



182 KIDMORE ROAD

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT



REVISION HISTORY

Description	Date	Author	Quality Checked
Original report	27/08/2026	SC	DL

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Accompanying Documents

Description	Reference	Version
Tree Removals and Protection Plan	182 Kidmore-TRPP-LAC-26082026	1
Site Plan & Block Plan	182KP_D-01	Planning / Jun 2026
Proposed Ground Floor	182KP_D-04	Planning / Jun 2026
Proposed Elevations	182KP_D-05	Planning / Jun 2026
Tree Schedule	182 Kidmore Road -TS-LAC-27082026	1

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1. Introduction

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

Langtree Arb Consultancy (LAC) was instructed by Mr Ian Binge on 19 August 2026 to undertake an arboricultural survey and prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) in relation to the proposed works at 182 Kidmore Road, Caversham, Reading, RG4 7ND (hereafter referred to as the ‘Site’).

The proposed works comprise alterations to the existing property, including construction of a new front porch. The supplied planning drawings show the porch projecting from the south-west/front elevation of the property. The Tree Removals and Protection Plan (TRPP) identifies a limited part of the porch footprint as requiring Special Construction Measures due to interaction with the calculated Root Protection Area (RPA) of a retained tree.

The front of the Site comprises a broad gravel-surfaced driveway/parking area extending between the highway access, garage and front of the property, with a brick-paved pedestrian route immediately adjacent to the property. Soft landscaped and rooting areas occupy the outer/front portion of the plot beneath and around the retained trees. These existing surfaces provide a clear basis for separating routine construction access and handling from the protected rooting area: normal site activity should remain on the established driveway/paved areas, while the soft ground on the retained-tree side of the Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) is maintained as a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ).

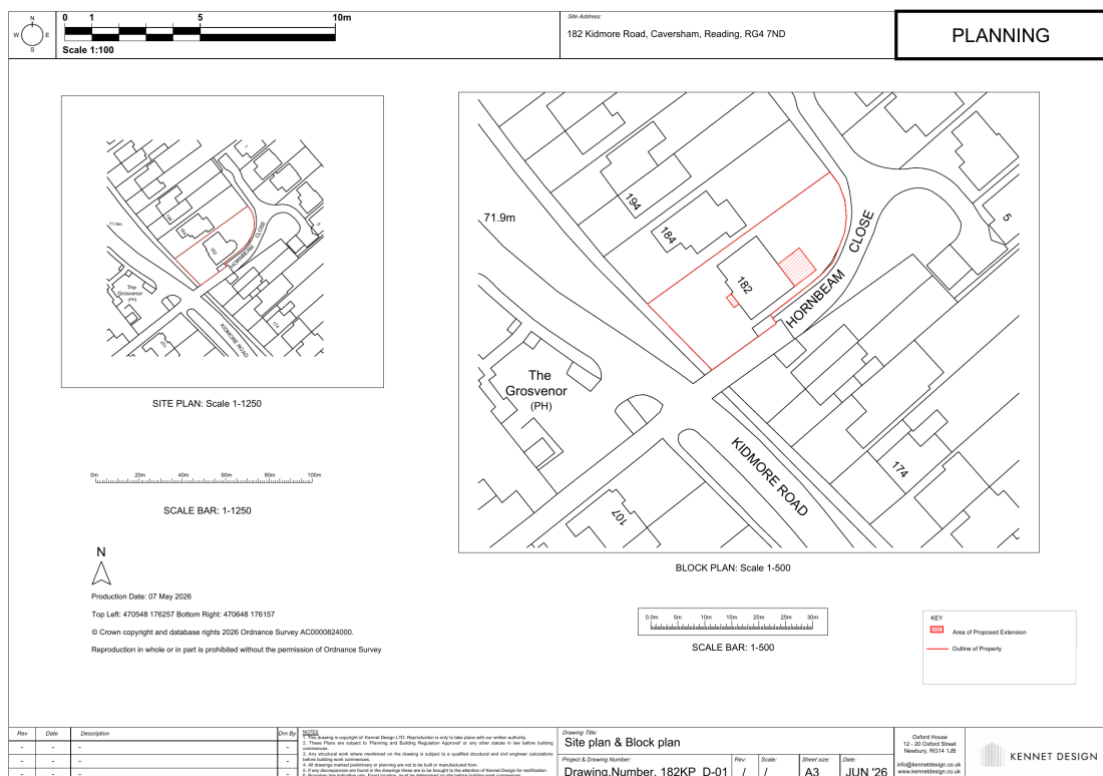


Figure 1 – Site and block plan extracted from Kennet Design drawing 182KP_D-01.

1.2 SCOPE OF REPORT

This AMS describes the arboricultural protection measures identified as necessary for the protection of retained trees during the proposed works. It sets out measures to be applied before and during construction, identifies sensitive working operations and provides a site-specific method for the proposed porch where works extend into a calculated RPA.

This AMS must be read in conjunction with the TRPP, the supplied design drawings and any later structural or construction information that affects the areas described herein. Where a conflict exists between the construction proposals and this AMS, works with the potential to affect retained trees shall stop until the matter has been reviewed.

LAC has been instructed to prepare an Arboricultural Method Statement only. No separate Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been commissioned or prepared as part of this instruction, and this report should not be interpreted as a standalone assessment of the planning merits or overall arboricultural acceptability of the proposed works. LAC has reviewed the supplied design information and site conditions only insofar as necessary to identify suitable tree protection measures and construction methodologies.

Where dimensional or percentage information relating to RPA interaction is included, it is provided solely to define the extent of works requiring specialist construction methodology and tree protection controls. It does not constitute a formal Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

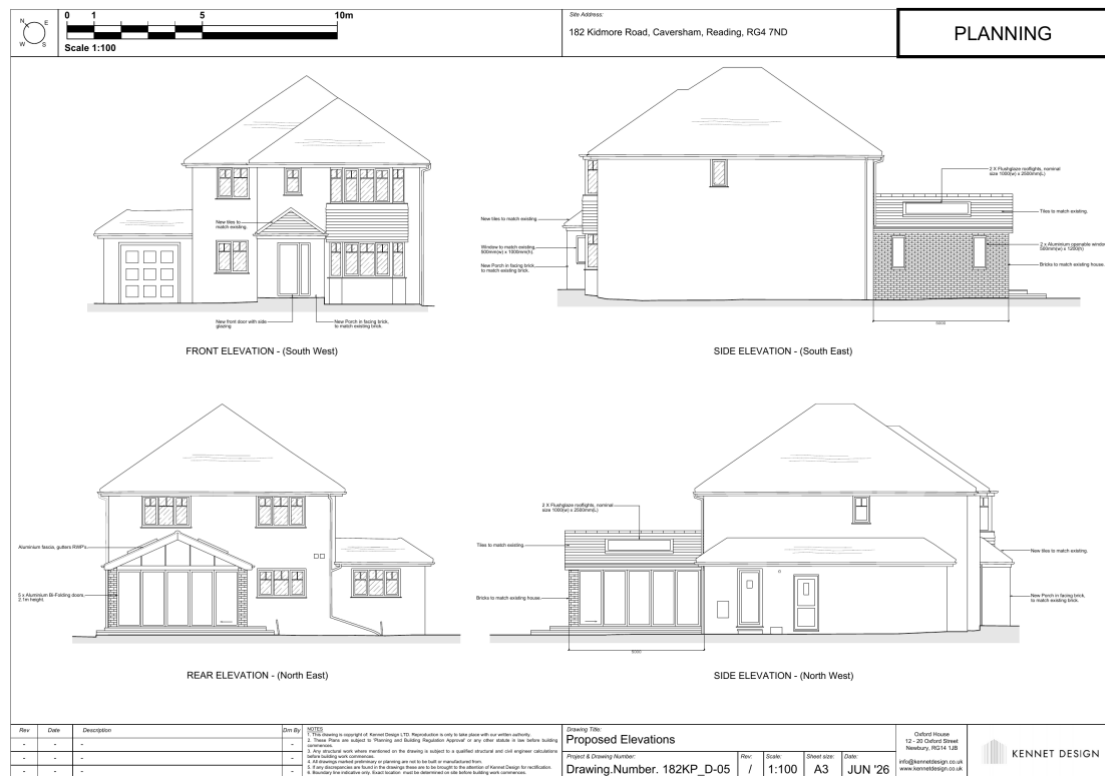
The AMS should be viewed as a 'living document'. It should be reviewed and, where necessary, updated where the design, finished levels, access arrangements, drainage, utilities, foundation design, construction methodology or tree protection proposals are amended.

