Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Arboricultural Method Statement
Tree Protection Plan

Land Southwest of Ashdown Farm
New Road
Codford St Peter
Wiltshire

For Mr Cooper and Mrs Millington

December 2023

alltree

Ref: 20354v03

Record Sheet

Report title	Arboricultural Impact Assessment Arboricultural Method Statement Tree Protection Plan
Site address	Land Southwest of Ashdown Farm New Road Codford St Peter Wiltshire
Project	Proposed New Dwelling
Client	Mr Cooper and Mrs Millington
Agent	Baxter Green Architects
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Executive Summary

1. The development proposal involves erection of one new dwelling and creation of a new site access.
2. The development has been designed with due regard to information provided in a preliminary tree survey and constraints plan (November 2020).
3. One sycamore and one hybrid black poplar require removal to facilitate the new drive entrance.
4. The loss of two trees on site should be mitigated by a tree management and planting programme as part of a soft landscape design. This will include planting of two common hornbeam (14-16cm girth), or other native trees of a similar mature scale, on either side of the new drive entrance.
5. The footprint of the proposed building is outside the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
6. No excavation work or new underground services are proposed within the RPAs of retained trees.
7. No impact on the health and viability of retained trees is anticipated provided that tree protection is installed and maintained for the duration of the development.
8. Existing canopies of retained trees are at sufficient height and clearance from the proposed new building or contained within tree protection fencing.
9. Minor crown lifting work is proposed over the road to provide adequate clearance for site vehicles and maintain statutory clearance. Provided that the work is undertaken to industry standards no impact on tree health or amenity is anticipated.
10. The majority of trees on site are located to the northwest and southeast of the proposed building and are at sufficient distance that no long term pressure for pruning or removal is anticipated.

1. Introduction

1.1. Brief

1.1.1 This report revision is prepared for Mr Cooper and Mrs Willington following an instruction from Jonathan Nuth of Baxter Green Architects.

1.1.2 The report is undertaken in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. It should be submitted with the project planning application to demonstrate that the implications of the proposal on the trees located on and adjacent to the site have been fully considered.

1.1.3 The information within this report is supplied in order to:

- Identify and assess the quality and value of the trees on and adjacent to the site.
- Identify root protection areas (RPAs) for retained trees and present the information on a tree protection plan.
- Evaluate the likely effects of development activities on retained trees, as well as the impact of any tree removal. Provide recommendations to mitigate any adverse impact.
- Provide a Tree Protection Plan (TPP) showing trees for removal/retention, location of protective fencing and areas requiring additional protective measures.
- Provide an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) detailing specific measures to protect retained trees during the development works.

1.2. Documents provided to Alltree

Date	Document Name	Prepared by	Reference no.
Jan '18	Topographical Survey	Mark Doodes Planning	19001-200-01
Nov '20	Proposed Site Plan	Baxter Green Architects	10271 PO1rev200421
Nov '23	Approved and Proposed Site Plan	Baxter Green Architects	10389_Site

1.3. Limitations and inspection notes

1.3.1 A site visit was carried out by Jim Walker on 17th November 2020.

1.3.2 The trees were visually inspected from ground level with the aid of binoculars, mallet and metal probe where appropriate. No internal decay detection devices were used in assessing stem condition.

1.3.3 The findings and recommendations within the report relate to conditions found at the time of inspection only. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect tree

condition (such as excavations, changes in soil levels or drainage) will necessitate a reassessment of the trees and the site.

1.3.4 No assessment has been carried out regarding any impact that the trees may have on existing or proposed structures due to changes in soil volume. It is recommended that a detailed soil assessment is undertaken to inform foundation design and depth.

1.4. Data collection

1.4.1 Survey findings are presented in Tree Schedule (Appendix A) and include:-

- Designated tree/hedge number
- Tree species
- Height in metres
- Stem diameter in millimetres
- Root Protection Area (as a radius from tree stem in metres and as m^2)
- Branch spread (to N, S, E and W) in metres
- Crown clearance (height of periphery of crown spread above ground level) in metres
- Height in metres of first significant branch and direction of growth
- Life stage - young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over mature, veteran
- Physiological condition – good, fair, poor, dead
- Tree structural condition – good, fair, poor
- Condition and site notes (where this has a bearing on the health or structural condition of the tree)
- Management recommendations and/or work in light of proposed development
- Estimated remaining contribution in years - <10, 10+, 20+, 40+
- Retention category as set down in Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (Section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS 5837:2012)

1.4.2 Tree height has been measured with a clinometer and rounded to the nearest half metre. Stem diameter has been measured according to BS 5837:2012 Annex C and rounded to the nearest 10mm.

