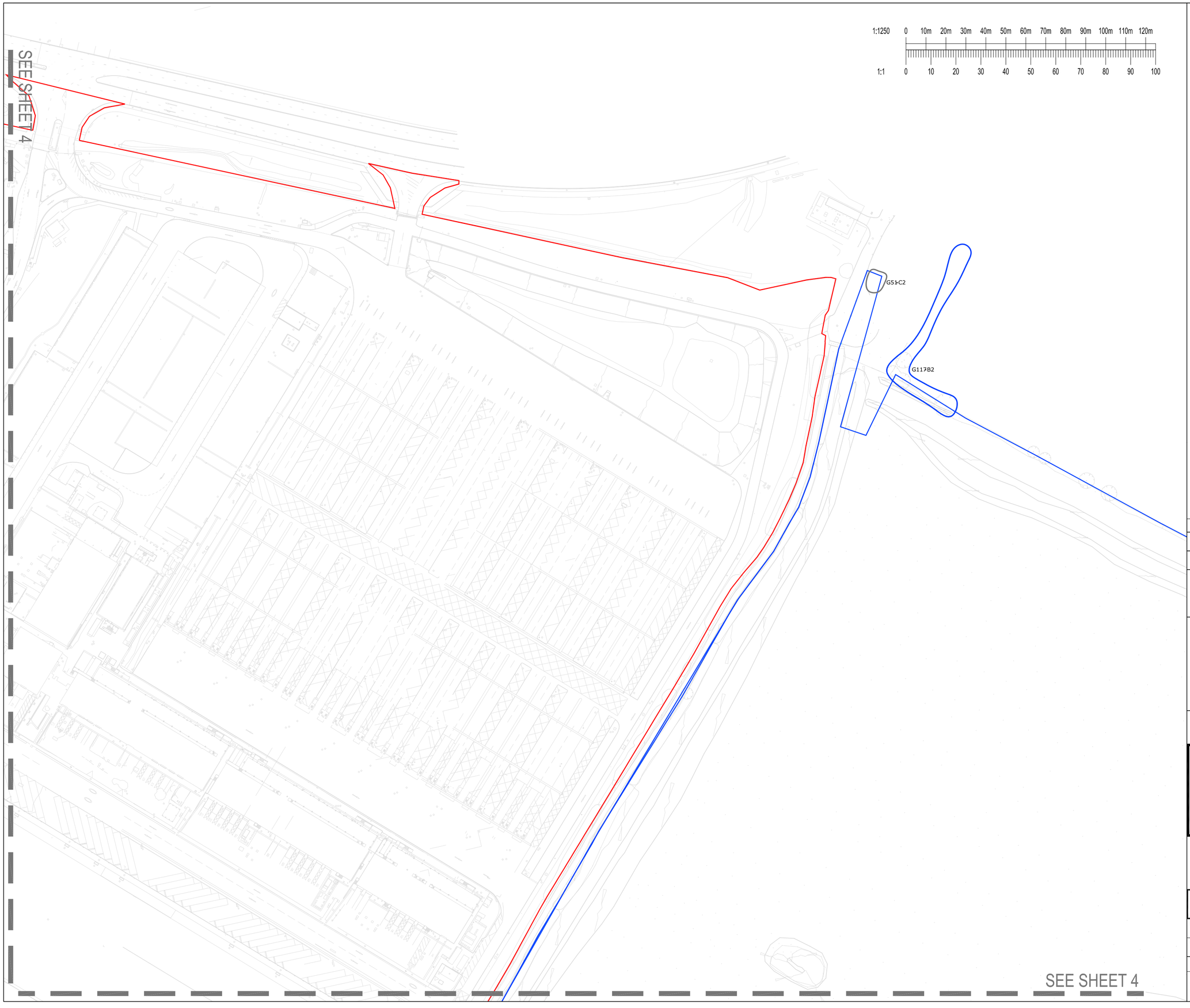

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- CATEGORY GRADE A
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ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 2 OF 4)

Client

Department for Transport (DfT), His Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (DEFRA)

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SEE SHEET 1

T104-B1
G23-B2
G108-C2
G109-C1
T110-C1
T86-C1
G26-B2
G111-B2
G112-B2
G113-C2
G114-C2
T115-C1
G34-C2
G35-C2
G30-C2

SEE SHEET 4

LEGEND

- CATEGORY GRADE A
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ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 3 OF 4)

Client
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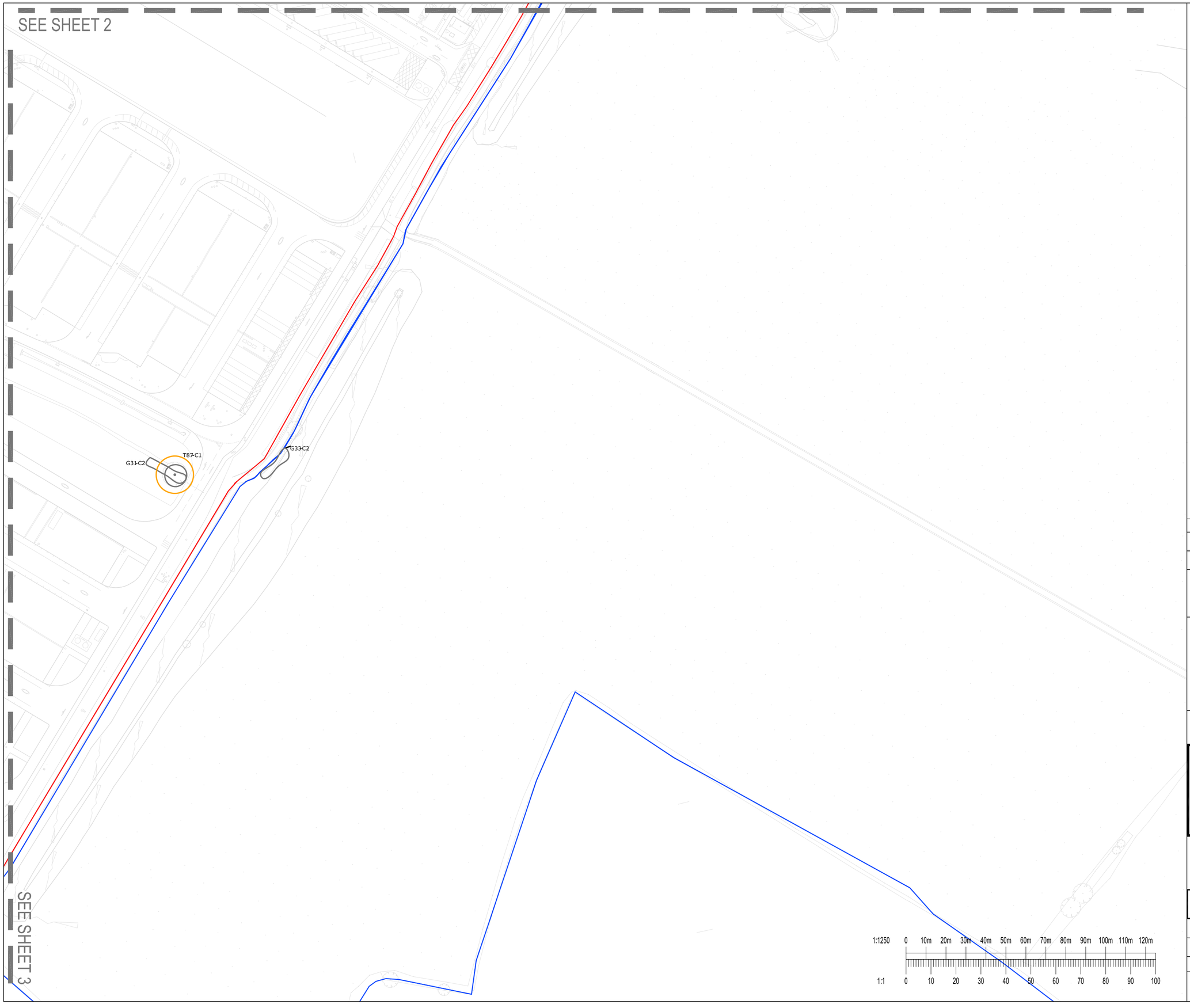