1.3 PROVIDED DESIGN INFORMATION

The following information has been viewed and used to prepare this AMS. The latest approved references and revisions should be confirmed immediately prior to issue and before works commence.

The BS:5837 survey data inspected on 21 August 2026 has been reviewed as supporting survey information. The final Tree Schedule will be issued under the reference '182 Kidmore Road -TS-LAC-27082026'.

Drawing / Document	Reference	Rev	Date
Site Plan & Block Plan	182KP_D-01	-	Jun 2026
Existing Floor Plans	182KP_D-02	-	Jun 2026
Existing Elevations	182KP_D-03	-	Jun 2026



1.4 LIMITATIONS

LAC has provided this report solely for the use of the recipient and accepts no liability to third parties using or relying upon the report outside the agreed instruction.

Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by environmental and biological variables and whose health and condition can change. Unless otherwise stated, the arboricultural information and recommendations within this report should be reviewed 24 months after the survey/site inspection, where site conditions materially change, or where works not described within this report are proposed, whichever is sooner.

The architectural drawings reviewed are planning-stage drawings. No detailed structural foundation design, foundation depth, foundation width, concrete specification, soil investigation or ground-engineering information for the proposed porch has been supplied to LAC. Foundation design remains the responsibility of the appointed structural engineer or other suitably competent designer.

This AMS addresses arboricultural protection and construction methodology in relation to retained trees. It does not replace the Principal Contractor's construction phase plan, risk assessments and method statements (RAMS), temporary works design, structural engineering design, utility design, Building Regulations obligations, ecological requirements or statutory health and safety duties.

Detailed drainage and utility proposals have not been provided. Any new or diverted service that may enter an RPA or other protected area shall be reviewed before installation.

Where a safe system of work cannot be achieved while maintaining the tree protection requirements specified within this AMS, works shall stop and a revised safe and arboriculturally appropriate method shall be agreed before recommencement.

The location and status of statutory tree protection shall be confirmed before any tree work is undertaken. Any required consent or notification must be in place before relevant works commence.

1.5 RELEVANT STANDARDS AND GUIDANCE

This AMS has been compiled with reference to the following standards and industry guidance, as applicable to the proposed works:

- British Standards Institution. BS:5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
- British Standards Institution. BS:3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations.
- Street Works UK (2026). Street Works Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 3.
- National House Building Council (NHBC). NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees, including guidance relevant to permanent structures such as porches, foundation design and shrinkable soils.
- The current TRPP, approved planning drawings, any applicable planning conditions and later structural or construction details relevant to the works.

1.6 ABBREVIATIONS OF TERMS USED

Acronym	Definition
ACoW	Arboricultural Clerk of Works / competent arboricultural person appointed for a specified task
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
LAC	Langtree Arb Consultancy
LPA	Local Planning Authority
RPA	Root Protection Area
TPF	Tree Protection Fencing
TRPP	Tree Removals and Protection Plan
SW4	Street Works Volume 4

2. Arboricultural Method Statement

2.1 APPLICATION AND STATUS OF THE AMS

Effective tree protection can only be achieved by adherence to a logical sequence of works combined with clear responsibility for site controls and appropriate specialist input where sensitive operations are encountered.

The Client may appoint a suitably competent arboricultural person to undertake any specialist arboricultural attendance identified within this AMS. LAC is not appointed by this document as the project ACoW and no ongoing monitoring or site attendance by LAC should be assumed unless separately instructed in writing.

Routine compliance checks, such as confirming that fencing remains intact and that storage remains outside the CEZ, may be undertaken by a nominated competent Site Manager or builder. Decisions involving significant roots, amendments to the approved protection layout, or changes to the agreed RPA construction method shall be referred to a suitably competent arboricultural person.

A current copy of this AMS and the TRPP shall be available on site and relevant requirements shall be incorporated into site briefings and contractor working methods.

2.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Client

- Ensure that the contractor receives the current AMS and TRPP before relevant works commence.
- Where specialist arboricultural attendance is required, appoint a suitably competent arboricultural person. This may be LAC or another appropriately qualified and experienced arboricultural professional.
- Ensure that material changes to the design or construction method that may affect retained trees are reviewed before implementation.

Principal Contractor / Site Manager

- Nominate a competent site representative responsible for day-to-day compliance with the tree protection requirements.
- Install and maintain tree protection measures before potentially damaging activities commence.
- Brief site personnel on the CEZ, the Special Construction Measures area and the restrictions applying to each.
- Prevent unauthorised access, storage, excavation, level changes and contamination within protected areas.
- Stop work if unexpected roots, tree damage, barrier failure or an unreviewed construction change is encountered.
- Obtain specialist arboricultural advice where this AMS requires it.

Appointed Arboricultural Person / ACoW (where separately appointed)

- Attend only the hold points or sensitive operations for which attendance has been requested or specified.

- Provide advice on unexpected roots or arboricultural conflicts and confirm any permissible root treatment.
- Review proposed variations to tree protection measures or specialist construction methods before the affected work proceeds.
- Where commissioned, maintain a written or photographic record of attendance and advice.

2.3 PRE-COMMENCEMENT MEETING

A formal arboricultural pre-commencement meeting is recommended but need not involve LAC unless separately instructed. The Client may instead require the Principal Contractor/Site Manager and any separately appointed arboricultural person to review the AMS and TRPP before sensitive works begin.

The review should confirm the latest drawings; the location of TPF and the CEZ; the Special Construction Measures area at the porch; site access and storage arrangements; the intended porch foundation design; the excavation sequence; and the procedure for dealing with roots encountered during excavation. A brief written or photographic record should be retained.

For Kidmore Road, the site briefing should specifically identify the gravel driveway and the brick-paved route beside the property as the preferred access/working side of the protection arrangement. The soft tree-rooting ground beyond the TPF shall be treated as excluded from routine access, storage and trafficking. The small green Special Construction Measures area at the proposed porch is the only planned exception and is governed by Section 11.

