



Firs Hotel Bedford Road Hitchin SG5 2TY5

Phase II Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) (Ref. 101 162)

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For Local Planning Authorities that have previously seen our standard report format are directed to Sections 4-7 that contain the key relevant information for this planning application.

1.0 INSTRUCTIONS & TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.1 INSTRUCTIONS

Arbol Euro Consulting Ltd. is instructed to assess the on and off-site trees regarding the proposed development. See section 6.1.2. We visited the site on 07/10/2025 to carry out the tree survey.

NB This report does not seek to authorise any tree works (see Section 4.1).

Development Control: Please be advised that this is a Development Control – and not a Building Control – focused document. In regard to the latter, this deals with foundation depth and design in relation to trees using NHBC/Zurich national guidance. For advice, consult with the local council Building Control Officer or an approved NHBC inspector in order to gain Full Plans Approval or a Completion Certificate. The latter are governed by the Building Act 1984 and Building Regulations 2010. As such the above Building Control issues are outside the remit of a Consulting Arborist.

Local Planning Authority Position: Our tree reporting is in-line with BS:5837 (2012) and our tree survey assessments are consistent with the LANTRA professional tree inspector criteria. However, please be advised* that this AIA does not necessarily provide any guarantees that the associated Local Planning Authority will agree with the opinion of the Consulting Arborist or grant planning consent based on the content and findings of this AIA report.

Report Validity: This AIA report is valid for a period of 16 months (from its date of publication), and is subject to any AIA tree management recommendations and their recommended timeframes. If this 16 month period elapses, a *verification* tree survey will be required to enable *re-validation* of this AIA report.

* As per our Terms & Conditions.

1.2 PHASE 1, 2 & 3: ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATION ASSESSMENTS (AIA) IN CONTEXT

1.2.1 Phase 1 (AIA1). The initial stage for trees within the development process is a survey of those trees that should be retained and those that may/should be removed. Retention trees are allocated Root Protection Areas (RPAs) that are then detailed on a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). The RPAs provide for sufficient rooting (soil) volume to ensure that trees are successfully retained during and after the completed development. The TCP represents Phase 1 of an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA1). It indicates a notional development footprint for any given site but moreover, it ***may affect the value of land*** earmarked for development. The AIA1 is ***only*** a baseline survey. It is not intended to represent, in isolation, the supporting information for an LPA* application: to obtain full planning permission.

* Local Planning Authority

1.2.2 Phase 2 (AIA2). The next stage is for ‘site layout master planners’ to factor the tree constraints into draft layout proposals. This draft is then referred to the consulting Arborist for further implication assessment, to arrive at a ‘best fit’ scheme, which achieves site proposal viability whilst allowing for the retention of appropriate trees. This layout review represents Phase 2 of an Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA2). Once it has been agreed, the consulting Arborist can then prepare a supporting report to accompany the planning application. This report should demonstrate that the trees have been properly considered such that the site layout is defensible in arboricultural terms, both at the application stage and also, if necessary, at Appeal. As the proposal develops, the AIA2 also involves the consulting Arborist working as part of the development team to secure discharge of any initial (frequently pre-commencement) tree related LPA planning conditions. These will need to be formally discharged to avoid any breach of Condition and/or enforcement action.

1.2.3 Phase 3 (AIA3). All the effort put into the pre-application phases (AIA12) to protect retention trees is likely to fail without effective site supervision. Arboricultural Implications Assessment (AIA3) covers the *on-site project implementation*, including arranging (LPA) approved tree removal/ pruning, overseeing the installation of tree protection fencing, ground protection and any special engineering works through to periodic reporting on the retention of tree protection measures. Many if not all of the latter are usually specified as LPA planning conditions that need to be formally discharged. All personnel associated with the construction process must be familiar with the specified Tree Protection Plans (TPP) and Arboricultural Method Statements (AMS) that affect the site. The TPP and AMS should be retained on site at all times and they should be included in the site's Project Management Plan.

1.2.4 Phases 1–3 are in line with BS 5837; *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations* (2012).

1.3 TREES & BUILDING SUBSIDENCE/HEAVE ISSUES

Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load-bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures, resulting from water abstraction by trees on shrinkable soils, was not included in the contract brief and is not, therefore, considered in any detail in this report. **Arbol EuroConsulting** cannot be held responsible for damage arising from soil shrinkage or heave issues related to the retention or removal of trees on site.

1.4 TREE SAFETY MATTERS AND TREE RISK ASSESSMENT

The BS:5837 tree survey is carried out in sufficient detail to gather data for and to inform the current project. Our appraisal of the structural integrity of trees on the site is of a preliminary nature and sufficient only to inform the current project. The tree assessment is carried out from ground level – as is appropriate for this type of survey - without invasive investigation. The disclosure of hidden tree defects cannot therefore be expected. Whilst the survey is not specifically commissioned to report on matters of tree safety, we report obvious visual defects that are significant in relation to the existing and proposed land use.

Lastly and to further clarify, this BS:5837 survey does not constitute a full *Visual Tree Assessment* (= TRAM* Level 2 - *Basis Assessment*) that would ordinarily be carried out for Tree Risk Assessment reporting. In effect, this BS:5837 survey equates to a TRAM Level 1 *Limited Visual Assessment*.

* “Tree Risk Assessment Manual” (2nd edition) Dunster, Julian A., E. Thomas Smiley, Nelda Matheny, and Sharon Lilly (2017) International Society of Arboriculture

1.5 SITE OBSERVATIONS

This report has been based on my site observations and in light of my experience. This along with my qualifications are appended to this report.

1.6 CAVEATS

The author does not have formal qualifications in the areas of structural engineering or law. However, making comment on such matters from an arboricultural perspective is both within the normal scope of our instructions and also within the range of the author's experience. Notwithstanding this, specialist professional advice should be sought to clarify/confirm any observations on engineering or legal matters that this report may contain.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 THE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The British Standard BS:5837 *Trees in relation to design, demolition, construction - Recommendations* (2012) provides “guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees.....with structures”. The Standard recommends that trees with categories A-C (where A is the highest quality) are a material consideration in the development process. Such trees may then become a constraint for a planning proposal. Category U trees are those that will not be expected

to exist for long enough to justify their consideration in the planning process (i.e. no more than 10 years). Tree categories are used with the number 1, 2, or 3 to signify whether the category was made based on arboricultural, landscape or cultural (including conservation) values respectively. The tree categories are shown on plan by colour-coding:

Category A (green colour-coded): Good examples of their species with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B (blue colour-coded): Not suitable for an 'A' category due to impaired condition or a tree lacking special 'A' qualities: with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C (grey colour-coded): Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or with a significant impaired condition not warranting an 'A' or 'B' category: with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years. See young trees below.