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ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS PLAN (SHEET 4 OF 4)

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Appendices

A. Relevant Planning Policy and Legislation

National Planning Policy

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2024)[1] sets out the government's planning policies for England and how these are expected to be applied. Under the NPPF, Local Planning Authorities (LPAs, including borough, district or unitary councils or nation park authorities), have a statutory duty to consider the protection and planting of trees when granting planning permission for a proposed development. The potential effect of a development on trees, whether statutorily protected or not (see below), is a material consideration within a planning application. The following paragraphs are of relevance to trees;

Paragraph136: Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users.

Paragraph 187: Planning policies and decisions should contribute to and enhance the natural and local environment by:;

> *b) recognising the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside, and the wider benefits from natural capital and ecosystem services – including the economic and other benefits of the best and most versatile agricultural land, and of trees and woodland*

Paragraph 193: When determining planning applications, local planning authorities should apply the following principles:

> *(c) development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons 70 and a suitable compensation strategy exists;*

Local Planning Policy

Ashford Borough Council's 'Local Plan 2030' will manage and direct the new growth up until 2030 in a way that will protect what makes the borough a special place, whilst encouraging and enabling the high quality new developments.

Policy ENV3a – Landscape Character and Design – states "*All proposals for development in the borough shall demonstrate particular regard to the following landscape characteristics, proportionately, according to the landscape significance of the site:*

[1] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/national-planning-policy-framework

a) Landform, topography and natural patterns of drainage;

b) The pattern and composition of trees and woodlands;

c) The type and composition of wildlife habitats;

d) The pattern and composition of field boundaries;

e) The pattern and distribution of settlements, roads and footpaths;

f) The presence and pattern of historic landscape features;

g) The setting, scale, layout, design and detailing of vernacular buildings and other traditional man made features;

h) Any relevant guidance given in the Landscape Character SPD;

i) Existing features that are important to and contribute to the definition of the local landscape character shall be retained and incorporated into the proposed development; and,

j) Any non-designated, locally-identified, significant landscape features justified in a Parish Plan or equivalent document.

Policy ENV5 – Protecting Important Rural Features – states *"All development in the rural areas of the Borough shall protect and, where possible, enhance the following features:*

a) Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodland;

b) River corridors and tributaries;

c) Rural lanes which have a landscape, nature conservation or historic importance;

d) Public rights of way; and,

e) Other local historic or landscape features that help to distinguish the character of the local area."

Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs)

TPOs are administered by Local Planning Authorities (LPA) and are made to protect trees which bring significant amenity benefit to the local area. All types of tree, tree species and sizes can be protected and a TPO can protect a single tree, tree groups, all trees within a defined area (Area TPO) or a woodland (Woodland TPO).

A TPO is a written order which makes it a criminal offence without the Authority's permission (liable to an unlimited fine) to;

- Cut down, top, lop, uproot, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that order; or
- Cause or permit such actions.

In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity which requires the authority's consent. Applications to carry out works to trees covered by TPOs need to be submitted to the LPA for approval, via forms which can be found on the Planning Portal, however LPA consent is not required for carrying out work on trees subject to a TPO so far as such work is necessary to implement a full planning permission. Where full planning permission

has been granted showing the loss of (or work to) TPO trees is required to implement the permitted scheme, the Order is overwritten.

Conservation Areas (CA)

Normal TPO procedures apply if a tree within a CA is protected by a TPO. If a tree within a CA is not protected by a TPO and is above 75mm in trunk diameter when measured at 1.5m height, written notice must be given to the LPA for any proposed work, describing what work is proposed, at least six weeks before the proposed work date. This is called a 'section 211 notice' which gives the LPA an opportunity to consider whether the tree should be subject to a TPO.

Felling Licences

To fell trees, a felling licence from the Forestry Commission is required. It is an offence to fell trees, including in advance of a planning application, without a licence if an exemption does not apply. Exemptions include;

- **locations (gardens, orchards, churchyards or designated open spaces);**
- **type of tree work (lopping, topping, pruning and pollarding);**
- **volume and diameter of trees to be felled (less than 5 cubic meters in one calendar quarter, trees of a girth at 1.3m height of less than 80mm, 100mm if thinning and 150mm if coppicing);**
- **other permissions (such as having planning permission granted); and**
- **statutory/legal requirements (there is a real or immediate threat of danger or abatement of nuisance, to prevent the spread of a pest/disease, to comply with an Act of Parliament or undertake your duties as a statutory service provider (gas, water, electric)**

B. Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment (extract from BS5837)

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	**Criteria**			**Identification on Drawing / Within Tree Schedule**
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 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; and • 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.			DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION				
Category and Definition	**Criteria - Subcategories**			**Identification on Drawing / Within Tree Schedule**
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Values	2 Mainly Landscape Values	3 Mainly Cultural Values, including Conservation	
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy minimum 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)	LIGHT GREEN
Category B **Trees 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	Trees present in numbers, usually 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 value	MID BLUE

TREES FOR REMOVAL				
Category and Definition	**Criteria**			**Identification on Drawing / Within Tree Schedule**
	retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation			
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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	GREY