1.4.3 A retention value has been given to each tree based on its condition, quality and future contribution to the site in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations (see Appendix A, Table 1).

1.4.4 Trees falling within categories A, B, or C should be a material consideration within the development process and are given a numbered subcategory (1-3) to reflect their arboricultural, landscape or conservation/cultural value respectively. Category A and B trees represent those trees most worthy of retention and any design should reflect this. Category C trees are of less importance and would generally be retained only where they would not pose a significant constraint on the development. Category U trees are those that would normally be removed in the short term as part of routine arboricultural management and therefore may be excluded from the design/planning process.

1.4.5 A nominal RPA for each category A to C tree has been calculated and plotted on the TPP in accordance with Section 4.6 and Annex C and D of BS 5837:2012. This is a notional indication of the extent of root activity. Actual root distribution is unlikely to be symmetrical, being influenced by soil type and depth, the proximity of structures, watercourses and hard surfaces, as well as topography, drainage and ground compaction.

1.4.6 The TPP also shows a representation of the crown spread of each tree measured in four cardinal directions.

2. Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site of approximately 0.4ha is located on the western outskirts of the village of Codford St Peter. The site is bounded to the north and west by a 2m high stone wall, to the east by the garden of North Lodge and to the south by a grass embankment that slopes down to the A36.

2.2 The site is accessed from a no-through road and is wooded in nature; presumably planted as screening after construction of the A36 Codford by-pass. It is dominated by early-mature hybrid black poplars, with occasional sycamore and ash. The understorey comprises dense bramble scrub with coppiced stumps of field maple, hazel, privet, hawthorn and dogwood.

2.3 The majority of poplars are covered in dense ivy which prevented detailed inspection of their base and stems. This should be carefully severed and removed to enable further assessment.

2.4 The eastern half of the site is currently used for storage of vehicles, containers, cabins and general material. The western half of the site is generally unmanaged.

2.5 The site lies within Cranborne Chase National Landscape but is not within a conservation area and there are no tree preservation orders on the site.



Figure 1 – Extent of survey

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1. Development proposal

3.1.1 The development proposal involves erection of a new dwelling and creation of a new site access.

3.1.2 Planning permission was granted on 19th May 2022 for a new dwelling and associated works (PL/2021/10103).

3.2. Tree removal

3.2.1 Table 1 – Terms and definitions used when assessing impact of tree/hedge removal

Potential impact	Definition
High	Significant irreversible, negative impact on visual amenity, biodiversity, green infrastructure. Substantial level of mitigation/compensation measures will be required.
Moderate	Moderate adverse impact on visual amenity, biodiversity, green infrastructure. Temporary or reversible in medium-term (5-10 years) with appropriate mitigation.
Low	Minor impact on visual amenity, temporary or reversible in short term (0-5 years) with appropriate mitigation.
None	No discernible impact.

3.2.2 Table 2 – Trees identified for removal

Ref No.	Species	B.S. Category	Reason for removal	Impact on visual amenity *None/Low/ Moderate/High*
12	Hybrid Poplar	**B2**	New drive entrance	Moderate
13	Sycamore	**B2**	New drive entrance	Moderate

3.2.3 The new drive entrance will require removal of one sycamore and one hybrid black poplar. These are early-mature specimens that contribute to the visual amenity of the no-through road and public by-way.

3.2.4 The loss of two trees on site should be mitigated by a tree management and planting programme as part of the soft landscape design. This will include planting of two common hornbeam (14-16cm girth), or other native trees of a similar mature scale, on either side of the new drive entrance.

3.3. Potential damage to retained trees below ground

3.3.1 The footprint of the proposed building is outside the RPAs of retained trees. No impact on their health is anticipated provided that tree protection is installed and maintained for the duration of the development.