Category U (red colour-coded): Structurally defect /dead tree.

Reasonably young trees below 150mm stem diameter would normally be given a C category (if they satisfy the retention quality criteria). However, as they are small they could be replaced/transplanted and as such they should not be regarded as a significant constraint on a development.

2.2 ARBORICURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA)

We have considered - with access permitting for 3rd party trees - the following BS:5837 (2012) recommendations:

1. Tree Categories (Quality Assessment).
2. Crown Spread measured to the four cardinal compass points for single specimens only.
3. Tree Constraints.
4. Tree retention & protection

N.B. Trees and shrubs are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, for this reason the BS 5837 grades along with any conclusions or tree management recommendations remain valid for a period of 12 months.

The specific tree report is documented in Section 7 of this report.

3.0 GENERAL DATA

3.1 GENERAL

The three phases of an Arboricultural Implication Assessment were outlined in Section 1.1.1-1.1.4. In addition, during the development process for retention trees, there may be three and even four constraints to consider - Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZs):

- CEZ 1: Root Protection Area (see 3.1.1).
- CEZ 2: Tree Crown Protection (see 3.1.2).
- CEZ 3: Tree Dominance (see 3.1.3).
- CEZ 4: New Tree Planting Zone (see 3.1.4).

The above CEZ's are explained further below.

3.1.1 CEZ 1: ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

The RPA, calculated in m², should be protected before and during any demolition/construction works. This ensures the effective retention of trees by preventing physical damage to (a) roots and (b) their rooting environment (typical problems - soil compaction; soil level changes and soil capping that can impede gaseous exchange to living roots*). The RPA is based on a radial measure from the centre of the tree stem, which is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter by a factor of twelve. With the AIA1, the RPA is only shown indicatively on the preliminary Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), as its shape may be subject to amendment as the design progresses.

During the AIA2, the derived radial measure is converted by the consulting Arborist into the actual area to be protected, having due regard to prevailing site conditions and how these may have affected the tree(s).

The means of protecting the RPA will include the installation of Tree Protection Fencing prior to the start of any demolition or construction work on site, the prohibition of various harmful activities within the RPA (e.g. mechanical excavation, soil stripping & trenching, fire lighting, materials storage and creating excessive sealed surfacing), and may include the use of temporary ground protection and/or special engineering solutions where construction is proposed near to retention trees or within the RPA.

* Roots must have oxygen for survival, growth and effective functioning.

3.1.2 CEZ 2: TREE CROWN PROTECTION ZONE

This is the area above ground occupied by the tree crown (branches) and considers the required demolition/construction working space necessary for the development. The possibility of an acceptable quantum of pruning may be considered: subject to Council permission/consent (see Section 4.1.1).

Arising from the above, the means of protecting CEZ 2 is likely to include providing an adequate separation distance between retention trees and new buildings. This will relate to the CEZ 3: below.

3.1.3 CEZ 3: TREE DOMINANCE ZONE

This is the area above ground dominated by the tree in relation to issues of shading, seasonal debris and the safety apprehension by the site owner/occupier. This area is assessed by considering the height and spread of the tree (now and in the future) relative to the proposed buildings, cross-referenced with the intended end-use. As such, what is assessed is the likely psychological effect of the tree(s) on the end-user.

The purpose of identifying CEZ 3 is to protect trees from post-development pressure by the site's end-users, who may, if resentful of the trees, seek to procure excessive pruning treatments (i.e. the bad practice of topping & lopping) or even to have them removed. This is a common LPA concern, which may lead to application withdrawals, refusals and/or dismissed Appeals.

The means of protecting CEZ 3 is likely to include optimising the site layout and room type (especially in relation to new residential dwellings), such that any adverse impacts of trees are reduced to an acceptable minimum. The key principle is to ensure adequate separation distances between trees and new buildings: notably with habitable space & primary windows.

3.1.4 CEZ 4: NEW PLANTING ZONE

In some cases, it may be appropriate to identify and protect areas (see soil conservation below) intended for new landscape planting, which can fail to establish if the soil has been heavily compacted or contaminated during the demolition/construction process. The means of protecting CEZ 4 will either be by fencing prior to the start of construction/demolition works or by pre-planting soil remediation once construction has finished. Topsoil protection in areas destined for new planting is frequently an economic measure, saving on soil structure remediation and tree (failure) replacement costs.

NB Soil conservation is the process of protecting soil from degradation within a defined area. The physical, chemical and biological properties of a native soil can take hundreds of years to develop but can be destroyed in minutes (i.e. by demolition/construction traffic). Soil conservation is the most effective way to protect soil for future tree planting.

4.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS

4.1 PLANNING LEGISLATION (TREES)

4.1.1 STATUTORY TREE PROTECTION

Trees can be protected in law – via Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or by virtue of them growing in a Conservation Area (CA) – by the Government's Town & Country Planning Act 1990. (the Act). Trees may also be protected by Planning Conditions. If any of these apply, written local planning authority (LPA) permission/consent is required before protected trees can be pruned or felled*. Contravention of the Act may carry a fine of up to £20,000 and a criminal record.

* Exceptions include those trees that are dead/hazardous or those that are causing an actionable nuisance to a third-party. In any event, evidence must be provided to defend the removal of such trees.

4.1.2 TREES ON/OFF SITE

We are advised by the client that the site is not within a CA and that none of the on-site trees are subject to any TPOs. However, if required and before any tree works are carried out, this should be double-checked with the LPA. If any statutory (tree) protection is confirmed then advance LPA permission/consent would be required.

4.2 WILDLIFE LEGISLATION

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, the Habitats Regulations 1994 (or any other acts offering wildlife protection) form the basis for UK legal wildlife protection. It is not a defence to claim that harm was accidental/unintentional in the course of carrying out tree works (i.e. the negligence of *reckless* harm can now be applied). There is therefore an onus on the operative to check for the presence bird of nesting/bat roosts (e.g. holes, limb cracks/splits or cavities) prior to carrying out any tree work. The bird nesting season is considered to run from March to August, but due to the vagaries of climate change, nesting birds can be found outside of this core period. Bats and their roosts are afforded the highest protection in UK Law.