C. Schedule of Existing Trees

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G17	Field maple *(Acer campestre), Common* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna), Corsican pine (Pinus nigra var. Maritima), Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) and Wild cherry (Prunus avium)*	10m	Avg 220mm	N/A			SM	Good	Good	40+	Roadside amenity planting; provides screening; only southernmost portion of group shown as the remainder extends beyond the extents of the topographical survey.	B (2)	2.6m	21.9m²
G21	Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna) and Common Hazel (Corylus avellana)*	5m	Avg 10 stems @ 100mm	N/A			EM	Fair	Hazardous	10+	Mostly multi-stemmed trees; some trees reduced in height.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G22	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	6m	Avg 10 stems @ 100mm	N/A			SM	Good	Fair	20+	multi stemmed hazel coppice.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²
G23	Common Yew *(Taxus baccata)*	8m	Avg 330mm	N/A			EM	Fair	Hazardous	40+	One tree bifurcates; minor deadwood.	B (2)	4.0m	49.3m²
G26	English oak *(Quercus robur), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Crack willow (Salix fragilis) and Field maple (Acer campestre)*	12m	Avg 200mm est	N/A			EM	Fair	Fair	40+	Scrubby group; provides screening.	B (2)	2.4m	18.1m²
G30	Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	5m	Avg 300mm	N/A			M	Fair	Fair	10+	Remnant section of hedgerow.	C (2)	3.6m	40.7m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G31	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana) and Common* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	4m	Avg 120mm	N/A			EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Remnant section of hedgerow.	C (2)	1.4m	6.5m²
G33	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana) and Field* maple *(Acer campestre)*	5m	Avg 100mm	N/A			SM	Fair	Fair	40+	Remnant sections of hedgerow; heavily managed by flail on west side; some sections reduced in height.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²
G34	Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa), Field* maple *(Acer campestre), Common Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Dogwood (Cornus sp.)*	6m	Avg 120mm est	N/A			Y	Good	Good		Unmanaged hedgerow.	C (2)	1.4m	6.5m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G35	Damson *(Prunus domestica subsp. insititia), Sil*ver birch *(Betula pendula) and Common Hazel (Corylus avellana)*	10m	Avg 150mm	N/A			EM	Good	Fair	10+	Off site group of garden trees.	C (2)	1.8m	10.2m²
G46	Damson *(Prunus domestica subsp. insititia) and* Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	6m	Avg 250mm	N/A			OM	Fair	Hazardous	10+	Most trees multistemmed; minor deadwood; crossing branches; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	C (2)	3.0m	28.3m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G47	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*, Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa), Damson (Prunus domestica subsp. insititia), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)*	7m	Avg 290mm est	N/A			OM	Fair	Fair	20+	Hedgerow incorporating individual trees; most are multi-stemmed; minor deadwood; crossing branches.	B (3)	3.5m	38.0m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G48	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*, Blackthorn *(Prunus spinosa), Damson (Prunus domestica subsp. insititia), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Common Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)*	7m	Avg 290mm	N/A			OM	Fair	Fair	20+	Hedgerow incorporating individual trees; most are multi-stemmed; minor deadwood; crossing branches.	B (3)	3.5m	38.0m²
G51	Sycamore *(Acer pseudoplatanus) and W*ild cherry *(Prunus avium)*	6m	Avg 200mm	N/A			EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Most trees multi-stemmed; minor deadwood; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	C (2)	2.4m	18.1m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T80	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	8m	6 stems @ 180mm	N6m E4m S3m W4m	1m	1m S	M	Fair	Fair	10+	Multi-stemmed at 1m; crossing branches; tight compression forks with included bark.	C (2)	5.3m	87.9m²
T83	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	500mm	6m	4m	4m E	M	Poor	Fair	<10	Vehicle damage; cat 2 ash dieback.	U	6.0m	113.1m²
T84	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	450mm	N6m E6m S6m W5m	4m	4m N	M	Good	Good	20+	Minor deadwood.	B (1)	5.4m	91.6m²
T86	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	7m	170mm	N3.5m E3.5m S3.5m W3m	2m	2m S	SM	Good	Good	20+	Electricty wires through crown.	C (1)	2.0m	13.1m²
T87	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	5 stems @ 350mm est	N5m E6m S6m W5m	3m	1m W	M	Fair	Fair	10+	Minor deadwood; lapsed coppice; small cavities and decay pockets at base.	C (1)	9.4m	277.1m²
T97	Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	8m	500mm est	N5m E5m S5m W4m	0m	1m E	OM	Fair	Fair	10+	Twin-stemmed from 1.5m; decay at union; hedgerow tree; minor and medium deadwood; dieback at branch ends.	B (3)	6.0m	113.1m²
T98	Aspen *(Populus tremula)*	18m	1200mm	N8m E6m S8m W8m	N8m E7m S5m W4m	1.5m E	M	Fair	Hazardous	10+	Ivy covered; minor deadwood; small amount of major deadwood; large stem cavity from ground level to 3m.	C (1)	14.4m	651.4m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T99	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	12m	300mm est	4m	N8m S3m	3m E	EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Minor deadwood.	B (2)	3.6m	40.7m²
G101	Field maple *(Acer campestre), Common* Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna), Corsican pine (Pinus nigra var. Maritima), Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) and Wild cherry (Prunus avium)*	10m	Avg 220mm	N/A			SM	Good	Good	40+	Roadside amenity planting; provides screening; only northern most portion of group shown as the remainder extends beyond the extents of the topographical survey.	B (2)	2.6m	21.9m²
T102	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	450mm	N6m E6m S6m W5m	4m	4m N	M	Good	Good	20+	Minor deadwood.	B (1)	5.4m	91.6m²
T103	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	450mm	N6m E6m S6m W5m	4m	4m N	M	Good	Good	20+	Minor deadwood.	B (1)	5.4m	91.6m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
T104	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	14m	450mm	N6m E6m S6m W5m	4m	4m N	M	Good	Good	20+	Minor deadwood.	B (1)	5.4m	91.6m²
G105	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	6m	Avg 100mm @500mm	N/A			SM	Good	Fair	20+	High coppice hazel once managed as a hedge; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²
T106	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	8m	280mm	N4m E3m S4m W3m	1.5m	1.5m S	SM	Good	Fair	20+	Includes one smaller tree growing below crown; young tree; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	C (1)	3.4m	35.5m²
T107	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	9m	310mm	N3m E4m S5m W3m	3m	2m N	SM	Good	Good	20+	roadside tree; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	B (1)	3.7m	43.5m²
G108	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	6m	Avg 100mm	N/A			SM	Good	Fair	20+	High coppice hazel once managed as a hedge; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²
G109	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*	4m	Avg 100mm	N/A			Y	Fair	Fair	10+	2 small hedgerow trees.	C (1)	1.2m	4.5m²
T110	Common Hazel *(Corylus avellana)*	5m	12 stems @ 100mm	2m	0m	0m	SM	Fair	Fair	20+	Coppice.	C (1)	4.2m	54.3m²
G111	Crack willow *(Salix fragilis)*	13m	Avg 400mm	N/A			M	Good	Fair	20+	Dominant trees in group; some over extended and leaning stems.	B (2)	4.8m	72.4m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G112	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*, Damson *(Prunus domestica subsp. insititia)*, *Field maple (Acer campestre)*, *English oak (Quercus robur)*, *Common Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)*, *Wild cherry (Prunus avium)* and *Goat willow (Salix caprea)*	9m	Min 175mm	N/A			SM	Good	Hazardous	40+	Unmanaged boundary group; provides screening to site.	B (2)	2.1m	13.9m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G113	Goat willow *(Salix caprea), Common H*azel *(Corylus avellana), Wild cherry (Prunus avium) and Field maple (Acer campestre)*	9m	Avg 120mm	N/A			EM	Fair	Fair	20+	Group of scrub vegetation to boundary with individual trees in garden of private residence.	C (2)	1.4m	6.5m²
G114	Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna) and Field map*le *(Acer campestre)*	4m	Avg 100mm	N/A			Y	Good	Good	40+	Unmanaged field boundary group of young trees providing screening between railway and site.	C (2)	1.2m	4.5m²
T115	Goat willow *(Salix caprea)*	9m	3 stems @ 250mm	N5m E4m S5m W3m	2m	1m	EM	Good	Good	40+	Hedgerow tree.	C (1)	5.2m	84.8m²
G116	Common Hawthorn *(Crataegus monogyna)*	5m	Avg 300mm	N/A			M	Fair	Fair	10+	Remnant section of hedgerow.	C (2)	3.6m	40.7m²