3.3.2 No excavation work or new underground services are proposed within the RPAs of retained trees. A rainwater soakaway and a sewage treatment plant are to be installed outside RPAs to the east and west of the new dwelling.

3.3.3 The existing site access and gravel track is to be removed and returned to soft landscape. If undertaken carefully this should improve the available rooting area for adjacent retained trees as well as provide opportunities for new tree planting.

3.3.4 It is essential that all protection measures are installed prior to commencement of any groundworks or construction activity on site.

3.4. Potential damage to aerial parts during construction work

3.4.1 Existing canopies of retained trees are at sufficient height and clearance from the proposed new building or contained within tree protection fencing.

3.4.2 Minor crown lifting work is proposed over the road to provide statutory clearance. Provided that the work is undertaken to industry standards, no impact on tree health or amenity is anticipated.

3.5. Future pressure for pruning/removal after the development

3.5.1 All trees are at sufficient distance from the proposed building that no long term pressure for pruning or removal is anticipated.

3.5.2 Seasonal leaf litter may create a minor problem on surfaces that should be addressed as part of routine property maintenance.

3.6. Contamination of soil from building materials

3.6.1 Materials such as concrete, cement, oil, fuel, bitumen and vehicle washings are toxic to tree roots and may have serious implications for tree health if allowed to leach into the soil.

3.6.2 Wherever possible, materials must not be stored or discharged within RPAs or 10m of a tree stem (whichever is greater). Where there is a risk of contamination of RPAs, suitable precautionary and pollution control measures must be put in place. This includes the use of impermeable membranes, bunds and spill kits at appropriate locations to effectively control and clear up accidental spillage or pollution incidents.

3.6.3 Builder's sand, which contains salt, is toxic to tree roots and must not be used to backfill excavations close to trees. Sharp sand should be used.

4. Tree Protection

4.1 The majority of tree roots generally occur in the top metre of soil and may extend well beyond the canopy spread. The principal causes of damage to trees during development works are from root severance during excavation work, soil compaction from site vehicles and ground level changes. It is therefore essential that suitable tree protection is installed before any equipment, machinery or materials are brought onto the site and maintained for the duration of the development.

4.2 The tree protection fencing should be erected at the locations identified on the tree protection plan (Appendix B) and in accordance with BS 5837:2012 paragraph 6.2.2.3 and Fig 3. This is defined as “heras panels”, supported by stabiliser struts, attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

4.3 Once erected, the barriers and construction exclusion zone (CEZ) within should be regarded as sacrosanct and should not be removed or altered without consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) or project arboriculturist.

4.4 The protective fencing should remain in place until all excavation and hard landscaping works have been completed and equipment, machinery and surplus materials have been removed from the site. The fencing can then be removed with agreement of the arboricultural consultant to enable completion of any soft landscaping works.

5. Legal Constraints

5.1 It is understood that the site is not within a Conservation Area and there are currently no Tree Preservation Orders on the site. Confirmation should be obtained from the LPA prior to carrying out any tree works not approved as part of a planning application.

5.2 All tree work should be carried out by a suitably qualified and experienced arboricultural contractor in accordance with BS 3998:2010 Treework – Recommendations.

5.3 Attention is drawn to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. These acts and regulations provide statutory protection for listed species of flora and fauna. Of particular relevance to tree work is the comprehensive protection afforded to birds and bats. This has implications for timing of works, as well as the requirement for surveys and licences in certain cases.

6. Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1. Scope

6.1.1 This Method Statement outlines measures for protection of retained trees during the course of the development. It is intended to be a standalone document for use during the implementation of the proposed works.

6.1.2 Copies of the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) document will be available for inspection on site and will form the basis of the management of all works relating to the trees on the site following commencement of the project.