Specifically:

Bats

All British bats, as well as their roosts and breeding sites are protected under British Law. The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 schedule 5 and The Habitat Regulations make it an offence to:

- Deliberately disturb bats
- Damage, destroy or obstruct access to bat roosts.
- Possess or transport a bat or any part of a bat

Birds

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill injure or take a wild bird
- Destroy a nest while in use or take or destroy eggs.

5.0 WILDLIFE HABITATS

A cursory assessment of wildlife habitat values of trees and hedgerows on the site was carried out during the survey. No protected or exceptional habitats were identified and details were not recorded. However, trees and hedgerows of most species provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds and it is likely that nesting birds will be present on the site during the period March to September. We have not been made aware of the presence of roosting bats and have not identified any obvious signs of roost sites. However, this does not mean that roost sites are absent.

6.0 Firs Hotel, Bedford Road, Hitchin, SG5 2TY: TREE REPORT (to be read in conjunction with the appended Tree Protection Plan and Tree Survey)

6.1 THE PROPERTY AND THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

6.1.1 Site description: A large, detached hotel offset to the SE corner of the site with a frontage tarmac forecourt. A tarmac entrance road runs off the road and along the northern side of the hotel. This then opens out to provide a large rear car parking area. Along the northern side of this entrance road there is a narrow garden bed that contains a number of trees, hedging and a shrub group (see section 6.2).

6.1.2 The proposal: Demolition of hotel and redevelopment of site to provide nine family homes. At the request of the Council Highways department, a public footway passing by T1 and T2 is required: currently these trees are located on a grass verge. The location and detail of the proposed development and the positioning and numbering of the trees can be found plotted on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2. **NB** The original of this plan was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

6.2 TREES ON-SITE

6.2.1 Front: There are no trees.

6.2.2 Side and Rear: There are two cypress hedges (H1 and H2), two trees (T3 & T4: cypress & yew) and a large Himalayan cotoneaster (SG1). Due to their good crown form, the cypress hedge H2, cypress T3 and yew T4 correspondingly merit B-grades. The remaining cypress hedge H1 and large shrub SG1 are only average specimens.

6.3 TREES OFF-SITE

6.3.1 Firs Close: On the public-realm grass area to the north of the entrance road there are two wild cherry trees: T1 and T2. In the past, T1 has been heavily lopped and topped likely due to its close proximity to the hotel building and adjacent car parking bays. Likewise, the larger cherry T2 has also been lopped away from the hotel building (see photo below). As such, both trees only merit C-grades.



6.4 IMPACT PROPOSAL ON TREES (to be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan - TPP - at Appendix 2 and the Arboricultural Method Statement at Appendix 3)

6.4.1 Underground Utilities: With no on-site retention trees this would not be an issue.

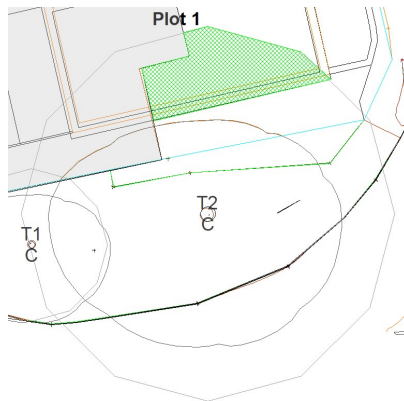
6.4.2 CEZ 1: Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

Firstly, the RPA on T2 is plotted notionally, as this is not likely to be fully under the hotel building and nor is it likely to be fully out under the road. This RPA area as plotted is useful, however, when assessing the RPA loss and gain with removing the existing hotel building (gain) and the (loss) construction of Plot 1. See below.

Currently, the RPA hotel build incursion on T2 is 11.4%. (T2 RPA of 144.4m² with an incursion of 16.5m² = 11.4%)



The T2 RPA incursion of Plot 1 would be 12.1% (T2 RPA of 144.4m² with the Plot 1 incursion of 17.5m² = 12.1%)



As can be seen from above, the two incursions are roughly equal and therefore cancel each other out. However, importantly, with the development of Plot 1 there would be an overall T2 RPA gain: with removing the hotel and car park tarmac strip that runs alongside T2. This equates to a notional 18.9m²: see below.



6.4.2.1 Footprint of the Proposed Build

The development proposal would require the removal of H1, H2, SG1, T3 and T4.

6.4.2.2 Demolition and Construction Activity

As set out below, extensive initial tree protection measures would be required. Firstly, to ensure these are adhered to, we would recommend that a pre-commencement site meeting is held with the on-site contractors (see section 1 within the appended Arb. Method Statement [AMS]). Secondly, there should be adequate site supervision (see section 6.7.2 below and section 6.0 within the appended AMS). Thirdly, active random site monitoring by a Consulting Arborist throughout the development process would be strongly recommended.

Demolition: To protect the T2 RPA incursion (see section 6.4.2. above) and its crown encroachment into the site, the following process would be followed.

- The *main* hotel building would be removed with the JCB operating on the existing frontage tarmac. Importantly, as the southern build elevation demolition is carried out close to the T2 crown, this would be supervised by a Consulting Arborist to ensure that the JCB bucket does not damage any encroaching T2 branches.
- The hotel *southern side extension* would then be removed using the ‘*top-down pull-back*’ method:

‘Top-down method’: Under arboricultural supervision and to ensure that no physical JCB bucket damage occurs to the overhanging T2 crown section: the JCB bucket would nibble-down wall sections (top to bottom) pulling wall sections away from this tree crown.

‘Pull-back method’: Again under arboricultural supervision, after the *extension* has been demolished the JCB would (a) operate on top of the existing hard (floor) surface and (b) reverse backwards as this surface is removed. This would ensure that the newly exposed soil and any T2 tree roots are not compacted/crushed. Immediately after the *extension* flooring has been removed, the *freshly-exposed* soil would be protected using suitable ground protection. See section below.

- The frontage car park tarmac strip running alongside T2 would be removed using the *pull-back method* as described above: again, immediately after the *freshly-exposed* soil would be protected using suitable ground protection. See section below.