No.	Species	Height	Trunk Dia.	Radial Crown Spread	Crown Clear-ance	Height to 1st Branch	Life Stage	Physi-ology	Structure	Est. Years	Comments	Cate-gory	RPA Radius	RPA m2
G117	Ash *(Fraxinus excelsior)*, Goat willow *(Salix caprea), Scots pine (Pinus sylvestris) and Silver birch (Betula pendula)*	11m	Avg 430mm	N/A			EM	Good	Good	40+	Important group of off-site trees forming landscape feature; location plotted indicatively as not shown on topographical survey.	B (2)	5.2m	83.6m²

D. Mott Macdonald Arboricultural Report

MOTT MACDONALD

Sevington Inland Border Facility

Arboricultural Report

December 2020

Mott MacDonald

[redacted]

Sevington Inland Border Facility

Arboricultural Report

December 2020

Issue and Revision Record

Revision	Date	Originator	Checker	Approver	Description
P01	19/10/20	[redacted]			First draft
P02	02/12/20	[redacted]			Updated following site visit

Document reference: | 418703-MMD-XX-SV-RP-YB-0001

Information class: Standard

Contents

1 Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Arboricultural Report

Mott MacDonald Limited has been commission by the Department for Transport (DfT) to provide environmental-related guidance for works proposed in response to the Sevington Inland Border Facility (IBF) scheme.

The purpose of this report is to review the content, validate and update the *Stour Park West – Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)* (Doc Ref: RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A) issued in May 2019 for the reserved matters approval (ref. 19/00579/AS) for the previous Stour Park Development on the site. This document will determine the potential impact the Sevintgon IBF will have on the existing trees recorded in the Stour Park West – Arboricultural Impact Assessment and provide recommendations for mitigation where appropriate.

For the details of the additional trees and groups that have been removed or retained as part of the Sevington IBF works, refer to the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).

For details of the extents of removal required within the groups please refer to the Sevington IBF vegetation clearance drawing, Appendix D (Doc ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-C-0201, P01.1).

For all other works not included within the Tree Protection Plan or the vegetation clearance drawing (Appendix D), please refer to the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).

All trees, regardless of their statutory status, are a material consideration in a planning application. *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations,* recognises the potential conflict between trees and development.

1.2 Scope and Methodology

A desk-based assessment was conducted by a Mott MacDonald Arboriculturalist on 02 September 2020. As this update was desk based using only aerial imagery and existing drawings, there were no additional trees surveyed or removed from the survey information present within the Stour Park West AIA.

This report has been updated to revision P02 to be reflective of the current on-site conditions following a site visit on the 26 November 2020.

This Preliminary Arboricultural Scoping Assessment has been undertaken in accordance with the principles of *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BS 5837:2012 is intended to assist decision-making regarding existing trees in relation to the potential impact of construction. The recommendations are also aligned with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees.

2 Stour Park West - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

2.1 Stour Park West AIA Review

The review of the Stour Park West Arboricultural Impact Assessment confirmed that it is in line with the *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*.

The full findings and associated drawings can be seen in the Stour Park West AIA (Doc Ref: RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A) however a summary of the tree work recommendations within this document is provided below.

Overall, the proposed development of the previous Stour Park West Development included the removal of eleven individual trees and sixteen tree groups. This following provides a summary of the trees identified for removal:

- Category A i.e. trees of high quality, 0 trees
- Category B i.e. trees of moderate quality, 6 individual trees; 3 tree groups
- Category C i.e. trees of low quality, 3 individual trees; and, 13 tree groups; and
- Category U i.e. trees to be removed for arboricultural reasons, 2 individual trees.

3 Sevington IBF

3.1 Sevington IBF Update

In comparison to the Stour Park West development, the Sevington IBF works are retaining two further individual trees and five tree groups. Overall, the works required to facilitate the construction of the Sevington IBF include the removal of nine individual trees, eleven complete tree groups and partial removal of a further seven groups. Note, this does not include the hedgerows on the site boundary informed by the vegetation clearance drawings, Appendix D (Doc ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-C-0201, P01.1). This is comprised of:

Individual trees and complete tree groups

- Category A i.e. trees of high quality, 0 trees;
- Category B i.e. trees of moderate quality, 6 individual trees;
- Category C i.e. trees of low quality, 1 individual tree; and, 11 tree groups; and,
- Category U i.e. trees to be removed for arboricultural reasons, 2 individual trees

Partial removal of the following tree groups

- The southern extent of G20;
- The southern and western extent of G22;
- A centre section of G26;
- A centre section of G30;
- The eastern extent of G31;
- The southern section of G34; and,
- The southern and northern extent of G47

The additional trees and groups which can be retained by the Sevington IBF works, and which were not previously retained as part of the Stour Park West proposals, include:

- Individual trees 79, 80, 97, 98
- Tree groups G47 and G48

The extra trees to be removed as part of the Sevington IBF works, which were previously identified for retention as part of the Stour Park West works, include:

- Individual tree; 87
- Tree groups G32 and G35

Tree 87 has been assessed as Category B, a tree of moderate quality.

Groups G32 and G35 have been assessed as low-quality Category C trees and are therefore easily replaceable with mitigation planting.

For the details of the additional trees and groups that have been removed or retained as part of the Sevington IBF works, refer to the Tree Protection Plans (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).

For details of the extents of removal required within the groups please refer to the Sevington IBF vegetation clearance drawing, Appendix D (Doc ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-C-0201, P01.1).

For all other works not included within the Tree Protection Plan or the vegetation clearance drawing (Appendix D), please refer to the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).

4 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

4.1 Statutory Designations

The primary measures which provide statutory protection to trees are Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) and Conservation Area (CA) status. Following a study Ashford County Council's online mapping system (https://www.ashford.gov.uk/planning-and-building-control/trees-and-hedges/tree-preservation-orders/ 02.10.2020), it was confirmed that there were no TPOs or CAs within or in close proximity to the proposed works area at the time of the assessment.

4.2 Root Protection Areas Explained

It is essential that roots are protected from construction works including physical damage from excavation and changes in soil structure from compaction and changes in ground levels.

The RPA is an area of ground around the base of a retained tree, which is calculated in relation to the stem diameter, where disturbance should be kept to a minimum and avoided if at all possible.

The majority of tree roots grow within the upper 600mm of the soil profile where most nutrients are available as the result of the decomposition of organic matter close to the surface. Rooting conditions become less favourable at depth as the soil density increases, creating anaerobic conditions.

The RPA dimensions for the trees recorded in this report are detailed in the Stour Park West AIA (Doc Ref: RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).