6.2. Site location

Land Southwest of Ashdown Farm
New Road
Codford St Peter
Wiltshire

6.3. Contact details

6.3.1 Applicants
Mr Cooper and Mrs Millington

6.3.2 Agents
Baxter Green Architects
12 Berwick Courtyard, Fonthill Bishop, SP3 5UA
Tel: 01747 440444 Email: studio@baxtergreen.co.uk

6.3.3 Main contractor
To be confirmed

6.3.4 Arboricultural consultants
Alltree
Cutlers Green, Chewton Mendip, Somerset, BA3 4NE
Email: info@alltree.co.uk Tel: 01761 241871

6.3.5 Local planning authority
Wiltshire Council
Bythesea Road, Trowbridge, Wiltshire BA14 8JN
Email: developmentmanagement@wiltshire.gov.uk Tel: 0300 456 0114

6.4. Works programme

Table 3 - Order of works requiring arboricultural supervision or advice	
1	Pre-commencement site meeting (sec. 6.5)
2	Arboricultural works (sec. 6.6)
3	Installation of tree protection fencing in accordance with tree protection plan (TPP) drawing no. 210423-AF-TPP-NB&AM-RevC (sec. 6.7)
4	Removal of existing stone access track (sec. 6.9)
5	Removal of tree protection barriers (sec. 6.7)
6	Site inspection and sign off (sec. 6.5)

6.5. Supervision and monitoring

6.5.1 The appointed arboricultural consultant will be responsible for the supervision and monitoring of all operations relating to protection of the trees on site.

6.5.2 A pre-commencement meeting will be arranged with the project team to agree site logistics and ensure that all tree protection measures are understood. The site manager will be responsible for ensuring that these are implemented and adhered to for the duration of the development.

6.5.3 A record of site visits will be completed by the arboricultural consultant using a standard pro-forma. Copies of each site visit report will be forwarded to the site agent, client and Local Planning Authority (LPA) if required.

6.5.4 N.B. It is the responsibility of the main contractor to give the appointed arboriculturist reasonable notice of activities requiring advice or site supervision**.**

6.6. Arboricultural works

6.6.1 The Schedule of Works in Appendix A sets out recommended felling and remedial work.

6.6.2 All tree work will be carried out before commencement of any other site operations including the erection of protective barriers.

6.6.3 All works will be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 ‘Tree work. Recommendations’.

6.6.4 All tree work will be undertaken with due regard to the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017.

6.7. Protective fencing

6.7.1 Before any equipment or materials are brought onto the site, protective barriers will be erected in locations identified on the TPP (Appendix B).

6.7.2 The protective barriers will be erected in accordance with BS 5837:2012 Paragraph 6.2.2.3 and Fig 3 (see below). This will comprise "heras panels", supported by stabiliser struts, attached to a base plate and secured with ground pins.

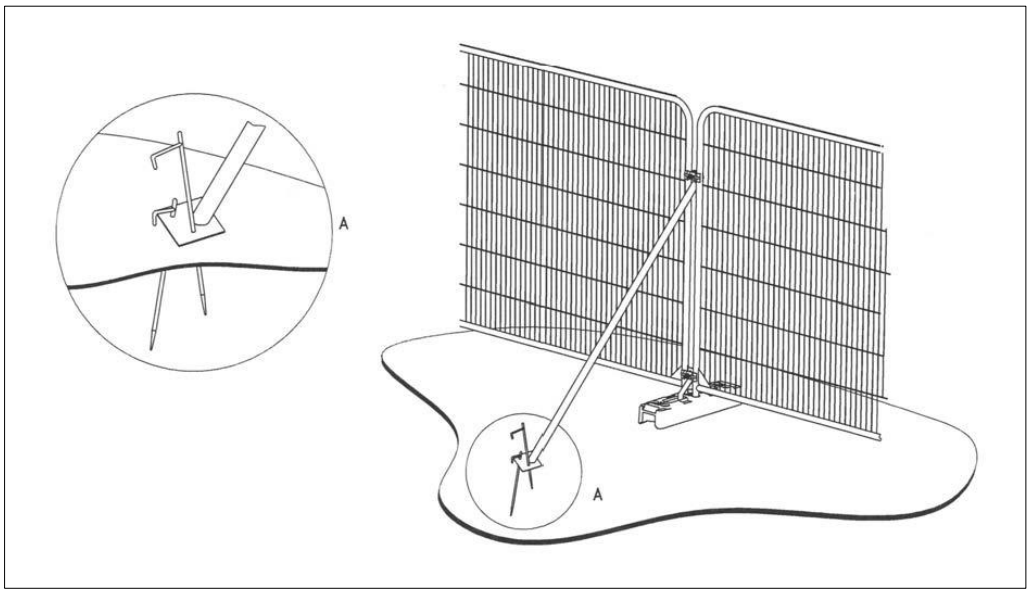


Figure 2 - Specification for protective barrier taken from Fig 3 a) BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations

6.7.3 All weather exclusion site notices will be fixed to the fencing panels (see Appendix C).

6.7.4 Once the fencing is in place the arboricultural consultant will undertake a site inspection and produce a site report as outlined in section 6.5.3.