Temporary Ground Protection (TGP): As described above, immediately after the removal of the hotel *southern side extension* and tarmac strip running alongside T2 (and to provide RPA protection) the main contractor would install the TGP. We recommend the use (*as per the suppliers use-recommendations*) of Durabase (<http://terrafirma.gb.com/>), Ground Guards (<https://www.ground-guards.co.uk/sectors/tree-root-protection/>), Eve-Trackway (<http://www.evetrakway.co.uk/>) due to their recognised anti-soil compaction properties (i.e. to protect underlying tree roots – see Note 2). **Note 1:** If other similar TGP systems are used they must also have recognised anti-soil compaction properties (i.e. to protect

underlying tree roots). **Note 2: Underlying compressible layer:** A 100mm deep compressible (woodchip) layer on geotextile sheeting should be placed under the TGP. Even for block-paved driveways this compressible layer should be considered and as such advice from the product supplier should be taken. **Note 3:** It is vital that the TGP is in place before any demolition/construction works begin on site. **Note 4:** To prevent TGP slippage the panels should be pinned. **Note 5:** On no account would cement or other noxious substances (e.g. diesel or solvents) be mixed/prepared or stored on this TGP as such substances can seep down into the underlying (**T2 RPA**) soil and harm/result in tree root mortality.

T2 Tree Pruning: To facilitate the installation of the *temporary* scaffolding, some tipping back of the T2 branch encroachment may be required. This would constitute only light pruning work that could be carried out using hand-tools (e.g. secateurs/long handled loppers).

Tree Protection Barriers (TPBs): These would not be required as the entire site would be hoarded off: effectively containerising the development away from the adjacent T1 and T2.

Temporary Storage of Machinery and/or Materials: As this is large site with no on-site retention trees, there would be ample space on site.

Temporary Site Office: There would be ample space on site.

Required public footpath running past T1 and T2 - use of a Cellular Confinement System (CCS): A significant section of the required footpath would be within the RPAs of T1 and T2. To mitigate any RPA impact on these trees, this footpath would be installed using a minimal/no-dig CCS. See the Arboricultural Association hyperlink below “The use of CCSs: a guide to good practice” (Guidance Note 12: yr. 2020):

“The concept of CCS - A CCS is a series of geo-cells arranged in a honeycomb-like formation that is combined with an underlying geo-textile and angular stone to spread loads in such a way as to minimise compaction of underlying soil. Due to its 3-dimensional structure, a geo-cell mat offers all-round confinement to the encapsulated material, which provides a long-term improvement in the performance of the sub-base. When a surface is reinforced in this way the load is distributed over a larger area of the subgrade-base interface, leading to lower vertical stress and reduced deformation of the sub-grade”.

Open hyperlink below

<https://www.trees.org.uk/News-Blog/Latest-News/New-guide-to-use-of-cellular-confinement-systems-n>



There are several CCS systems* on the market but it is vital that whichever system is used:

- (a) the depth of the CCS is specified by their structural engineer
- (b) the kerb line type and required depth is specified and
- (c) the CCS is installed in-line with the site-specific Method Statement using their installation team/a contractor experienced in using a CCS system.

* Wrekin ProtectaWeb; CellWeb, Presto Geosystems, Terram, *et al.*

**We would recommend the use of Durabase (<http://terrafirma.gb.com/>), Ground Guards (www.greentek.org.uk) or Eve-Trackway (<http://www.evetrakway.co.uk/>) due to their recognised *anti-soil compaction* properties (i.e. to protect underlying tree roots).

Tree Protection Box (TPB): To protect the trunks of T1 and T2 during the public footway installation works *temporary* braced heavy-duty ply-board TPBs would be installed. See example below. **NB I** To be installed prior to any construction **NB II** We strongly recommend that this boarded protection extends up to the first low branch/branches to (a) fully protect the trunk from any physical (machinery) damage during the construction and (b) prevent this boarded box from becoming a receptacle for litter and other unwanted objects.

Photo to show example braced heavy-duty ply-board (trunk & tree pit protection) sheeting Tree Protection Box that would be used around T1 and T2



6.4.3 CEZ 2: Tree Crown Protection Zones

Construction Vehicle Site Access (access facilitation pruning)

As this is open site, there would be no such issues with this proposal.

6.4.4 CEZ 3: Tree Dominance Zones

The past crown encroachment pruning into the site on T1 and T2 could be repeated to provide adequate building clearance for Plot 1.

6.4.5 CEZ 4: New Tree Planting Zone

At this stage we are not aware of any detailed Landscape Plan.

6.7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.7.1 Purpose & Use

In consideration of the above issues, we have included an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) at Appendix 3, which details working methods in relation to trees. This AMS lays down the

methodology for any demolition and/or construction works that may have an effect upon trees on and adjacent to this site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts - related to this development - that this AMS is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document forms part of the work schedule and that specifications are issued to the building contractor(s) and these should be used to form part of their contract.

6.7.2 Site Supervision

An individual – ideally the Site Agent - must be nominated to be responsible for all arboricultural matters on site (specific responsibilities are set out in the appended Arboricultural Method Statement). This person must:

- be present on site for the majority of the time;
- be aware of (a) the Tree Protection Plan and (b) the tree protection measures to be installed and maintained throughout the build;
- have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retention trees;
- be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward on/off site trees and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities;
- make immediate contact with the designated Consulting Arborist (contact number listed on the appended AMS) in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.

6.7.3 AMS Adoption

If conflicts between any part of a tree and the build arise in the course of the development these can – and should be – resolved quickly and at little costs if a qualified and experienced Consulting Arborist is contacted promptly. Lack of such care will likely lead to the decline and even death of affected trees: often with legal ramifications. The loss or damage to retention trees can spoil design, affect site sale ability and reflects badly on the construction and design personnel involved. Conversely, trees that have received careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of the finished development.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL & POTENTIAL IMPACT ON TREES

7.1.1 Firstly, as per the details as set out in this AA report, on arboricultural terms, the proposed development is considered acceptable.

The development proposal would require the removal of H1, H2, SG1, T3 and T4 (see wildlife legislation/considerations in section 4.2 and 8.3). To facilitate the installation of the *temporary* scaffolding some tipping back of the T2 branch encroachment may be required. This would constitute only light pruning work that could be carried out using hand-tools (e.g. secateurs/long handled loppers).

Importantly, there would be an overall T2 RPA gain (with removing the hotel & tarmac strip running alongside T2) that equates to a notional 18.9m².

7.1.2 As plotted on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2, with the implementation (in a timely manner) of the tree protection measures specified in this report there should be no CEZ 1 (RPA) impact on the retention trees.

7.1.3 There would be no CEZ 2, CEZ 3 or CEZ 4 issues with this application.

7.1.4 See Arboricultural Method Statement at Appendix 3. Active random site monitoring by a Consulting Arborist throughout the development process is strongly recommended (AIA3: Phase 3).