4.3 Trees to be removed

The following trees within Table 1 must be removed to facilitate the construction of Sevington IBF. The locations of these trees can be seen within the Stour Park West Tree Constraints Plans, Appendix E (Doc ref: C111633-01-RevA) and the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).

Table 1: Recommended actions for trees.

Ref	Species	Retention Category	TPO	CA	Recommended Actions
69	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
70	Hawthorn	U	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed work as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
79	Goat willow	C	No	No	Retain – install protective barriers in accordance with BS5837. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
80	Goat Willow	C	No	No	Retain – install protective barriers in accordance with BS5837. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
83	Ash	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).

Ref	Species	Retention Category	TPO	CA	Recommended Actions
84	Ash	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
85	Ash	U	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
87	Ash	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
94	Hawthorn	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
95	Hawthorn	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
96	Hawthorn	B	No	No	Fell - tree is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
97	Hawthorn	B	No	No	Retain – install protective barriers in accordance with BS5837. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
98	Crack Willow	B	No	No	Retain – install protective barriers in accordance with BS5837. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G5	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell – tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G6	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell – tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G7	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell – tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G8	Mixed species	C	No	No	Fell – tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G9	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G10	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G11	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell – tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G19	Mixed species	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G20	Hazel	C	No	No	Partial fell – remove a section of this group (southern extent) as shown in the Sevington IBF vegetation clearance drawing.

Ref	Species	Retention Category	TPO	CA	Recommended Actions
G21	Mixed species	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works as shown in the Stour Park West AIA (RT-MME-123906-02 Rev A).
G22	Mixed species	B	No	No	Partial fell – remove majority of this group (retain southern tip) as shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G26	Mixed species	C	No	No	Partial fell - remove a section of this group (centre section) As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G30	Common hawthorn	C	No	No	Partial fell – remove a section of this group (centre section) as shown in the Sevington IBF vegetation clearance drawing.
G31	Hazel and hawthorn	C	No	No	Partial fell – remove a section of this group (eastern extent). As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G32	Hawthorn	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G34	Mixed species	C	No	No	Partial fell – remove a section of this group (southern section) as shown in the Sevington IBF vegetation clearance drawing.
G35	Damson, silver birch, hazel	C	No	No	Fell - tree group is in conflict with the footprint of the proposed works. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G47	Mixed species	B	No	No	Partial fell - remove a section of this group (southern and northern extent). As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).
G48	Ash	B	No	No	Retain – install protective barriers in accordance with BS5837. As shown in the Tree Protection Plans, Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).

5 Recommendations

Detailed design has been submitted via the Relevant Approval process under article 4 of the Town and Country Planning (Border Facilities and Infrastructure) (EU Exit) (England) Special Development Order 2020. As part of this process An Analysis of the Likely Environmental Effects of the Development has been included as part of the Relevant Approval submission.

The tree survey undertaken forms part of that analysis of the likely environmental effects of the development.

5.1 Site Specific Recommendations

The nine individual trees and eleven tree groups within Table 1 have been identified for removal due to direct conflict with the proposed works.

Seven tree groups as stated within Table 1 should be partially removed as shown in the Tree Protection Plans contained in Appendix C (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001 to 04).

A detailed landscape plan has been prepared, and all of the trees removed will be replaced with mitigation planting following the completion of the Scheme.

5.2 Temporary Protective Barriers

Protective barriers should be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012 around all of the trees and groups that are due to be retained, at the distances dictated by the RPA dimensions stated in Table 3.4 of the Stour Park Pre-Development Arboricultural Survey (Report No: RT-MME-120243-08) to protect these trees.

An Arboriculturalist should attend site prior to commencement of the works to confirm the final positioning of the protective barrier.

For the location and alignment of the temporary protective barriers required for the additional trees and groups that have been removed or retained as part of the Sevington IBF works, refer to the Tree Protection Plans (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04). For the location and alignment of the temporary protective barriers required for trees and groups that have not changed, refer to the Stour Park West AIA.

The area within the protective barriers i.e. tree side, will be a ‘Construction Exclusion Zone’ (CEZ) for the duration of the works.

All weather notices should be erected on the barrier with words such as:

“Tree Protection Area — Keep out”.

The following prohibitions shall also apply within the area enclosed by the temporary protective barriers:

- No mechanical digging or scraping
- No storage of plant, equipment or materials
- No vehicular or plant access
- No fire lighting within 10m of tree canopies

- No handling, discharge or spillage of any chemical substance, including cement washings and vehicle washings within 10m
- No action likely to cause localised waterlogging
- No alteration of ground levels
- No construction of hard surfaces
- No attachment of boards, hoarding, cables or notices or fencing to trees
- No storage of excavated materials

Special care is to be taken on sloping ground where spillages could run towards the trees. A collecting channel dug along the outer line of the protective fencing would be one method of avoiding such damage.

If excavators are to be used during construction, at no time is the excavating arm to encroach over the position of the tree protection barriers.

5.3 Wildlife Environmental Law

It should be noted that the Contractor will be responsible under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation of Habitat Regulations 2017 (as amended), and the Countryside Rights of Way Act 2000, to take all reasonable action to identify the presence of protected species in the works area/surroundings, and comply fully with the law in relation to impacts associated with any instructed works.

If the required tree works are to be carried out during the bird nesting season (March to August inclusive), trees will need to be inspected by a qualified ecologist within the 24-hour period prior to the commencement works.

6 General Tree Protection Measures

6.1 Risk to Trees from Construction Activity

Trees can be easily damaged by construction processes, with both the tree roots and the main structure of a tree susceptible to a range of impacts. Root damage can affect the anchorage and stability of the tree, as well as preventing or inhibiting the absorption of water and nutrients. Damage to the trunk and branches leaves the tree more exposed to disease and decay.

Activities that can cause damage to tree roots include:

- Trenches
- Alterations in soil level
- Non-porous surfaces
- Compaction of soil
- Changes in soil hydrology
- Root exposure
- Soil pollution (i.e. oil spill, incorrect application of herbicide and/or other chemicals)
- Fires

Activities that can cause damage to tree trunks include:

- Pressure from materials stored against trunks
- Physical impact from plant and equipment
- Incorrect pruning
- Exposure of bark or leaves to chemicals
- Damage to bark from mowers and strimmers

Any works associated with this scheme that could affect the existing trees as described above must be discussed and approved by a qualified Arboriculturalist prior to commencement.

6.2 Site Compounds

All construction compounds, storage facilities and deliveries must aim to make use of existing hard surfaces to avoid unnecessary compaction within RPAs. If compounds require siting within RPAs, appropriate footings or ground cover must be used to avoid root damage or compaction of the soil and siting must ensure that any damage to aerial parts of retained trees is avoided.