2.4 SEQUENCE OF WORKS AND HOLD POINTS

The following sequence is site-specific to the information currently supplied. It may be refined by the Principal Contractor provided that the arboricultural controls and hold points are maintained.

Stage	Activity	Input	Hold point
1	Confirm latest approved drawings, AMS and TRPP.	Client / Site Manager	Before mobilisation
2	Brief contractor and agree access, storage and protected areas.	Site Manager; arboricultural input if appointed	Before relevant works
3	Install TPF / CEZ controls in the positions shown on the TRPP.	Site Manager; specialist check if requested	Before materials, plant or ground works
4	Set out the porch and confirm the exact foundation footprint relative to the Special Construction Measures area.	Builder / designer	Before excavation

Stage	Activity	Input	Hold point
5	Confirm structural foundation design and relevant NHBC / Building Regulations requirements.	Engineer / competent designer	Before excavation
6	Undertake sensitive excavation within the RPA interaction area in accordance with Section 11.	Builder; arboricultural referral if trigger reached	Before concrete
7	Inspect and appropriately treat roots encountered.	Builder for minor roots; arboricultural referral for roots ≥ 25 mm or significant root concentrations	Before severance / covering
8	Install the concrete/root separation barrier and complete foundation construction.	Builder / engineer	Before concrete placement
9	Maintain TPF, CEZ and site controls throughout works.	Site Manager	Ongoing
10	Remove protection only once the risk of construction damage has passed.	Site Manager; specialist check if required	At completion

2.5 ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING

General requirements

A standing programme of LAC monitoring is not required by this AMS. The Client may appoint LAC or another competent arboricultural person if specialist attendance is desired or required by a planning condition.

Routine monitoring may be undertaken by the nominated Site Manager and supported by dated photographs. Specialist arboricultural input should be sought where significant roots are encountered, the protection layout requires amendment, or the approved construction methodology cannot be followed.

Indicative supervision schedule

Activity	Attendance / Check	Record	Required?
TPF / CEZ establishment	Site Manager; specialist review if requested	Dated photographs	Yes
Porch setting-out	Builder / Site Manager	Dated photographs / marked plan	Yes
Sensitive RPA excavation	Builder following Section 11	Photographs; specialist advice if trigger reached	Yes
Root treatment	Arboricultural advice for roots ≥ 25 mm or significant root concentrations	Written / photo record	If triggered
Variation to AMS / TRPP	Suitable arboricultural review	Written approval / instruction	If required
Completion	Site Manager; specialist check if required	Completion photographs / note	Yes

3. Tree Protection Measures

3.1 TREE WORKS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION

No tree removal or pruning is shown on the current TRPP as necessary to facilitate the proposed works. Retained trees shall therefore remain undisturbed unless additional work is subsequently agreed.

If access facilitation pruning becomes necessary, it shall be agreed before plant or scaffolding is brought into close proximity to a retained crown and undertaken by competent arborists in accordance with BS:3998. Any statutory consent or notification requirement shall be confirmed first.

3.2 TREE PROTECTION FENCING

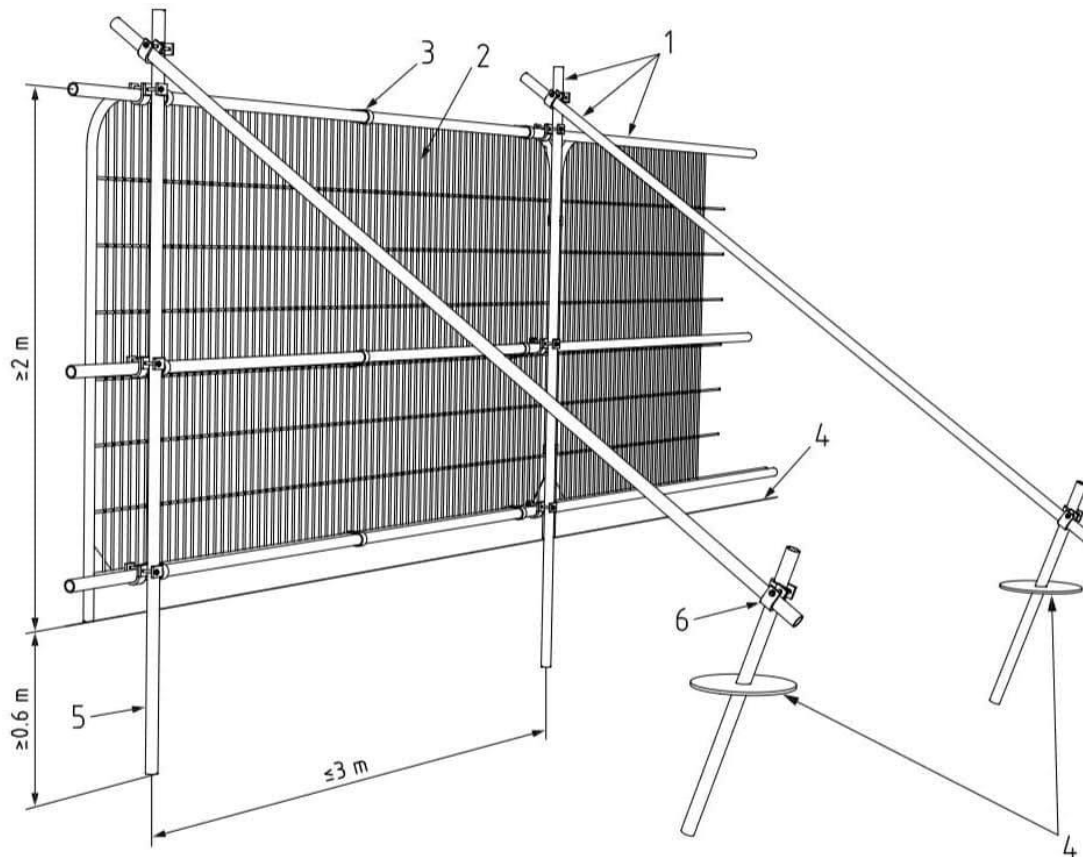


Figure 4– BS:5837-type protective fencing detail as shown in the LAC AMS template.

Purpose

To protect retained trees, their rooting areas and the associated soil from construction activity.

General requirements

TPF shall be installed in the position shown on the current TRPP. At the front of the Site, the fencing forms the practical boundary between the established driveway/working side of the property and the soft landscaped/rooting area associated with the retained trees. The retained-tree side of this line shall form the CEZ. The only planned exception is the small Special Construction Measures area at the proposed porch, where the bespoke controls in Section 11 apply.

- No construction activity, storage, vehicle access, excavation, level change or service installation shall occur within the CEZ unless expressly permitted by this AMS.
- Fencing shall be robust, stable and maintained for the duration of works that could affect retained trees.
- All-weather Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) signs shall be securely fixed to the Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) at suitable intervals, typically 3–5 m centres where practicable, and at principal points of approach. Signs shall clearly state 'CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS' and shall remain legible and securely attached for the duration of the works (see Figure 6).
- The nominated Site Manager shall check the fencing regularly and rectify any damage or displacement promptly.
- TPF shall not be moved simply to improve access or storage. Any proposed change affecting protected rooting areas shall be reviewed first.