7.1.5 Site Supervision Responsibilities: This would be an essential element during the proposed build to ensure effect tree protection. See section 6.0 in the appended Arboricultural Method Statement.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 EXECUTION OF CONTRACT

It is recommended that the Architect specifies in writing to the building contractor that tree care conditions apply to the execution of the contract. Lack of care frequently results in the damage, decline and eventual death of trees. This can adversely affect design aims & site sale-ability, and reflects poorly on the contractors and design personnel involved. Trees that have been the recipients of careful handling during construction add considerably to the appeal and value of finished developments.

8.2 PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE SCHEME

We advise that all proposed revisions in respect of external layout, orientation of primary windows, location of underground services, external surfacing and/or landscaping; having implications for retention trees should be referred to us for review.

8.3 WILDLIFE CONSIDERATIONS

Trees and hedgerows should be carefully inspected for birds' nests prior to tree pruning or removal and any work likely to destroy or disturb active nests should be avoided until the young birds have fledged, unless however, the trees pose an immediate danger (advice should be sought from the relevant wildlife authorities). All personnel working with or in trees should be vigilant and mindful of the possible presence of roosting bats. A competent ecologist should investigate any indication that trees on the site are used as bat roosts. See section 4.2.

9.0 REFERENCES

- *BS 5837; 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'* British Standards Institute, London.
- Arboricultural Association guidance note *"The use of cellular confinement systems near trees: a guide to good practice"* (2020).
- *BS 3998; 2010 'Tree Work Recommendations'* British Standards Institute, London
- *NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees'* 2007 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Volume No. 4: No. 1.
- Arboricultural Practice Note 12; 2007 – AAIS
- *'Availability of Sunshine'* BRE - CP 75/75
- *'Tree Roots in the Built Environment'* 2006 - Dept. for Communities & Local Government (DCLG).
- *'Up by Roots: healthy soils & trees in the built environment'* 2008 James Urban, International Society of Arboriculture.
- *'Arboriculture'*; 1999 3rd edition R. Harris, J. Clarke & N. Matheny. Prentice Hall.
- *'Soil Management for Urban Trees'* 2014 International Society of Arboriculture, Best Management Practice series.

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Royal Society of Biology **Chartered Biologist**
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APPENDIX 1

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE
(see appended at end of report)
1 page

APPENDIX 2

TREE CONSTRAINT AND PROTECTION PLANS **(with extract)** (see appended to the report)

NB The original of this plan was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

APPENDIX 3

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

4 pages

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT (AMS) Site: Firs Hotel, Bedford Road, Hitchin, SG5 2TY

To be read in conjunction with the Tree Report sections 6-8 and Tree Protection Plan at Appendix 2.

NB The original of this plan was produced in colour – a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

This AMS lays down the methodology for any demolition and/or construction works that may have an effect upon trees on and adjacent to this site. It is essential within the scope of any contracts - related to this development - that this AMS is observed and adhered to. It is recommended that this document forms part of the work schedule and that specifications are issued to the building contractor(s) and these must be used to form part of their contract.

Consulting Arborist contact details: Russell Ball – mob. No. 078844 26671

SEQUENCE OF WORKS

From commencement of the subject development, the following methodology will be implemented in the manner and sequence described:

1. Pre-commencement site meeting.
2. Arboricultural works: with written LPA permission for any protected trees.
3. Main construction works with *Temporary* Ground Protection (TGP)
4. Erect *temporary* Tree Protection Barriers
5. Route underground services.
6. Site Supervision Responsibilities
7. Remove the TGP.
8. Installation of the public footpath running past T1 and T2

1. PRE- COMMENCEMENT SITE MEETING

To outline on-site working methods in relation to trees prior to any demolition and/or construction activity, a site meeting of the following shall take place:

- Client
- Architect/Planning Consultant
- Structural Engineer
- Main Contractor
- LPA Arboricultural Officer (*optional*)
- Consulting Arborist
- Site Agent

2. ARBORICULTURAL WORKS

1. Remove: H1, H2, SG1, T3 and T4. Additionally, to facilitate the installation of the *temporary* scaffolding some tipping-back of the T2 branch encroachment may be required. This constitutes only light pruning work that could be carried out using hand-tools (e.g. secateurs/long handled loppers). We are advised by the client that the site is not within a Conservation Area and that none of the on-site trees are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders. However, before any tree works are carried out, this should be double-checked with the LPA. If any statutory (tree) protection is confirmed, then advance LPA permission/consent will be required.
2. **Wildlife Legislation:** In general, wild birds and bats are protected by the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (schedule 1 & 5) as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and statutory instruments. It is not a defence to claim that harm was accidental/unintentional in the course of carrying out tree works (i.e. the negligence of *reckless* harm can now be applied). There is therefore an onus on the operative to check for the presence bird of nesting/bat roosts (e.g. holes, limb cracks/splits or cavities) prior to carrying out work. The bird nesting season is considered to run from March to August, but due to the vagaries of climate change, nesting birds can be found outside of this core period. Bats and their roosts are afforded the highest protection in UK Law.
3. All operatives must be equipped with and use personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice.
4. Performance of all arboricultural operations and use of equipment must be in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice.

3. MAIN DEMOLITION/CONSTRUCTION WORKS

1. Demolition: To protect the T2 RPA incursion into the site and its crown encroachment, the following process shall be followed (see as detailed on the TPP extract):

- The *main* hotel building shall be removed with the JCB operating on the existing frontage tarmac. Importantly, as the southern build elevation demolition is carried out close to the crown of T2, this should be supervised by a Consulting Arborist to ensure that the JCB bucket does not damage any encroaching T2 branches.
- The hotel *southern side extension* shall then be removed using the ‘*top-down pull-back*’ method:

‘Top-down method’: Under arboricultural supervision and to ensure that no physical JCB bucket damage occurs to the overhanging T2 crown section: the JCB bucket will nibble-down wall sections (top to bottom) pulling wall sections away from this tree crown.

‘Pull-back method’: Again under arboricultural supervision, after the *extension* has been demolished the JCB shall (a) operate on top of the existing hard (floor) surface and (b) reverse backwards as this surface is removed. This will ensure that the newly exposed soil and any T2 tree roots are not compacted/crushed. Immediately after the *extension* flooring has been removed, the *freshly-exposed* soil shall be protected using suitable ground protection. See section below.