Appendices

A. Tree Schedule Definition of Terms

Tree Referencing	Individual Trees: Number Grouped Trees: G (+number) Hedgerows: H (+number) Woodlands: W (+number)
Life stage	Young: Usually <15 years Semi-mature: Significant growth expected, approximately one third of life expectancy complete Early-Mature: Full height achieved with further significant growth possible, up to two thirds of life expectancy complete Mature: Full height has been achieved with possible spreading of the canopy, usually past two thirds of overall life expectancy Veteran: Usually a tree of significant age with characteristics that give additional cultural, landscape and conservation benefits, Over-mature: A tree declining due to age as indicated by deterioration in the health and condition of its crown and trunk.
Species	Botanical Name: conforming to the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (ICN). For universal plant recognition. Common Name: commonly used names usually on a local and national scale.
Tree Height	The vertical distance between the base of the tree (where soil and buttress meet) and the tip of the highest branch on the tree.
Crown Height	Measured from ground level to the height at which the main crown begins.
Stem Diameter	Stem diameter is measured in mm at 1.5m above ground level, in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837:2012.
Crown	Measurements taken from all four cardinal points in metres.
Crow, Stem and Basal Condition	Good: Usually healthy with no symptoms of poor health or disease. Fair: Exhibiting signs of poor health or minor disease infections that are not considered to be hazardous. Poor: Disease present in considerable quantities or with very poor physiological vigour. Very Poor: Tree is in a moribund state in extremely poor condition, usually with little chance of recovery.
General Physical Condition	Good: A tree with no significant structural defects. Fair: Minor defects may have been observed but are not considered to be immediately hazardous. Poor: Significant defects found. Tree requires monitoring or remedial works. Very Poor: Major defects that require immediate remedial work or the removal of the tree.
Life Expectancy	The estimated number of years before the tree may require removal should no unexpected mechanical or environmental impacts occur to the tree.
Retention Category	Please refer to Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment table in Appendix B.
Comments	Notes are made to inform of any possible defects, peculiarities or points of interest that may relate to the trees position, physiology, safety and possible effects on developments.

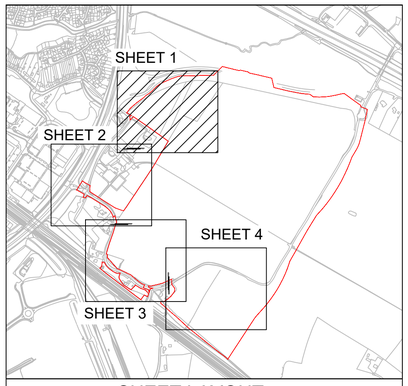
B. BS 5837:2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)			
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 category U trees (e.g. 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**: Where trees would otherwise be categorized as U, but have identifiable conservation, heritage or landscape value, even though only for the short term, they may be upgraded, although they might be suitable for retention only where issues concerning their safety can be appropriately managed.		
	1. Mainly arboricultural reason.	**2. Mainly landscape qualities**	**3. Mainly cultural values, Including conservation**
Trees to be considered for retention:			
Category A Trees of a high quality, with an estimated life of expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or 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 Trees 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 value.
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm.	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.

C. Drawings

C.1 Tree Protection Plans

- Sheet 1 of 4: 418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001_P02
- Sheet 2 of 4: 418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0002_P02
- Sheet 3 of 4: 418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0003_P02
- Sheet 4 of 4: 418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0004_P02



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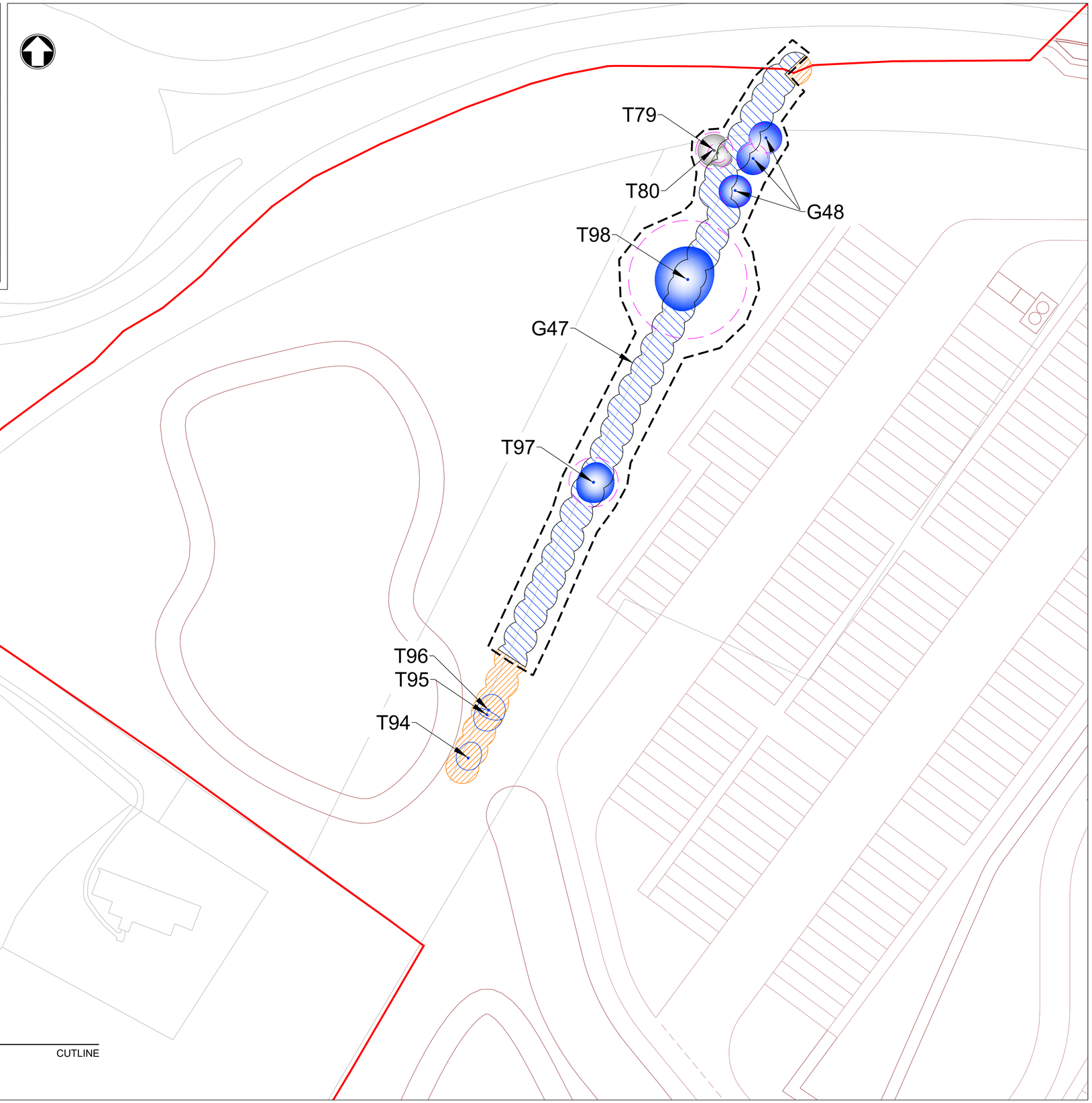

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Notes

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Key to symbols

T79/G48 TREE/TREE GROUP REFERENCE

APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF CANOPY

TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

TREE/TREE GROUPS TO BE REMOVED

PROTECTIVE FENCING

INDIVIDUAL TREES

- NO CATEGORY
- CATEGORY A TREES
- CATEGORY B TREES
- CATEGORY C TREES
- CATEGORY U TREES TO BE REMOVED FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