Figure 5 – Example Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) sign for fixing to the Tree Protection Fencing.

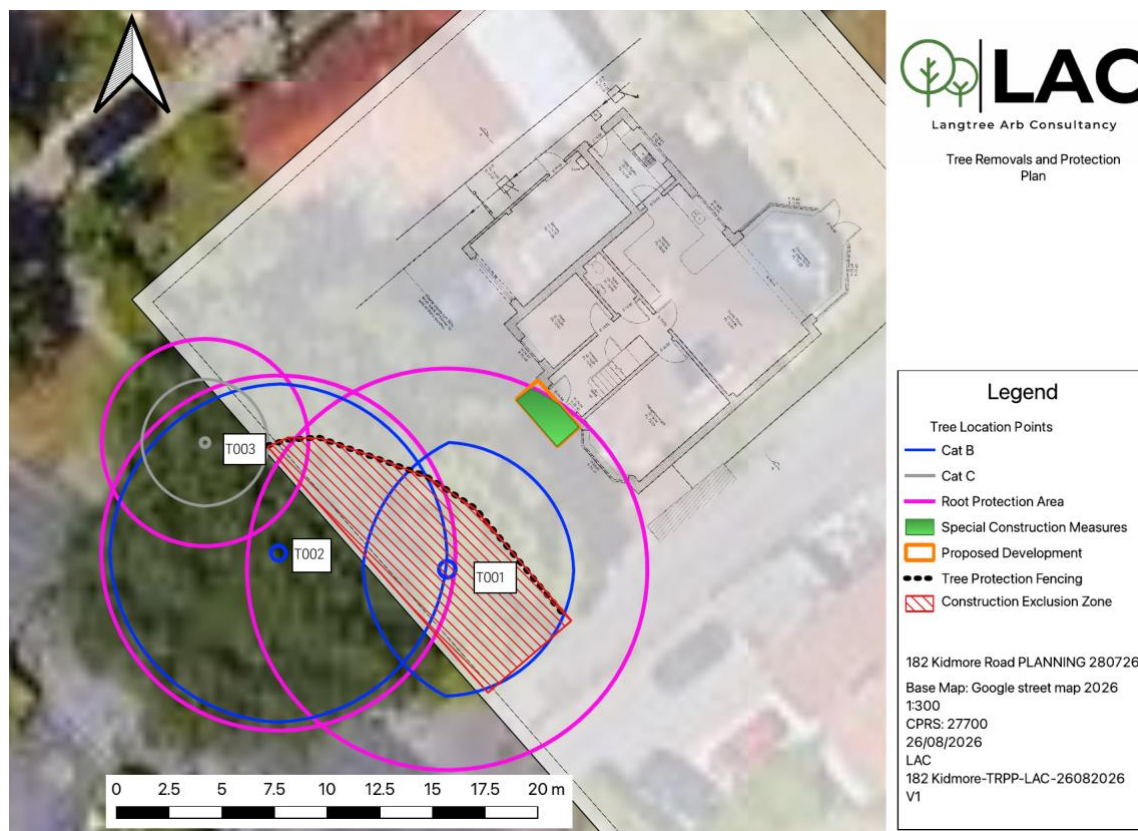


Figure 6– Current LAC Tree Removals and Protection Plan showing T001-T003, RPAs, TPF, CEZ and the Special Construction Measures area at the proposed porch.

3.3 STEM AND LOW CROWN PROTECTION

Separate stem protection is not identified as a primary measure because stand-off is provided by the CEZ/TPF arrangement. If the eventual construction sequence places plant, scaffold or materials closer to a retained stem or low crown than shown, additional protection or access facilitation pruning shall be considered before the activity proceeds.

- No guard or temporary fixing shall be nailed, screwed, stapled or wired directly into a retained tree.
- Plant booms, jibs, raised bodies and delivery loads shall be kept clear of retained crowns.
- A banksman shall be used where plant operates close to a retained crown and visibility or clearance is restricted.

3.4 GROUND PROTECTION

No general temporary ground protection is anticipated within the CEZ because construction access can be kept on the existing gravel-surfaced driveway and brick-paved route. The soft ground beneath and around the retained trees, including the roadside/front landscaped area, shall not be used for pedestrian shortcuts, plant access, material storage or turning. The defined porch interaction is controlled separately by the bespoke method in Section 11.

If temporary access over an RPA becomes necessary elsewhere, it shall not proceed on unprotected soil. A load-spreading system appropriate to the expected load shall first be agreed. The existing soil profile shall not be stripped, graded or compacted merely to create a temporary access formation.

3.5 EXISTING HARD SURFACING USED FOR ACCESS

The existing front driveway comprises a broad gravel-surfaced parking/access area, with a brick-paved pedestrian route immediately beside the property. These established surfaces shall be used preferentially for contractor access, deliveries, unloading and day-to-day working in preference to the adjoining soft rooting areas. The gravel surface should be retained in situ for as long as practicable. Its presence does not, however, demonstrate a structural capacity for unrestricted heavy plant; any unusually heavy or concentrated loading shall be considered before use.

- Existing surfacing within an RPA shall not be broken out or excavated without a specific method.
- Hard surfacing does not create permission for concrete washout, fuel storage or contaminating activities within an RPA.
- Where heavy plant is proposed, the suitability of the existing surface to distribute loads should be considered before use.

3.6 ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS OUTSIDE THE CEZ

The retained crowns extend over parts of the front access/driveway. Vehicles and routine deliveries can therefore use the established access, but tall loads, raised bodies, scaffold components and plant booms shall be managed so that crown contact is avoided.

- Plan deliveries and plant movement so that bodies, booms, jibs, loads and counterweights do not contact retained trees.
- Do not lean materials, spoil or equipment against trees or TPF.
- Do not fix temporary signs, lighting, cables, CCTV or similar equipment to retained trees.
- Do not mix or wash out cementitious materials where runoff could enter retained rooting areas.
- Any access facilitation pruning shall be agreed in advance rather than forcing branches aside with plant.

4. Excavation and Root Protection

4.1 GENERAL EXCAVATION WITHIN RPAS

The RPA interaction relevant to this AMS is confined to the limited porch construction area shown in green on the TRPP. Excavation within that area is a sensitive operation and shall follow the bespoke method in Section 11.

For the purposes of this AMS, excavation within an RPA shall follow a 'root-sensitive excavation' methodology rather than conventional mechanical excavation through rooting soil. Hand tools shall be the default method. Small breakers may be used to remove hard materials where necessary, and a toothless excavator bucket may be used only in a controlled manner from outside unprotected rooting soil to carefully peel soil away in shallow layers. Toothed buckets, ripping actions and blind mechanical excavation through rooting soil are not permitted.