- The frontage car park tarmac strip running alongside T2 shall be removed using the *pull-back method* as described above: again immediately after the *freshly-exposed* soil shall be protected using suitable ground protection. See section below.
- 2. Temporary Ground Protection (TGP):** As described above, immediately after the removal of the hotel *southern side extension* and tarmac strip running alongside T2 (to provide RPA protection) the main contractor will install the TGP. We recommend the use (*as per the suppliers use-recommendations*) of Durabase (<http://terrafirma.gb.com/>), Ground Guards (<https://www.ground-guards.co.uk/sectors/tree-root-protection/>), Eve-Trackway (<http://www.evetrakway.co.uk/>) due to their recognised anti-soil compaction properties (i.e. to protect underlying tree roots – see Note 2). **Note 1:** If other similar TGP systems are used they must also have recognised anti-soil compaction properties (i.e. to protect underlying tree roots). **Note 2: Underlying compressible layer:** A 100mm deep compressible (woodchip) layer on geotextile sheeting should be placed under the TGP. Even for block-paved driveways this compressible layer should be considered and as such advice from the product supplier should be taken. **Note 3:** To prevent TGP slippage the panels should be pinned. **Note 4:** On no account shall cement or other noxious substances (e.g. diesel or solvents) be mixed/prepared or stored on this TGP as such substances can seep down into the underlying (*T2 RPA*) soil and harm/result in tree root mortality.
- 3. Site Office and Temporary Storage of Construction Material/Equipment:** As a large open site there will be ample on-site space.
- 4.** Before commencing work on site, all operatives must be briefed by the **Site Agent/Contract Manager** on the importance of tree protection. The basis of this briefing will be the protection measures as set out on the Tree Protection Plan (TPP).
- 5.** During the demolition and/or construction the **Site Agent/Contract Manager** will be responsible for all tree protection measures. See also **Site Supervision Responsibilities** below.
- 6.** Fires on site will be avoided if possible. Where they are unavoidable they must not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches. The potential size of a fire and the wind direction must be taken into account when determining its location and it should be attended at all times until safe enough to leave.

4. ERECT TEMPORARY TREE PROTECTION BARRIERS (TPBs)

1. None required as the entire site will be hoarded off.

5. ROUTE UNDERGROUND SERVICES

1. With no on-site retention trees this shall not be an issue.

6. SITE SUPERVISION RESPONSIBILITIES

1. It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any tree protection planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime in regards to tree protection is adopted on site.
2. The main contractor must assign tree protection monitoring duties to one or more individuals working at the site, who will be responsible for all tree protection monitoring and supervision (see the *Site Personnel Induction Form* at Appendix MS i).
3. The individual(s) assigned tree protection monitoring duties must:
 - Be present on site for the majority of the time;

- Be aware of (a) the Tree Protection Plan and (b) the tree protection measures to be installed and maintained throughout all phases of the development;
- Be responsible for ensuring all tree protection measures are adhered to as detailed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) report and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS);
- Ensure all site operatives without exception read and understand the tree protection and control measures detailed in the AMS;
- Keep on file all individual Site Personnel Induction Forms which must be signed by all site operatives (including sub contractors) indicating they have read and understood the control measures detailed within the AIA report and AMS;
- Maintain a written record of Tree Protection / Construction Exclusion Zone inspections, to be kept up to date by the person(s) who have been designated the inspection and monitoring duties;
- Have the authority to stop any work that is causing, or has the potential to cause, harm to any retention trees;
- Be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives including sub contractors are aware of their responsibilities toward on/off site trees and the consequences of the failure to observe these responsibilities;
- Make immediate contact with the Consulting Arboriculturist in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential. (Contact details including telephone number and email address are listed on the Title Page).

4. The Construction Exclusion Zone fencing, ground protection and all signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by the on-site person(s) who have been designated that responsibility.
5. The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority and the Consulting Arboriculturist at any time issues are raised relating to the trees on site.
6. The main contractor will ensure the build sequence and phasing is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective fences will remain in position and undisturbed until completion of ALL construction works on the site.
7. The main contractor will be responsible for ensuring all site operatives including sub-contractors do not carry out any process or operation that is likely to adversely impact upon any tree on site.

7. REMOVAL OF **TEMPORARY** GROUND PROTECTION (TGP)

1. The TGP will be removed only upon completion of the construction.

8. INSTALLATION OF THE PUBLIC FOOTPATH RUNNING PAST T1 AND T2

1. **Tree Protection Boxes (TPB)** to protect the trunks of T1 and T2 during the public footway installation works *temporary* braced heavy-duty ply-board TPBs shall be installed. See example below. **NB I** To be installed prior to any construction **NB II** We strongly recommend that this boarded protection extends up to the first low branch/branches to (a) fully protect the trunk from any physical (machinery) damage during the construction and (b) prevent this boarded box from becoming a receptacle for litter and other unwanted objects.

Photo to show *example* braced heavy-duty ply-board (trunk & tree pit protection) sheeting Tree Protection Box that would be used around T1 and T2



2. Use of a **3D CELLULAR CONFINEMENT SYSTEM (CCS)** as this footpath runs across the RPAs of T1 and T2. There are several CCS systems* on the market but it is vital that whichever system is used:

- (a) the depth of the CCS is specified by their structural engineer
- (b) the kerb line type and required depth is specified and
- (c) the CCS is installed in-line with the site-specific Method Statement using their installation team/a contractor experienced in using a CCS system.

* Wrekin ProtectaWeb; CellWeb, Presto Geosystems, Terram, *et al.*

- The final top-surface shall be a porous material.
- For general and recommended advice see the appended Arboricultural Association “**The use of Cellular Confinement Systems near trees: a guide to good practice**” (Guidance Note 12: yr. 2020).
- The new CCS section will be laid over the existing ground without excavation other than the removal by hand of surface vegetation and minor (<100mm high) surface irregularities or loose soil to a depth of not more than 150mm.
- In regard to the CCS due consideration will be given to the principles with the Communities and Local Government publication “Guidance on the Permeable Surfacing of Front Gardens” (2008) Product Code: 08 COMM 05532. ISBN: 978-1-4098-0485-7

3. With these footway works complete the TPB will be removed.

APPENDIX MS(i)
Site Personnel Induction Form

Name:

Site Address:

Date:

Declaration	Tick to Confirm
I have read and understand the Arboricultural Method Statement and the requirements to be employed / actioned at the site regarding tree protection.	
I understand that all tree protection measures (fencing and ground protection) must not be moved or disturbed throughout the development project without prior agreement with the Consulting Arboriculturist.	
I understand that certain operations must only be undertaken under supervision of the Consulting Arboriculturist or a suitably qualified Arborist and/or must not be undertaken without their approval.	
I acknowledge that any concerns I have regarding the protection of trees at and adjacent to the development site will be brought to the attention of the Site Manager/Supervisor.	
I acknowledge that I must not cause direct or indirect damage to any on site or neighbouring tree, either above or below ground level during the course of my daily operational duties.	