TREE GROUPS

- CATEGORY A TREES
- CATEGORY B TREES
- CATEGORY C TREES

DESIGN

SITE BOUNDARY

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
P02	02/12/2020	DL	DRAWING REVISED	[redacted]	
P01	21/10/2020	DL	FIRST ISSUE	[redacted]	

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FUTURE EU ROADS RELATIONSHIP
SEVINGTON IBF
TREE PROTECTION PLAN

Sheet 1 of 4

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Dwg check	[redacted]	[redacted]	Approved	[redacted]	[redacted]

MMD Project Number	Scale at A1	Security
419419	AS SHOWN	STD

Suitability Description — Suit. Code

Drawing Number: 418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001 — Revision: P02

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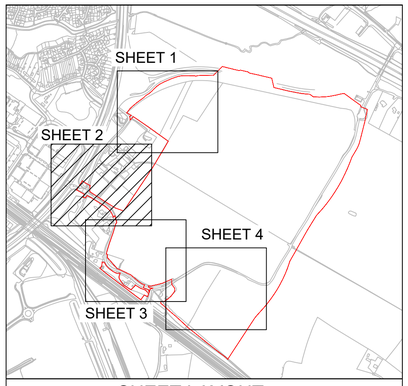

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PROTECTIVE FENCING

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- CATEGORY C TREES
- CATEGORY U TREES TO BE REMOVED FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

TREE GROUPS

- CATEGORY A TREES
- CATEGORY B TREES
- CATEGORY C TREES
- DESIGN
- SITE BOUNDARY

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FUTURE EU ROADS RELATIONSHIP SEVINGTON IBF TREE PROTECTION PLAN

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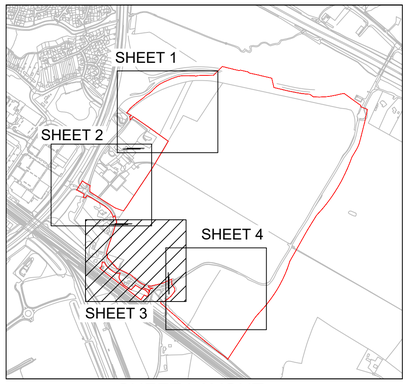

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Key to symbols

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TREE/TREE GROUPS TO BE REMOVED

PROTECTIVE FENCING

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- CATEGORY B TREES
- CATEGORY C TREES
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TREE GROUPS

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- CATEGORY B TREES
- CATEGORY C TREES

DESIGN

SITE BOUNDARY

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Suitability Description	Suit. Code

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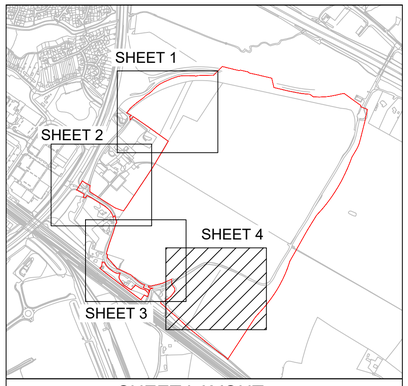

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Key to symbols

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APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF CANOPY
TREE ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
TREE/TREE GROUPS TO BE REMOVED
PROTECTIVE FENCING

INDIVIDUAL TREES
NO CATEGORY
CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
CATEGORY U TREES TO BE REMOVED FOR REASONS OF SOUND ARBORICULTURAL MANAGEMENT

TREE GROUPS
CATEGORY A TREES
CATEGORY B TREES
CATEGORY C TREES
DESIGN
SITE BOUNDARY

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419419	AS SHOWN	STD

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Drawing Number	Revision
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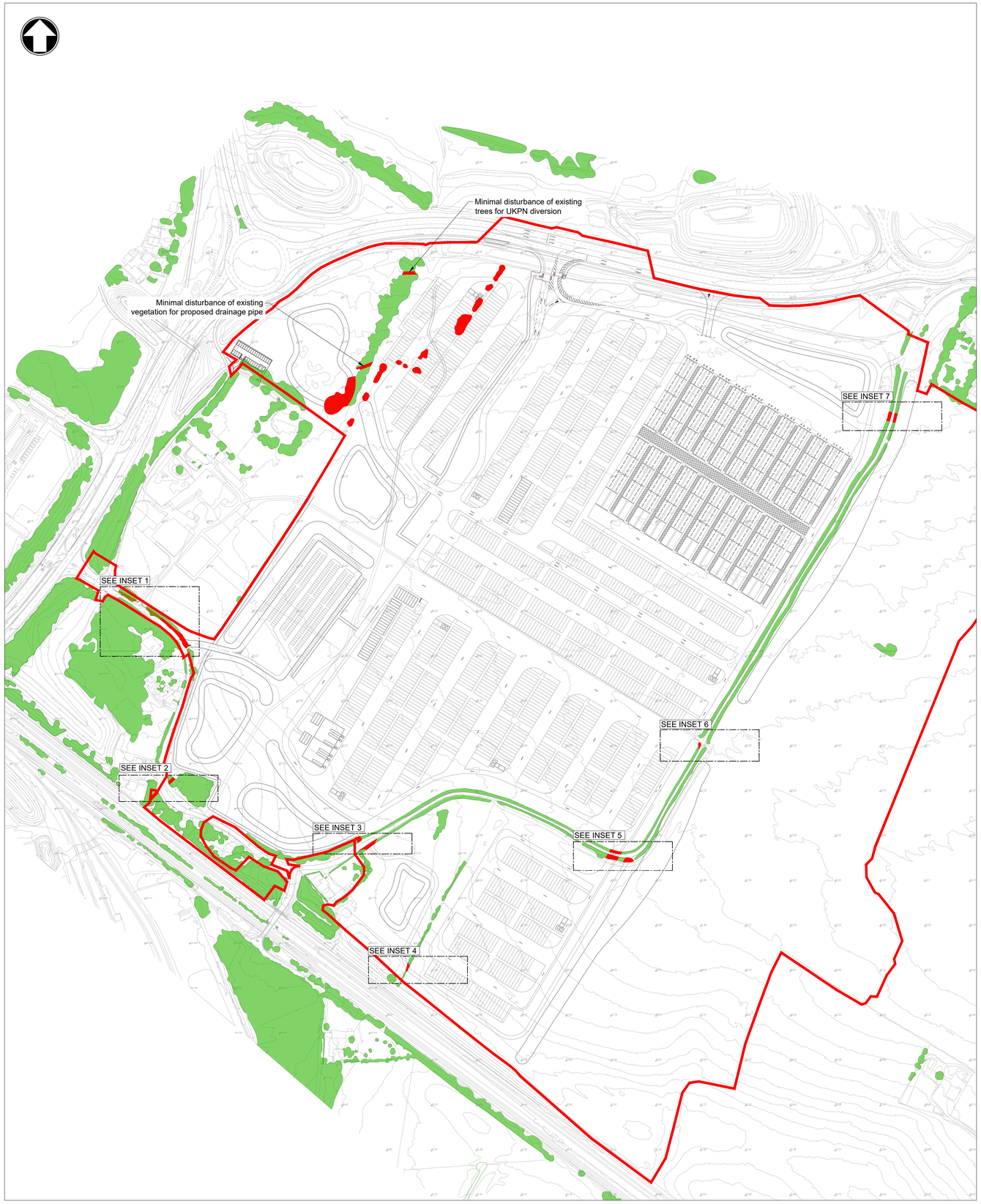
D. Vegetation Clearance Drawing (Doc ref: 419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-C-0201, P01.1)