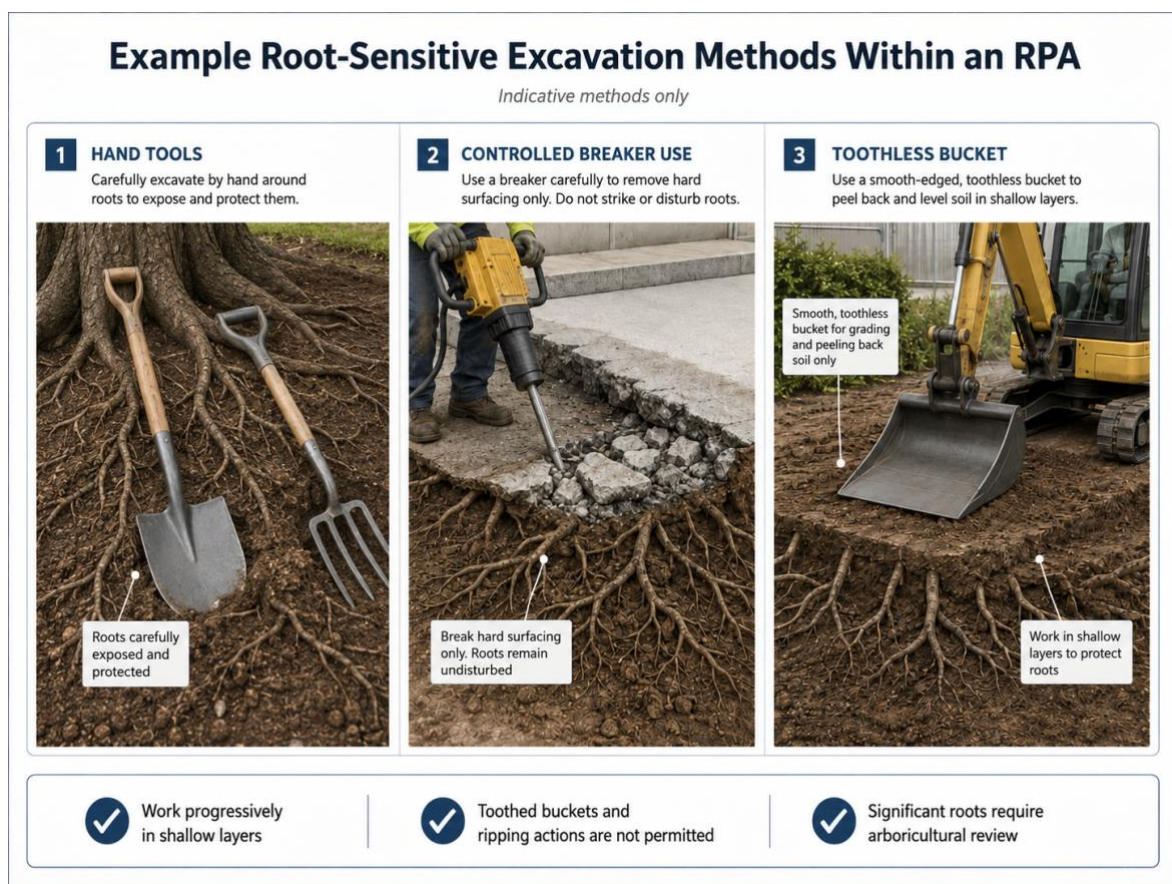


Figure 7– Example root-sensitive excavation methods within an RPA: hand excavation using spades and forks, controlled breaker use for hard surfacing, and a smooth-edged toothless bucket used to peel soil back in shallow layers.

- Work progressively in shallow layers so that roots are exposed before they are damaged.
- Breakers are for hard surfacing or compacted material only and shall not be used to sever or chase through roots.
- Toothless buckets shall scrape/peel soil carefully; the bucket shall not be used to pull, tear or rip roots.
- Any root approximately 25 mm diameter or greater, or any significant concentration of smaller roots, triggers the stop-work and arboricultural referral requirements in Section 4.2.
- Set out the exact excavation limits before ground is disturbed. Excavation shall not be widened for convenience, spoil storage or machine access.

- Plant shall remain outside unprotected RPA soil. Mechanical equipment shall not blindly pull through roots.
- Within the sensitive area, soil shall be progressively removed using hand tools and/or controlled small-scale tools so that roots can be identified before they are damaged.
- Picks, mattocks and toothed buckets shall not be used to rip through rooting soil.
- Excavated spoil shall be removed to an agreed location outside RPAs.

4.2 TREATMENT OF EXPOSED ROOTS



Figure 8– Example treatment of exposed roots within an open excavation. Retained roots are protected using damp hessian or similar breathable material to reduce desiccation, frost exposure and mechanical damage.

- Roots shall be retained wherever reasonably practicable.
- Fine roots and roots below approximately 25 mm diameter that must be severed at the final excavation line shall be cut cleanly back to sound tissue with sharp, clean secateurs or a pruning saw; roots shall not be torn.
- Roots approximately 25 mm diameter or greater shall not be severed as a matter of routine. Work shall pause and advice shall be sought from a suitably competent arboricultural person.
- Where a concentration of smaller roots indicates a significant rooting zone, work shall pause even if individual roots are below 25 mm.
- Exposed roots shall be protected from drying, frost, direct sun, abrasion and contamination. Where they cannot be covered promptly, damp hessian or another breathable moist material shall be used.
- Backfill around retained roots shall be placed carefully to avoid voids and unnecessary compaction.

4.3 OPEN EXCAVATIONS ADJACENT TO RPAS

- Open excavations shall be kept stable so that sides do not collapse or erode back into protected rooting soil.
- Roots projecting into an excavation shall be treated in accordance with Section 4.2.
- Open excavations shall not be left exposed longer than necessary where roots are present.
- Where uncured concrete or cementitious material would otherwise contact retained rooting soil or exposed roots, an impermeable separation barrier shall be installed before concrete is placed.
- Working space, shuttering and temporary support requirements shall be considered when setting out the real excavation limit.

5. Foundations and Structures Near Trees

5.1 GENERAL FOUNDATION REQUIREMENTS

Foundation design is a structural and geotechnical matter and remains the responsibility of the appointed engineer or other competent designer. Arboricultural advice within this AMS addresses how foundation construction interacts with retained roots and soil. Any concrete foundation construction within or directly adjacent to the identified RPA interaction shall also follow the bespoke concrete pouring and root-interface methodology set out in Section 11.3.

NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees should be considered where applicable. The guidance treats porches as permanent structures for foundation design purposes and requires consideration of tree-related soil effects where relevant. Root protection measures in this AMS do not replace the need for an appropriately designed foundation.

- Confirm foundation type, depth and width before excavation starts.
- Consider soil type, shrinkability, tree influence and any required heave precautions as part of structural design.
- If significant quantities of roots are unexpectedly encountered at foundation level, the engineer should be consulted in addition to arboricultural advice.
- Foundation positions and tolerances shall be checked against the TRPP and Special Construction Measures area.
- Root barriers or membranes used for arboricultural protection shall not be treated as a substitute for compliant structural foundation design.

5.2 CONVENTIONAL STRIP OR TRENCH-FILL FOUNDATIONS

The planning drawings do not specify the structural foundation type. If a conventional strip or trench-fill foundation is selected for the porch, the following controls shall apply in addition to the bespoke porch excavation and concrete pouring methodology in Sections 11.2 and 11.3:

- Excavation within the RPA interaction area shall use the sensitive method described in this AMS.
- The excavation shall be no wider than structurally necessary and shall not be enlarged to provide unnecessary working space.
- Roots encountered at the excavation face shall be treated in accordance with Section 4.2.
- An impermeable membrane shall separate uncured concrete/cementitious material from retained rooting soil and exposed roots where the excavation adjoins the RPA.