Signed:.....

APPENDIX 4

OUTLINE CIRRICULUM VITAE AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Russell Ball BSc. (Hons.), P.G. Dip. LM, CBiol., MSB.
Chartered Biologist

Qualifications

- BSc. (Hons.) Botany (Manchester University).
- Post Graduate Diploma: Landscape Management (Manchester University).
- Royal Society of Biology **Chartered Biologist** (since 1995).
- International Society of Arboriculture **Certified Arborist** No. UI 1287A (2017)
- *LANTRA* Approved **Professional Tree Inspector** (Ref: HO00178227 504187)

Professional Experience (1984-2012)

- Tree Works Contractor.
- Harrow Council: Assistant Tree Officer (Parks Dept.)
- London Tree Officers Association: Executive Officer.
- International Society of Arboriculture (European office): Senior Executive.
- Arbol Euro Consulting: Technical Director (**Madrid, Spain**).
- Harrow Council: Principal Tree Preservation (TPO) Officer. During my employ with Harrow Council I served on the Executive Committee of the "*London Tree Officers Association*".
- Arbol Euro Consulting Ltd: Technical Director (**London, UK**).

Professional Memberships

- International Society of Arboriculture (ISA). President of the ISA UK/I Chapter (2010-2012).
- Arboricultural Association
- Consulting Arborist Society
- Royal Society of Biology
- Royal Horticultural Society (Chelsea Flower Show *Silver-Gilt* medal Winner: *Rainforest Belize* – 1996)

Contact Details

- Mobile: 078844 26671
- Email: russell@arboleuro.co.uk



HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS

TREE NO.	REFERENCE NUMBER. REFER TO PLAN OR NUMBERED TAGS WHERE APPLICABLE
SPECIES:	COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)
AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE:	Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT:	ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES. APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLINOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
CROWN SPREAD:	MAXIMUM CROWN RADIUS MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL COMPASS POINTS FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADIUS OF THE GROUP)
CROWN CLEARANCE &DIRECTION OF GROWTH:	HEIGHT IN METERS OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL (TO INFORM ON GROUND CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND SHADING)
STEM DIA/MULTI-STEM DIA:	STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES
VITALITY:	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, N = NORMAL
ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
BS 5837CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING:	A = HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE, B = MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE, C = LOW QUALITY AND VALUE, U = UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION: SUB-CATEGORY REFERS TO ARBORICULTURAL (1), LANDSCAPE (2) & CULTURAL/CONSERVATION VALUES (3).
BS 5837 RPA:	ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CAPPED AT 707 M ²)
BS 5837 RADIUS:	PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADIUS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE
2014 © ARBOL EURO CONSULTING LTD.

SITE:	FIRS HOTEL, BEDFORD ROAD, HITCHIN SG5 2TY
CLIENT:	CAPITAL DEVELOPMENTS GROUP LIMITED
BRIEF:	CARRY OUT A BS:5837 (2012) PHASE I ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT ON THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT THE ABOVE SITE.

SURVEYOR:	R. BALL
ASSESSMENT DATE:	07/10/2025
VIEWING CONDITIONS:	SUNNY - CLEAR
JOB REFERENCE:	101 162

1 OF 1

TREE HEDGE GROUP NO.	SPECIES (COMMON NAME)	AGE RANGE/ LIFE STAGE	HEIGHT (m)	RADIAL CROWN SPREAD (m)				CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH (m)	STEM/ MULTI- STEM* DIA. (mm)	VITALITY	COMMENTS/STRUCTURAL MORPHOLOGY	PRELIMINARY MANAGEMENT	CATEGORY & SUB- CATEGORY GRADING BS 5837	BS 5837 RPA RADIUS (m)	BS 5837 RPA (m²)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Wild Cherry <i>Public-realm tree but with full access to survey</i>	EM	8.0	1.8	3	3	3	-	230	N	In the past, heavily lopped and topped crown to provide clearance from the hotel building and adjacent car parking bays. This heavy pruning has consequently resulted in prolific basal suckering.	None at time of survey (NATS)	C1	2.7	23.9
T2	Wild Cherry <i>Public-realm tree but with full access to survey</i>	M	18.0	3.5	5	5	6	9.0	565	N	Lopped away from the building (see above). As a result, T2 has an unnatural crown form but still provides public visual amenity (see appended photo. No. 1)	NATS	C2	6.7	144.4
H1	Cypress 4 x individual trees	EM	2.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	Est. Av. 60	N	Unremarkable average line of trees	NATS	C1	0.72	1.6
T3	Lawson Cypress	EM	12.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	-	* 200; 130; 150	N	Good crown form. Tree provides useful screening from the adjacent petrol station	NATS	B2	3.3	35.9
H2	Cypress hedge x 7	EM	10-12	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-	Est. Av. 120; 120	N	A tall significant hedge that provides useful screening also from the adjacent petrol station	NATS	B2	2.1	13.3
SG1	Himalayan Cotoneaster x 2	SM-EM	9.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	Est. Av. 120	N	Average large shrub group	NATS	C1	1.4	6.5
T4	English Yew	EM	14	1.8	4	3.5	4	-	Est. ivy 400	N	Significant tree in the immediate locale	NATS	B2	4.8	72.3

Photo no. 1

Cherry T2: to show the lopped crown form (away from the [subject site] building)