0 125m 250m
1:2500

INSET 1

INSET 2

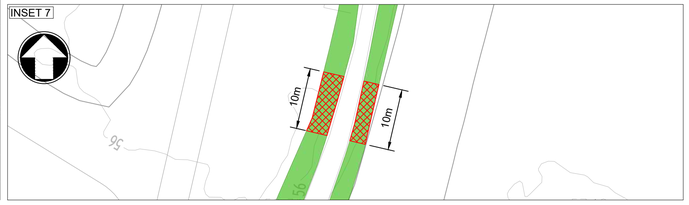
INSET 3

INSET 4

INSET 5

INSET 6

INSET 7



0 25m 50m
1:500

Notes

1. TOPO SURVEY PROVIDED BY SENSAT ON 27/05/2020

Key to symbols

- EXISTING VEGETATION
- VEGETATION TO BE REMOVED
- VEGETATION TO BE TRIMMED BACK

Reference drawings

Rev	Date	Drawn	Description	Ch'k'd	App'd
P01	15/10/20	[redacted]	FIRST ISSUE	[redacted]	
P02	16/10/20	[redacted]	UPDATED TO MATCH REALIGNED PROW	[redacted]	
P03	04/11/20	[redacted]	RLB CHANGE	[redacted]	

Status Stamp

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Client

Department for Transport

[redacted]

Title

FUTURE EU ROADS RELATIONSHIP
SEVINGTON IBF
VEGETATION CLEARANCE

Sheet 1 of 1

Designed	[redacted]	Eng check	[redacted]
Drawn	[redacted]	Coordination	[redacted]
Dwg check	[redacted]	Approved	[redacted]

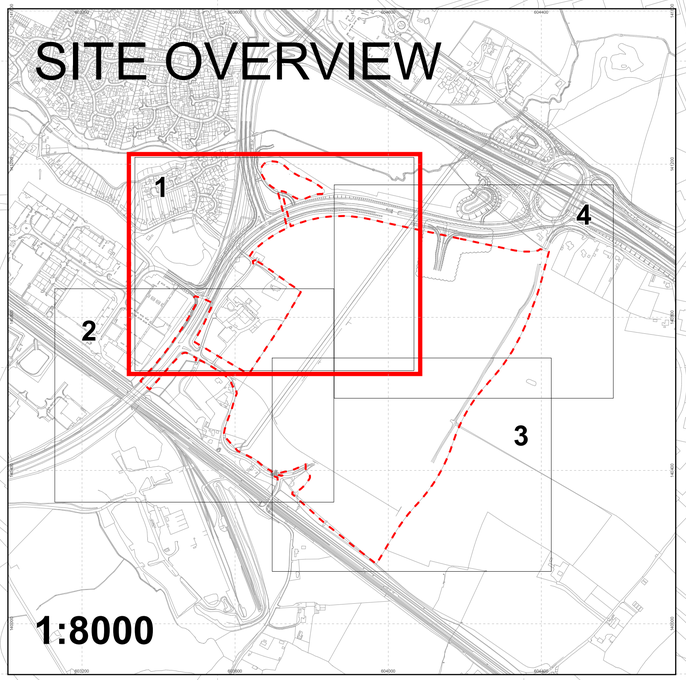
MMD Project Number	Scale at A1	Security
419419	AS SHOWN	STD

Suitability Description	Suit. Code
Suitable for Information	S2

Drawing Number	Revision
419419-MMD-01-MO-DR-C-0201	P03

E. Stour Park West Tree Constraints Drawings (418703-MMD-XX-SV-VS-YB-0001-04).

SITE OVERVIEW



T79
T80
G48
G11
G10
T98
G9
G47
G8
T97
G1
T69
T70
T96
G7
T94
T95
G6
G5
G46
G17
G17
G17
G18
G17
G20
G19
T83
G22
T84
G21

0 25 50 m

C111633-01-RevA

Legend

- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree
- Category U tree
- Scrub
- Category B group
- Category C group
- Current canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Application area

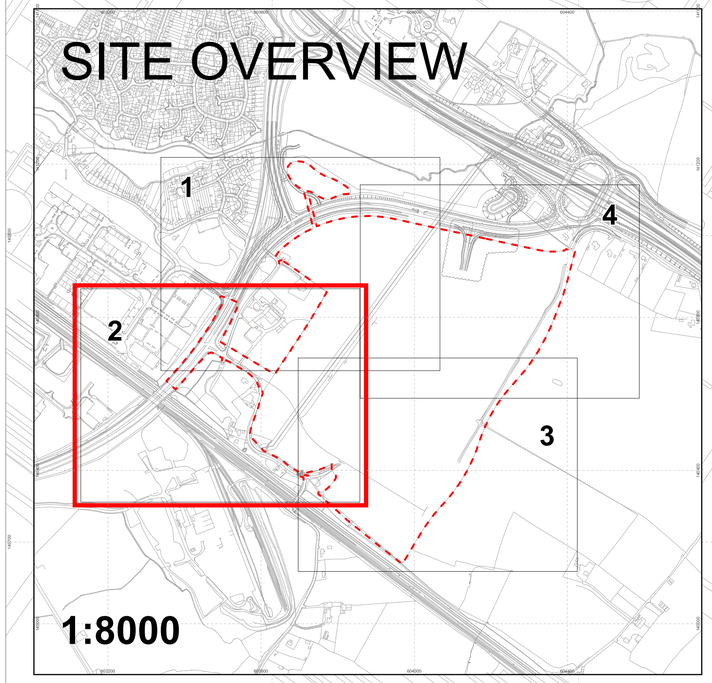
The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

Project	Stour Park West
Drawing	Tree Constraints Plan Page 1 of 4
Client	Aviva Life and Pensions UK Ltd
Drawing Number	C111633-01-RevA
Revision	Rev A
Scale @ A1	1:1,000
Date	March 2019
Approved By	[redacted]
Drawn By	[redacted]

MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL

[redacted]

SITE OVERVIEW



G17
G17
G18
G17
G20
G19
T83
T84
G21
G22
G23
T85
T86
G26
G27
G35

0 25 50 m

C111633-01-RevA

Legend

- Category A tree
- Category B tree
- Category C tree
- Category U tree
- Scrub
- Category B group
- Category C group
- Current canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Application area

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

Project	Stour Park West
Drawing	Tree Constraints Plan Page 2 of 4
Client	Aviva Life and Pensions UK Ltd
Drawing Number: C111633-01-RevA	Revision: Rev A
Scale @ A1: 1:1,000	Date: March 2019
Approved By: [redacted]	Drawn By: [redacted]

MIDDLEMARCH ENVIRONMENTAL

[redacted]