6.7.5 With the exception of works detailed in this method statement and/or approved by the LPA, no excavation, construction or storage of materials will take place within the exclusion zone (as defined by the protective fencing) for the duration of the development works.

6.7.6 Once the protective barriers have been erected, no panels shall be temporarily removed without prior consent from the LPA tree officer and supervision of the arboricultural consultant.

6.7.7 The protective fencing will remain in place until all construction works have been completed and equipment and surplus materials have been removed from the site. The fencing will be then removed with agreement of the arboricultural consultant to enable completion of any soft landscaping works.

6.8. Site access, plant and machinery, site compound

6.8.1 Site access will be via the proposed new site entrance, to be created prior to any ground works or construction activity. The existing entrance and access track is within the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) and will be off limits to site vehicles and plant.

6.8.2 Storage of materials, parking and welfare facilities will be located on hardstanding to be installed outside the RPAs of retained trees.

6.9. Removal of existing stone track

6.9.1 Tree protection fencing will be temporarily opened to enable removal of the stone track.

6.9.2 The existing stone surface will be removed using a lightweight rubber tracked excavator and 2t dumper working from west to east (towards the existing site entrance) so that the machine is located on the compacted stone at all times.

6.9.3 The area to be returned to soft landscape will be dressed with BS 3882:2015 compliant topsoil. At no time will the underlying soil be disturbed or driven over with machinery or site vehicles.

6.9.4 On completion of the topsoil dressing, the tree protection fencing will be relocated to the position shown on the TPP and the area within excluded from construction activity.

6.10. Underground services

6.10.1 Foul water services will be routed to a new treatment plant and drainage field to the southeast of the site outside RPAs of retained trees.

6.10.2 All new underground services, electricity, water and communications will be routed to the north of the site outside RPAs of retained trees.

6.10.3 Rainwater run-off will be routed outside RPAs of retained trees to a new soakaway to the southwest of the site.

6.11. Soft landscaping, tree planting and maintenance

6.11.1 All soft landscaping will be undertaken after completion of the main construction phase.

6.11.2 All topsoil, seeding and/or turfing work within RPAs will be undertaken manually. No vehicles or plant shall enter RPAS.

6.11.3 New trees, shrubs and hedging will be planted during the first available planting season after completion of the construction phase.

6.11.4 Trees will be planted and maintained in accordance with BS 8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations and Section 10.2 of the National Plant Specification - 'Handling and Establishing Landscape Plants' (HTA).

6.11.5 Tree pits and planting areas will be prepared manually and protected from soil compaction.

6.11.6 Tree pits will be square with a minimum diameter 25% greater than that of the root ball and 100mm deeper. Pit base and sides will be manually broken up if glazed.

6.11.7 Root balls will be watered to saturation prior to planting and the trees positioned with the top of the root ball at existing soil level.

6.11.8 Trees of 12-14cm girth (HS) and over will be secured using double stakes installed on either side of the root ball, with rubber strapping and spacers located at approximately one third of the tree's height. Trees below this size will be secured with a single stake, angled to avoid the root ball, with a spacer and buckled tree tie.

6.11.9 Trees will be mulched to a depth of 75mm in order to maintain a one metre radius weed free zone and to conserve moisture.

6.11.10 Trees will be inspected regularly to ensure that a one metre radius weed free area is maintained and the trees are securely anchored for a period of two years. Stakes/ties shall be removed as appropriate when deemed to be no longer necessary.

6.11.11 During the first two growing seasons, trees will be irrigated to field capacity every week in periods of dry weather. Should any tree fail, it will be replaced with a similar size and species in the first available planting season.