Arbol EuroConsulting

1 Landford Close, Rickmansworth, WD3 1NG
Mob: 0788 44 26671

Firs Hotel, Bedford Road, Hitchin SG5 2TY Tree Constraints Plan

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

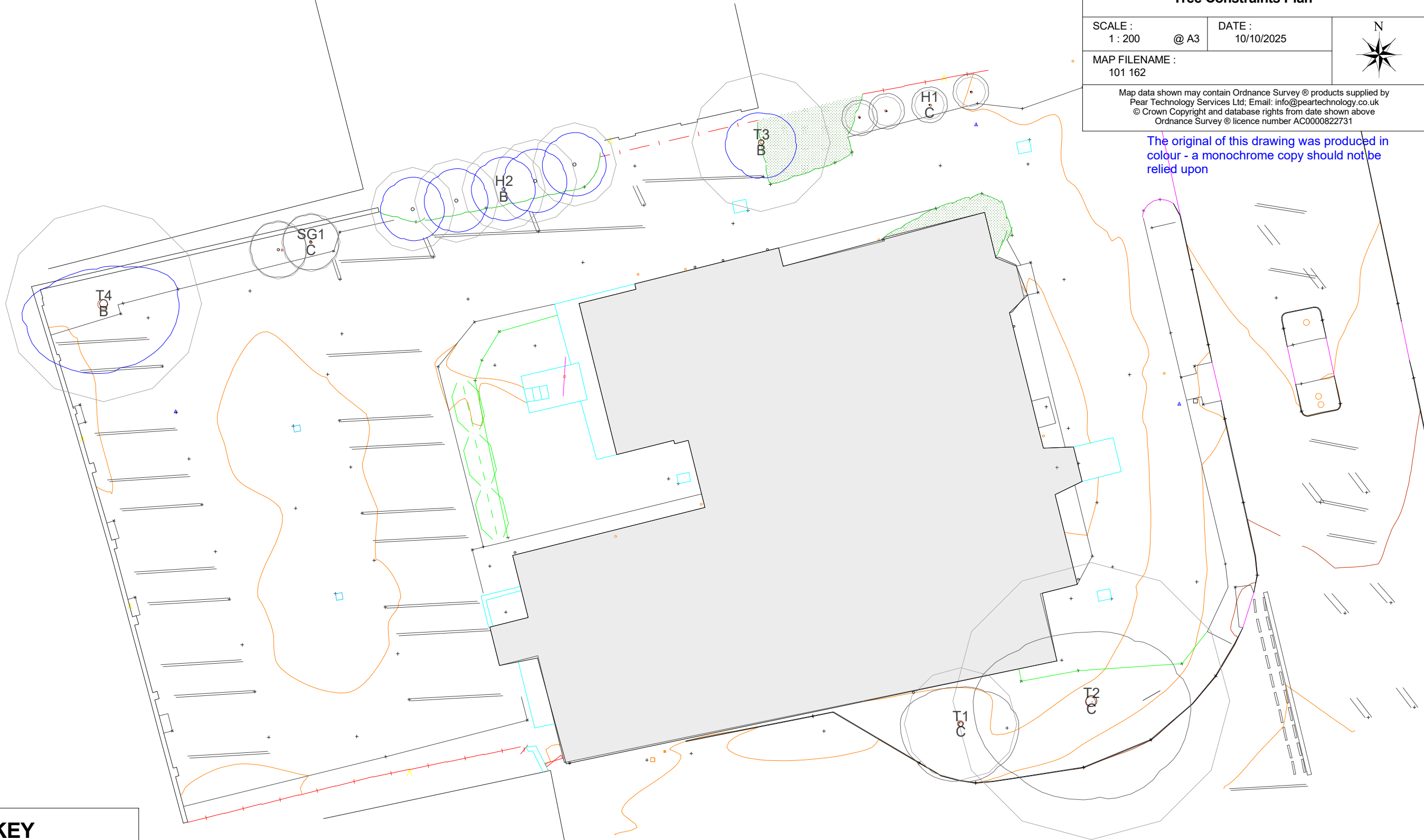
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10/10/2025



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relied upon



KEY

- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Crown Spread
- BS: 5837 Retention Grade

5m 10m 15m 20m
SCALE BAR

NOTES
1. H1, H2, SG1, T3 and T4 have been removed off plan to facilitate development.
2. The existing hotel building is gray-shaded.
3. The required public footpath (crossing over the RPAs of the public-realm trees T1 & T2) is blue cross-hatched. See installation in section 8.0 of the AIA Appendix 3 Arb. Method Statement

THIS TREE PROTECTION PLAN MUST BE
READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE
ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT
THAT ACCOMPANIES THE TREE REPORT
(IN APPENDIX 3)
SEE TPP EXTRACT

Arbol EuroConsulting

1 Landford Close, Rickmansworth, WD3 1NG
Mob: 0788 44 26671

Firs Hotel, Bedford Road, Hitchin SG5 2TY Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

SCALE :
1 : 200 @ A3

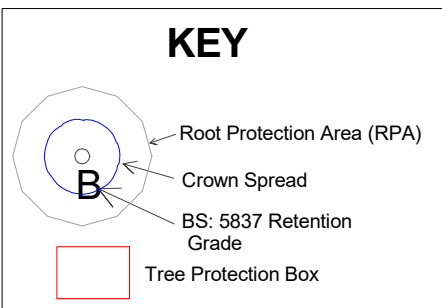
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08/06/2026



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SEE TREE PROTECTION
PLAN EXTRACT

5m 10m 15m 20m
SCALE BAR

NOTES

1. Demolition: To protect the T2 RPA incursion into the site and its crown encroachment, the following process shall be followed:

The main hotel building shall be removed with the JCB operating on the existing frontage tarmac. Importantly, as the southern build elevation demolition is carried out close to the crown of T2, this should be supervised by a Consulting Arborist to ensure that the JCB bucket does not damage any encroaching T2 branches.

The hotel southern side extension shall then be removed using the 'top-down pull-back' method:

'Top-down method': Under arboricultural supervision and to ensure that no physical JCB bucket damage occurs to the overhanging T2 crown section: the JCB bucket will nibble-down wall sections (top to bottom) pulling wall sections away from the crown of T2.

'Pull-back method': Again under arboricultural supervision, after the extension has been demolished the JCB shall (a) operate on top of the existing hard (floor) surface and (b) reverse backwards as this surface is removed. This will ensure that the newly exposed soil and any T2 tree roots are not compacted/crushed. Immediately after the extension flooring has been removed, the freshly-exposed soil shall be protected using suitable ground protection. See 2.0 section below.

The frontage car park tarmac strip running alongside T2 shall be removed using the pull-back method as described above: again immediately the freshly-exposed soil will be protected using suitable ground protection. See section 2.0 below.

2.0 Temporary Ground Protection (TGP): As described above, immediately after the removal of the hotel southern side extension and tarmac strip running alongside T2 - and to provide RPA protection - the main contractor will install the TGP.