- Concrete shall be placed in a controlled manner without overflow, washout or slurry entering the protected rooting area.
- If the engineer specifies a materially different foundation system, the arboricultural construction method shall be reviewed before implementation.

6. Hard Surfacing, Access and Levels

6.1 CHANGES IN GROUND LEVELS

No deliberate raising or lowering of existing soil levels within retained RPAs is authorised by this AMS, other than the minimum excavation specifically required for the porch foundation within the identified Special Construction Measures area.

- Do not strip topsoil, grade, compact or import fill within protected rooting areas for convenience.
- Any proposed change in levels within an RPA shall be reviewed before work proceeds.
- Temporary spoil or aggregate shall not be used to create ramps or working platforms over unprotected rooting soil.

7. Utilities, Drainage and Service Installation

7.1 GENERAL UTILITY REQUIREMENTS

Detailed new utility and drainage routes have not been supplied. No trenching within RPAs is therefore authorised by this AMS other than works explicitly described for the porch foundation. Any and all works associated with the installation, diversion, renewal or maintenance of new utilities within or adjacent to retained trees shall comply with Street Works Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 3 (2026).

- Route new services outside RPAs wherever reasonably practicable.
- If an RPA crossing is later required, obtain arboricultural advice before excavation and use a root-sensitive method appropriate to the service and site constraints.
- All new utility installation works within or adjacent to RPAs shall comply with Street Works Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 3 (2026).
- Do not use the porch excavation or CEZ as an informal route for additional services without review.
- Drainage discharge or temporary pumping shall not cause prolonged saturation, erosion or contamination of retained rooting soil.

8. Demolition and Temporary Works

8.1 SCAFFOLDING WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO RPAS

The proposed porch and wider alterations may require temporary scaffold or access equipment. The front of the property provides existing gravel and brick-paved surfaces from which temporary access should be arranged where practicable. Scaffold standards, sole boards, loading bays and pedestrian routes shall not extend onto unprotected soft RPA soil or compromise the TPF/CEZ. Where a standard must be positioned within a calculated RPA on an existing surface, suitable sole boards/load spreading shall be used and no excavation for standards or braces shall occur.

- Position scaffold outside RPAs where practicable.
- Where scaffold must stand within an RPA, provide suitable load-spreading protection before standards or pedestrian traffic are introduced.
- Do not excavate holes for scaffold standards or braces within an RPA.
- Maintain crown clearance; do not force scaffold members through retained branches.
- Do not use the scaffold zone within an RPA for storage merely because a platform is present.

9. Site Operations and Exceptional Working Conditions

9.1 SITE HUTS, STORAGE OF MATERIALS AND SPOIL

Site huts, skips, stockpiles and routine material storage shall remain on the property/driveway side of the TPF and outside the CEZ. The existing gravel driveway provides the most logical area for short-term delivery handling and limited storage, subject to maintaining access to the property/garage and keeping the porch excavation and Special Construction Measures area clear. The soft landscaped ground beneath and around the retained trees shall not be used as an overspill storage or lay-down area.

- Do not store spoil, aggregates, bricks, pallets or plant within the CEZ.
- Do not stockpile material against TPF.
- Keep the sensitive porch excavation area clear of unnecessary storage and traffic.

9.2 CONCRETE, MORTAR AND CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS

Cementitious materials are alkaline and potentially damaging to roots and soil. The porch foundation is particularly sensitive because concrete will be placed adjacent to retained rooting soil.

- Mix concrete and mortar outside the CEZ and away from areas where wash water could run into retained soil.
- Use an impermeable separation barrier at the root/soil interface where specified in Section 11.
- Do not wash concrete wagons, mixers, tools or pumps within or draining toward an RPA.
- Contain spills immediately and remove contaminated material without spreading it through rooting soil.

9.3 FUEL, OILS, CHEMICALS AND SPILL RESPONSE

- Store fuels, oils and chemicals away from the CEZ and on an appropriate contained surface.
- Refuelling shall take place away from retained rooting areas.
- Spill kits shall be available where fuels or oils are used.
- If a spill threatens an RPA, stop work, contain the spill and obtain appropriate advice before contaminated soil is disturbed.

9.4 VEHICLE AND PLANT WASHING

No vehicle, plant, concrete chute, mixer or tool washing shall take place within the CEZ or where wash water could drain toward the soft rooting areas. If washing is required, it shall take place at a designated, contained location on the property/working side of the protection arrangement so that wash water and cementitious residues are captured and removed rather than allowed to migrate into the retained-tree rooting area.

9.5 ADVERSE WEATHER AND SATURATED GROUND

- Avoid trafficking unprotected soil within or close to RPAs during saturated conditions.
- If ground begins to rut, pump or deform, stop access and review the working method.
- Do not pump contaminated or sediment-laden water into the CEZ or toward retained trees.

9.6 HOT, DRY OR FREEZING CONDITIONS AND EXPOSED ROOTS

- Minimise the duration for which roots remain exposed.
- Protect exposed roots from direct sun, drying winds and frost using damp breathable material.
- Keep protective material moist but do not waterlog the excavation.
- Backfill or complete the protective interface as soon as practicable.

9.7 UNEXPECTED ROOTS, TREE DAMAGE OR BARRIER BREACH

If unexpected significant roots, accidental tree damage, TPF failure or a conflict with the prescribed method occurs, the affected activity shall stop.

- Make the area safe without undertaking further root cutting or excavation.
- Photograph the issue and record its location.
- For routine barrier damage, the Site Manager may reinstate the barrier immediately.
- For significant roots, damage to retained trees or a proposed change to the RPA methodology, obtain advice from a suitably competent arboricultural person before work continues.
- If a root conflict also affects structural foundation requirements, refer the matter to the engineer.

10. Landscaping and Completion

10.1 REMOVAL OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

TPF and CEZ controls shall remain in place until construction activities capable of damaging retained trees or rooting soil are complete. Removal shall be undertaken without driving vehicles or plant over newly exposed RPA soil.

10.2 COMPLETION INSPECTION

A completion inspection by LAC is not automatically required. The Site Manager should confirm that protection measures have been removed appropriately, no obvious tree damage has occurred and no construction material or contamination remains within the protected area. Where required by planning condition or where a tree-related incident occurred, the Client should appoint a competent arboricultural person to undertake a completion inspection.

11. Bespoke Construction Methods

11.1 PROPOSED PORCH – RPA INTERACTION

The principal site-specific arboricultural issue is the proposed front porch. The porch is positioned at the front of the property immediately beside the established driveway/paved working area and at the edge of the retained-tree rooting constraint. The porch footprint extends into the calculated RPA by approximately 5.202 m², equating to approximately 1.831% of the calculated RPA area. This limited overlap is shown as the green Special Construction Measures area on the current TRPP.

These figures are included to define the spatial extent of the specialist construction method. They are not presented as a standalone assessment of the planning acceptability or overall arboricultural impact of the development.