6.12. General precautions

6.12.1 Protective fencing and ground protection must not be removed or altered without prior consultation with either the LPA or the project arboriculturist.

6.12.2 Other than supervised works specified in this AMS, no unauthorised access or excavation will take place within RPAs.

6.12.3 Materials such as concrete, cement, oil, fuel, bitumen and vehicle washings are toxic to tree roots and may have serious implications for tree health if allowed to leach into the soil. Wherever possible, they must not be stored or discharged close to trees. Where there is a risk of contamination of RPAs, suitable precautionary and pollution control measures must be put in place. This includes the use of impermeable membranes, bunds and spill kits at appropriate locations to effectively control and clear up accidental spillage or pollution incidents.

6.12.4 Builder's sand, which contains salt, is toxic to tree roots and must not be used to back fill excavations close to trees. Sharp sand should be used.

6.12.5 No notice boards, cables or other services will be attached to any tree.

6.12.6 Cranes, tippers and truck-mounted loaders must be positioned away from tree canopies to avoid damage to aerial parts.

6.12.7 No fires will be lit on site of any kind.

6.12.8 No tree pruning may be undertaken by anyone other than a suitably qualified and experienced tree contractor. All work must be approved in writing by the LPA.

6.12.9 Any physical damage caused to a tree must be reported to the site agent immediately.

6.12.10 Damage to protective fencing or ground protection must be reported to the site agent immediately to ensure prompt repair.

6.13. Contingency plans

6.13.1 In the event of any incidents occurring that may adversely affect tree health, the site agent shall inform the arboricultural consultant at the earliest opportunity and not more than one working day following the incident.

6.13.2 The arboricultural consultant will visit the site to inspect and assess the circumstances and make any appropriate recommendations. The LPA tree officer will be informed and any remedial action will be submitted for approval.

6.13.3 Incidents which may merit such contingency plans include:

- Accidental/unauthorised damage to the limbs, roots or trunk of trees
- The discharge/spillage of toxins/waste within or adjacent to a RPA
- Unauthorised breaching of a tree protective barrier or Construction Exclusion Zone

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Appendix A

Tree schedule and schedule of works

Table 1 Cascade Chart for tree quality assessment taken from BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

Tree / Group Number	Species Common Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m^2)	Branch Spread Radius (m)				Canopy Height (m)	First Significant Branch Height (m) & Direction	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition and Site Notes	Management Recommendations *Recommendations in light of proposed development*	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Yrs.)	Retention Category
						N	S	E	W									
T1	Field maple	12	240 m/s calc.	2.9	26	4.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.0 N	SM	G	F	Off site. Multi-stem	-	20+	B2
T2	Hybrid black poplar	21	720	8.6	235	6.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	6.0 S	SM	G	G	Offsite. Ivy	-	20+	B2
T3	Field maple	12	310 m/s calc.	3.7	43	4.0	5.0	2.0	6.0	3.0	3.0 W	SM	G	F	Three codominant stems on site boundary	-	20+	B2
G4	Field maple Goat willow Elm	10	150 av.	1.8	10	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	2.5	2.5 W	SM	G	F	Off site. Self-sown group. Dutch elm disease	-	10+	C2
T5	Hybrid black poplar	17	420	5.0	80	3.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0 N	SM	F	F	Growing on bank. Bark/stem lesions. Clematis	-	20+	B2
T6	Hybrid black poplar	21	720	8.6	235	4.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	3.0	3.0 W	SM	G	F	Dense ivy. Shed upper crown stem	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m* *Crown lift to 4m*	20+	B2
T7	Hybrid black poplar	22	570	6.8	147	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	4.0	5.0 S	SM	F	F	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m*	20+	B2
T8	Hybrid black poplar	22	620	7.4	174	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	10.0	10 N	SM	F	F	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m*	20+	B2
T9	Hybrid black poplar	22	680	8.2	209	3.0	3.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	5.0 N	SM	F	F	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection. Crown asymmetry to north. Major dead wood	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m*	20+	B2

Tree / Group Number	Species Common Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m^2)	Branch Spread Radius (m)				Canopy Height (m)	First Significant Branch Height (m) & Direction	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition and Site Notes	Management Recommendations *Recommendations in light of proposed development*	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Yrs.)	Retention Category
						N	S	E	W									
T10	Hybrid black poplar	23	750	9.0	254	8.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	4.0 N	SM	F	F	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection. Crown asymmetry to north. Major dead wood. Broken suspended limb	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m* *Crown lift to 5m over road* *Remove major dead wood*	20+	B2
T11	Hybrid black poplar	23	760	9.1	261	5.0	6.0	7.0	4.0	6.0	5.0 E	SM	F	F	Stem wound from 0-1m on north aspect. Stem wound at 1.5m on south aspect. Ivy	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m* *Remove major dead wood*	20+	B2
T12	Hybrid black poplar	25	780	9.4	275	8.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	4.0	6.0 E	SM	G	F	Ivy. Major dead wood. Broken suspended limb	*Fell to facilitate new drive entrance*	20+	B2
T13	Sycamore	13	380 m/s calc.	4.6	65	7.0	3.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	4.0 E	SM	G	F	Codominant stems. Ivy	*Fell to facilitate new drive entrance*	20+	B2
T14	Hybrid black poplar														Removed			U
T15	Hybrid black poplar	23	720	8.6	235	8.0	4.0	7.0	3.0	5.0	5.0 SE	SM	F	F	Ivy. Crown asymmetry to east	*Sever and remove ivy from 0-2m*	20+	B2
T16	Hybrid black poplar	21	550	-	-	6.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	7.0	6.0 S	SM	P	F	Ivy preventing detailed inspection. Bark necrosis. Crown dieback. Sparse crown. Major dead wood. Tree in decline	-	10+	C2
T17	Hybrid black poplar	21	410	-	-	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0 SW	SM	P	P	Ivy. Crown dieback. Sparse crown	-	10+	C2

Tree / Group Number	Species Common Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m^2)	Branch Spread Radius (m)				Canopy Height (m)	First Significant Branch Height (m) & Direction	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition and Site Notes	Management Recommendations *Recommendations in light of proposed development*	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Yrs.)	Retention Category
						N	S	E	W									
T18	Hybrid black poplar	18	410	-	-	5.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	4.0	5.0 N	SM	P	F	Ivy. Suppressed tree. Poor form. Sparse crown	-	10+	C2
T19	Hybrid black poplar	22	780	9.4	275	8.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0 N	SM	F	F	Dense ivy preventing detailed inspection. Crown asymmetry to north	*Sever ivy and remove from 0-2m Crown lift to 5m over road*	20+	B2
T20	Sycamore	14	470 m/s calc.	5.6	100	7.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	3.0	3.5 N	SM	F	F	Ivy. Codominant stems. One secondary stem removed. Crown asymmetry to north. Suppressed by Ts 19 and 21	*Sever ivy and remove from 0-2m Crown lift to 5m over road*	10+	C2
T21	Hybrid black poplar														Removed			U
T22	Common ash														Removed			U
T23	Hybrid black poplar														Removed			U
G24	Sycamore Field maple	14	400 m/s calc.	4.8	72	3.0	3.0	2.0	5.0	3.0	3.0 W	SM	F	F	Off site multi-stem trees	-	10+	C2
T25	Sycamore	14	480 m/s calc.	5.8	104	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0 W	SM	F	F	Multi-stem. Crossing and rubbing stems	-	10+	C1

Tree / Group Number	Species Common Name	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	RPA Radius (m)	RPA (m^2)	Branch Spread Radius (m)				Canopy Height (m)	First Significant Branch Height (m) & Direction	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition and Site Notes	Management Recommendations *Recommendations in light of proposed development*	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Yrs.)	Retention Category
						N	S	E	W									
T26	Field maple	9	220 m/s calc.	2.6	22	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.0 S	SM	G	F	Off site multi-stem tree	-	10+	C1
T27	Field maple	10	220 m/s calc.	2.6	22	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	1.0 W	SM	G	F	Off site	-	10+	C1
G28	Sycamore	12	320 m/s calc.	3.8	46	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	1.5 E	SM	G	F	Multi-stem coppice stool straddling site boundary	*Crown lift to 3m over site*	10+	C1