The method below is intended to minimise avoidable root severance, prevent soil compaction and protect retained rooting soil from uncured concrete and cementitious leachate.

11.2 BESPOKE METHOD – PORCH FOUNDATION EXCAVATION AND ROOT PROTECTION

The porch excavation shall follow the staged method below. The table is intended to be used as a practical contractor sequence; where a stop/hold point is reached the next stage shall not proceed until the stated requirement has been satisfied.

Stage	Operation	Required Method	Hold / Stop Point
1	Pre-start / design	Obtain the structural foundation detail and accurately set out the porch against the approved planning position.	Foundation type, depth and width confirmed before excavation.
2	Mark sensitive area	Identify the Special Construction Measures area shown on the TRPP and limit excavation to the minimum structural width.	No widening for convenience or additional working space.
3	Plant position	Keep heavy excavation plant on the existing gravel driveway, brick-paved surface or other agreed non-sensitive area.	Tracks, stabilisers, buckets and spoil must not load the soft CEZ/RPA soil.
4	Sensitive excavation	Within the RPA interaction area use hand tools and controlled small-scale equipment so roots are exposed progressively. Breakers may be used only for existing hard material where roots are not torn or loaded.	Stop immediately if roots are encountered.
5	Root exposure	Ease soil from around roots sufficiently to establish root size, direction and concentration. Do not pull, rip or tear roots.	Assess the root before any pruning.
6	Root treatment	Roots below approximately 25 mm that cannot be retained may be cleanly pruned at the final excavation line using sharp clean tools.	Roots >=25 mm, structural roots or significant concentrations: stop and obtain arboricultural advice before severance.
7	Design response	Where a root can reasonably be retained by a local adjustment that remains structurally acceptable, the builder/engineer should consider the adjustment rather than severing the root by default.	Engineer input where the structural detail is affected.

Stage	Operation	Required Method	Hold / Stop Point
8	Temporary root protection	Protect exposed retained roots with damp breathable hessian or similar material where they cannot be covered promptly.	Keep shaded/moist and protect from frost, drying and contamination.
9	Spoil control	Remove excavated spoil from the sensitive area and store it outside the CEZ/RPA.	Do not heap spoil against TPF or retained stems.
10	Pre-concrete check	Before concrete placement, check the retained soil/root face and install the protective concrete/root interface described in Section 11.3.	Barrier complete and intact before concrete is placed.

11.3 BESPOKE METHOD – CONCRETE POURING / ROOT INTERFACE

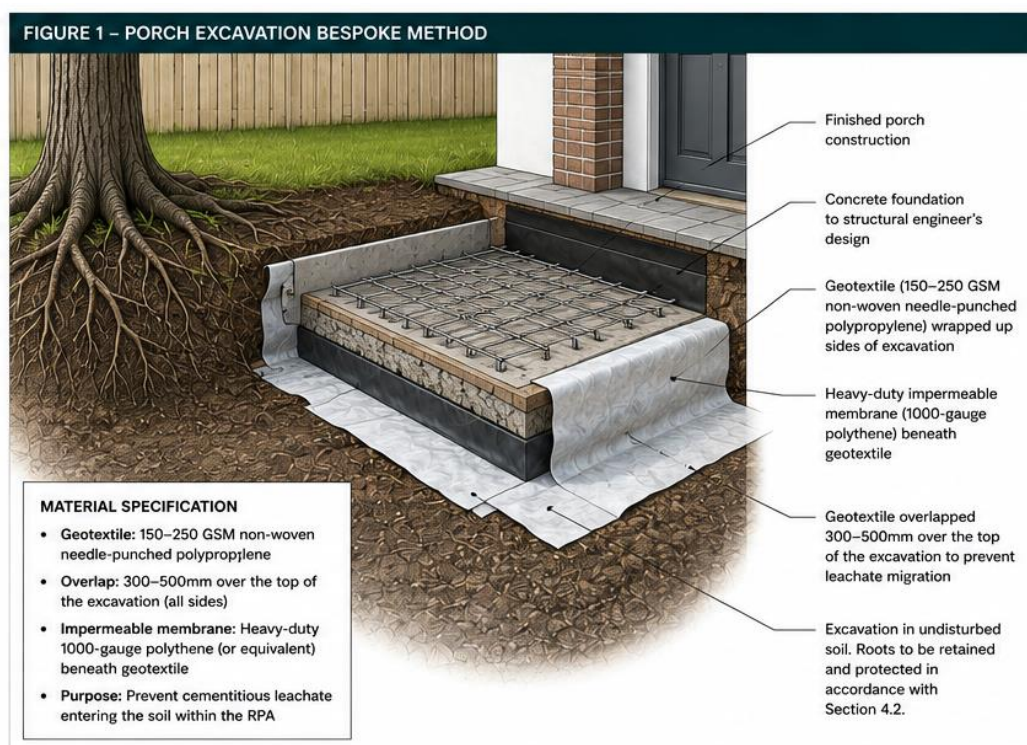


Figure 9 – Indicative bespoke porch foundation detail showing the impermeable membrane beneath the geotextile, the geotextile continued up the excavation sides and oversized by approximately 300–500 mm over the top edge to reduce the potential for cementitious leachate entering adjacent rooting soil.

Where foundation concrete is placed adjacent to retained rooting soil, the purpose of the interface is to prevent uncured concrete and alkaline cementitious leachate entering the rooting area and to provide physical separation between concrete and the retained soil/root face.

- Install a continuous heavy-duty impermeable membrane, such as suitably robust polythene, against the retained soil/root face before concrete placement. The membrane shall be intact and arranged so that uncured concrete cannot escape behind or through it.
- Where additional physical protection is required during construction, a non-woven needle-punched polypropylene geotextile may be used as a protective layer in conjunction with the impermeable membrane. The geotextile itself shall not be relied upon as the impermeable/leachate barrier.
- Protect retained roots from abrasion or displacement while the membrane is installed. Do not wrap individual roots tightly in non-breathable material for prolonged periods.
- Secure the barrier without driving fixings through significant roots.
- Place concrete carefully so that the barrier is not displaced or punctured.

- No surplus concrete, slurry or wash water shall be discharged into the RPA.
- The membrane/root interface is an arboricultural protection measure only. It is not a structural root barrier and does not replace foundation design in accordance with the engineer's requirements or applicable NHBC guidance.

12. Site Monitoring Record

The following table may be used by the Site Manager, builder or separately appointed arboricultural person to record relevant checks. Additional pages may be copied as required.

Date	Activity / Hold point	Observation	Action	Photos (Ref. No.)

Photograph reference numbers should correspond to dated photographs retained within the project monitoring record.

13. Contractor Acknowledgement

The Principal Contractor / Site Manager should confirm that the relevant requirements of this AMS and the TRPP have been read and understood before work with the potential to affect retained trees commences.

Name	Company	Signature	Date

By signing above, the contractor confirms that the tree protection restrictions, sensitive porch construction method and stop-work triggers have been communicated to relevant site personnel.

14. References

British Standards Institution (2010). BS:3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations. London: BSI.

British Standards Institution (2012). BS:5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. London: BSI.

National House Building Council. NHBC Standards, Chapter 4.2 – Building near trees.

Street Works UK (2026). Street Works Volume 4: Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Issue 3.

Kennet Design Ltd (2026). 182 Kidmore Road planning drawing series 182KP_D-01 to 182KP_D-05, June 2026.

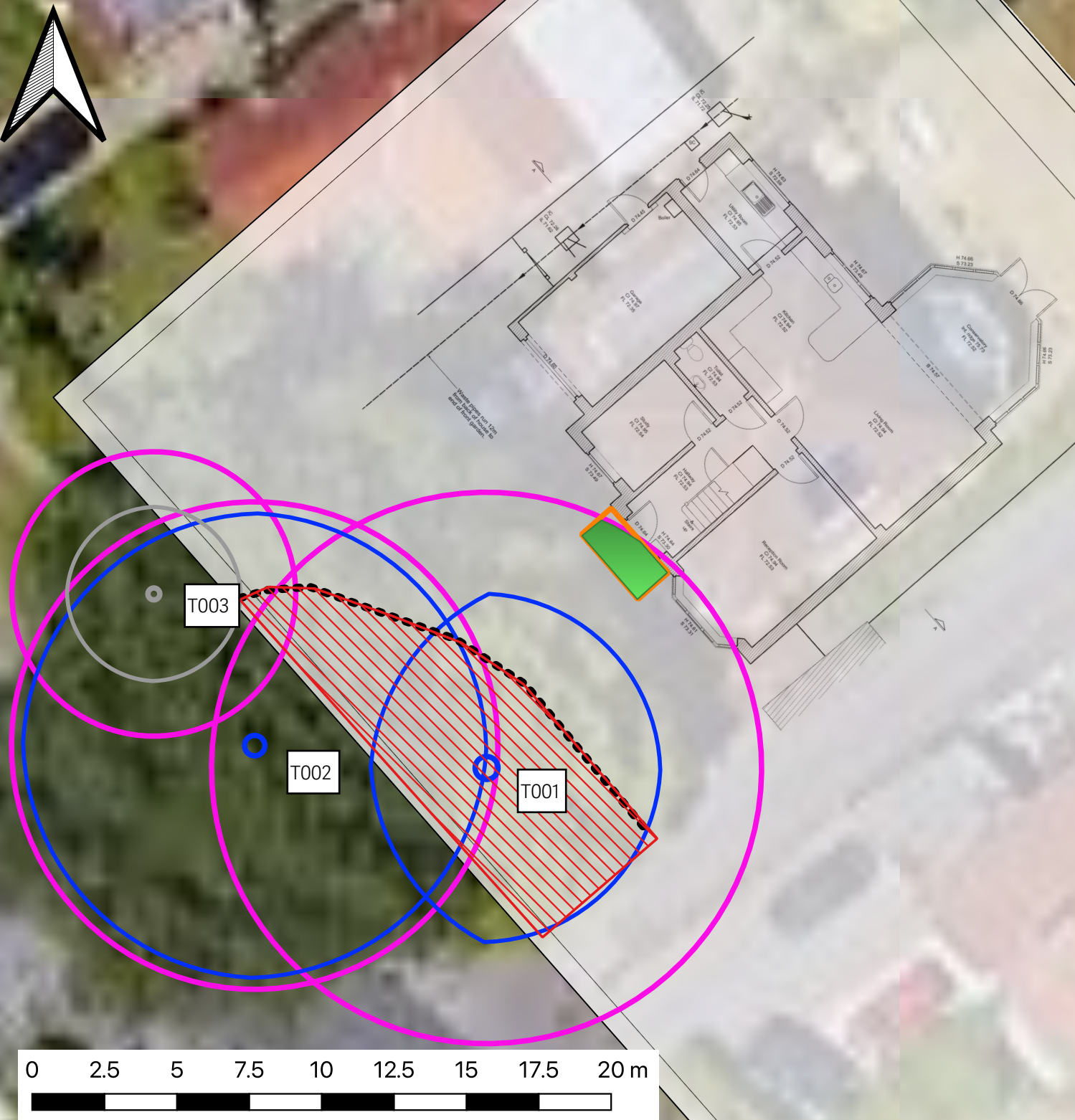
Langtree Arb Consultancy (2026). 182 Kidmore-TRPP-LAC-26082026, Tree Removals and Protection Plan, Version 1, 26 August 2026.

Appendix A – Tree Removals and Protection Plan



Langtree Arb Consultancy

Tree Removals and Protection Plan



Legend

Tree Location Points

- Cat B
- Cat C
- Root Protection Area
- Special Construction Measures
- Proposed Development
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone

182 Kidmore Road PLANNING 280726

Base Map: Google street map 2026

1:300

CPRS: 27700

26/08/2026

LAC

182 Kidmore-TRPP-LAC-26082026

V1

Appendix B- Tree Schedule

TREE SCHEDULE EXPLANATORY NOTES

REFERENCE ABBREVIATIONS

T – Tree

G – Group

H – Hedge

MEASUREMENTS

Height is estimated to provide a relative indication of tree size.

Stem diameters are recorded in accordance with BS:5837:2012 paragraph 4.6.1 and Annex C.

Abbreviation used: e – estimated.

Crown spread for individual trees is estimated in the four cardinal points.

Crown spread for groups may be illustrated on the plan to show the overall crown extent and may be recorded as an average for the group.

LCH – lowest canopy height. An estimate of the lowest point of foliage above ground level, indicating clearance beneath the tree.

LBH – lowest branch height. The height above ground level of the first branch union with the main stem.

ASSESSMENTS

Life stage: Y – Young; SM – Semi-mature; EM – Early Mature; M – Mature; V – Veteran.

Physiological condition: G – Good; F – Fair; P – Poor; D – Dead.

Structural condition: G – Good; F – Fair; P – Poor; U – Unstable.

ERC – Estimated Remaining Contribution: <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 30+ years or 40+ years.

BS:5837 Category: A, B, C or U, with sub-category recorded as 1, 2 or 3 where applicable.

RPA Radius is the radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree, measured from the centre of the stem. For multi-stem trees, the RPA is calculated using the methodology set out in BS:5837:2012. Unless otherwise noted, the RPA for groups is based on the equivalent RPA appropriate to the surveyed group/tree data.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Crown Spread N - E - S - W	LCH (m)	LBH (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Tree Condition Notes & Observations	RPA Rad. (m)	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Category
T1	Horse chestnut	15.0	790	6 - 6 - 6 - 4	2.0	3.0	M	F	F	Suppressed to the west by mature oak set 5m back. Epicormic regrowth at the base. Exposed and damaged surface roots. Lapsed pollard form at 3m. Multiple occluded pruning wounds.	9.5	20+	B2
T2	Pedunculate oak	17.0	700	8 - 8 - 8 - 8	1.0	3.0	M	F	F	On the public highway exactly 15m from the proposed development footprint. Minor deadwood throughout the crown. Multiple occluded pruning wounds.	8.4	20+	B2
T3	Horse chestnut	10.0	410	3 - 3 - 3 - 3	3.0	5.0	EM	F	F	Early mature tree on the west side of the drive on public highway. Helical twisted growth with indented stem formation to the north.	4.92	10+	C2