Key to Schedule

Height (m)		Height in metres measured with a clinometer	
Stem Diameter (mm)		Stem diameter (mm) measured at 1.5 metres or immediately above root flare for multi stem trees and rounded to nearest 10mm.	
m/s calc.		Trees with more than one stem are given a calculated combined stem diameter (mm) to determine the RPA in accordance with BS 5827:2012 sec. 4.6.1	
RPA Radius (m)		Root Protection Area as a radius from tree stem in metres	
RPA (m^2)		Root Protection Area in square metres	
Branch Spread Radius m)		Branch spread in metres as radius from stem taken at the four cardinal points (N, S, E, W)	
Canopy Height (m)		Existing height of tree canopy above ground level measured in metres	
First Significant Branch Height & direction		Existing height of first significant branch above ground level and direction of growth	
Life Stage	Y	Young	Newly planted tree 0-10yrs
	SM	Semi-mature	Tree in first third of normal life expectancy for species
	EM	Early Mature	Tree in second third of normal life expectancy for species
	M	Mature	Tree in final third of normal life expectancy for species
	OM	Over mature	Tree beyond normal life expectancy for species
	V	Veteran	Tree that is of interest biologically, aesthetically or culturally because of its age, size or condition
Physiological Condition		Good	Fully functioning biological system with normal extension growth, leaf/bud size, crown density, incremental growth for species
		Fair	Fully functioning biological system but displaying below average extension growth, leaf/bud size, crown density, incremental growth for species.
		Poor	Biological system with low functionality symptoms include: - poor extension growth, small and/or chlorotic leaves, small buds, limited incremental growth, sparse crown and/or die back.
Structural Condition		Good	Tree without any significant structural defects
		Fair	Tree with minor defects that may be remedied with appropriate management.
		Poor	Tree with significant defects that cannot be remedied
Retention Category		Trees categorised in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment	

BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

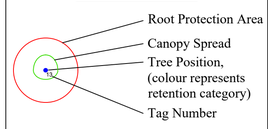
Category and Definition	**Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)**			**Identification on Plan**
Trees unsuitable for retention (see note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer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

Appendix B

Tree Protection Plan



Symbol Guide



BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

- Category A Trees High Quality
- Category B Trees Moderate Quality
- Proposed Tree for Removal
- Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Category C Trees Low Quality
- Category U Trees Poor Quality/Remove
- Line of Protective Fencing

NOTE: Tree/group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

alltree
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W. www.alltree.co.uk

Site Address:
Land Southwest of Ashdown Farm, New Road, Codford St Peter, Wiltshire

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:
210423-AF-TPP-NB&AM-RevC

Clients:
Mr Cooper
Mrs Willington

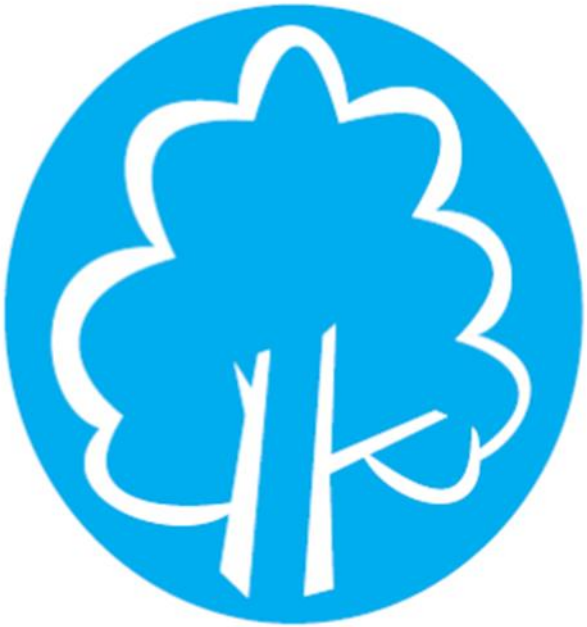
Agent:
Baxter Green Architects

Date:
December 2023

Scale:
1:200 @ A1

Appendix C

All weather construction exclusion zone site notice example



PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



TREE PROTECTION AREA

KEEP OUT !

(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.

CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY