



Arboricultural Impact Assessment for: Land to the east of The Green, Great Cheverell

Inspected and prepared by

Stuart Roberts
DipArb(RFS), MICFor, RCarbor A

Prepared for

Joel Figov and Annabell Mears

Report date

10th November 2025

Site address

Land to the east of The Green
Great Cheverell
Wiltshire
SN10 5XN

Report reference

GreatCheverell_AIA_112025

Planning ref:

TBC

Executive summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared to provide Wiltshire Council with arboricultural information in support of a planning application for the construction of a residential property on a vacant plot of land to the east of The Green in Great Cheverell.

The information within is compliant with *BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* and contains details of the direct and indirect impacts of the proposals on trees on the site, along with impact mitigation and proposed tree protection measures as far as can be determined from construction information available at this stage in the application process.

There are no trees on the site and there are several off-site trees adjacent to the west and south site boundaries.

No tree removals or tree pruning works are necessary to facilitate the proposals.

An ash tree on Network Rail land adjacent to the site entrance is scheduled for removal by Network Rail in January 2026 regardless of development proposals due to the impact of Ash Dieback Disease and the trees location overhanging a public highway.

The proposed dwelling and all associated works have been designed to avoid any impact on the RPAs of all off-site trees, no works are proposed within the RPA of a retained tree.

All off-site trees will be protected from construction activity by robust physical barriers erected at the extent of the RPAs to create a construction exclusion zone.

The site does not lie within the limits of a Conservation Area and there are no trees on the site that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

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1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 Assured Trees are instructed by Joel Figov and Annabell Mears to carry out a tree survey on a plot of land adjacent to The Green in Great Cheverell in accordance with British Standard BS5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, and to produce an arboricultural impact assessment report to support a planning application to Wiltshire Council for the construction of residential property on the site.
- 1.2 This report has been prepared by a qualified arboriculturalist in accordance with BS5837: 2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* (**BS5837: 2012** hereafter) and contains the components listed in Table 1. The aim of this report is to identify and assess potential impacts on trees on the site as a result of proposed development works, identify if any tree works or tree removals are necessary to facilitate the proposals and outline suitable mitigation measures for any identified adverse impacts on retained trees.

Component	Description
Tree survey	Including all trees, on and off site, that could potentially be impacted by the proposals.
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	Containing details of the potential impacts of development proposals on trees on and adjacent to the site.
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Preliminary report presented at Appendix A as a standalone document containing a clear specification for protective measures for retained trees throughout the development process.
Tree Protection Plan (TPP)	Illustrating the extent and location of required tree protection measures.
Tree work schedule	Containing details of trees to be removed and any proposed tree works.

Table 1: Report components

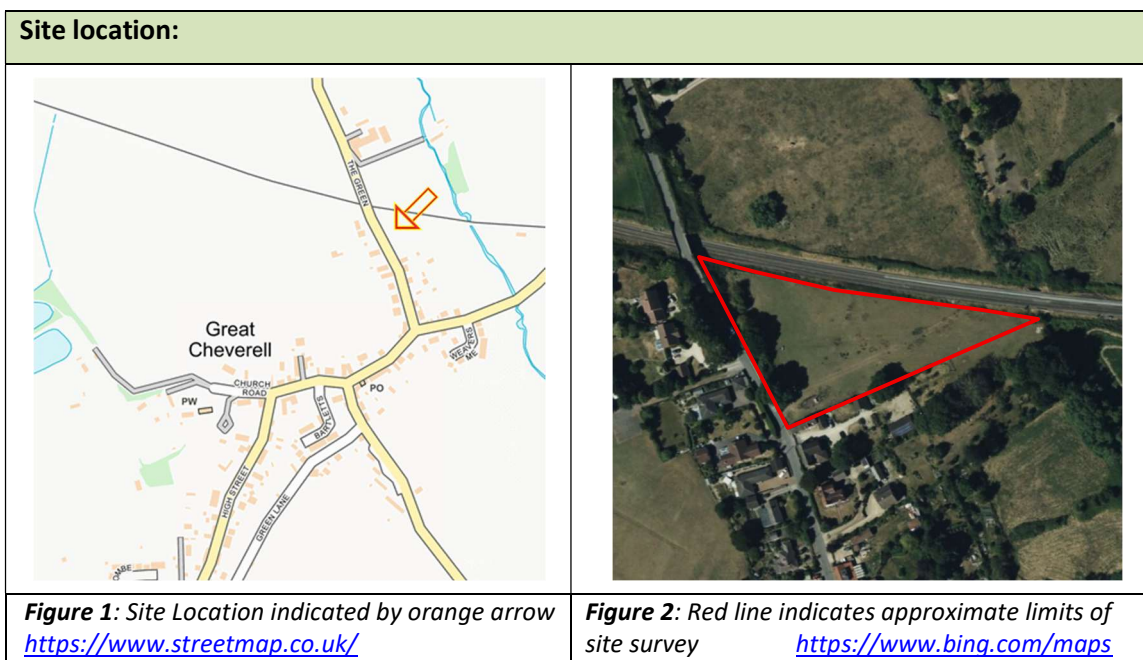
- 1.3 This report has been informed by the following documents:

Document	Reference	Supplied by
Topographical site survey	SB9979 - TOPO - REV A	Survey Base
Proposed site plan	350_GLA_00_00_DR_L_1001_PB Landscape Plan	Greenhalgh Landscape Architecture

Table 2: Documents provided

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 The application site is comprised of an open field located to the east of The Green and to the south of a railway line, the site contains no built structures and no trees, although there are off-site trees owned by Network Rail along the east site boundary and an off-site walnut adjacent to the south site boundary.



3.0 Report limitations

- 3.1 The tree survey was carried out from ground level, observations were made in the context of planning and development in accordance with BS5837:2012 and specifically relate to the conditions found at the time of the survey. The survey does not constitute a detailed hazard assessment, no decay detection equipment has been used in assessing trunk condition and no samples of any kind have been taken for analysis.

4.0 Trees included in the survey

- 4.1 Six trees and two tree groups were identified in the survey and have been awarded category ratings in accordance with the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree quality assessment (table 3), whereby a rating of **A**, **B**, **C** or **U** is allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings, with **A** representing the higher quality trees, **B** the moderate quality, **C** the lower quality and **U** the trees that should be removed for arboricultural reasons. A full account of the tree survey methodology including the categorisation criteria for surveyed trees is presented at appendix A.

BS5837:2012 Category rating				
	A	B	C	U
Trees	1	0	5	0
Groups	0	0	2	0

Table 3: Tree categorisation quantities

5.0 Root Protection Areas

- 5.1 Below ground constraints or Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees on site have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012. The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure must be treated as a priority. The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPA's of retained trees however, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions must be used that prevent damage to the tree. The RPAs have been plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.

6.0 Statutory constraints

- 6.1 A review of Wiltshire Council on-line resources¹ reveals the site does not lie within the limits of a Conservation Area and that there are no trees on the site that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (**TPO**). Currently it is not necessary to apply for consent from Wiltshire Council to carry out tree works on the site. It should be noted however that tree works that facilitate development must be considered by Wiltshire Council in accordance with planning policy.
- 6.2 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, afford statutory protection for listed species of flora and fauna including birds and bats which are likely to use trees for nests and roosts. It is essential that any tree works do not disturb a nesting bird, bat or bat roost. If there is potential for nesting birds or roosting bats to be using a tree scheduled for works then a qualified ecologist should be consulted and tree works timed and planned to avoid disturbance.

7.0 Soil

- 7.1 Tree growth can cause differential movement in structures on shrinkable clay soils as moisture is removed from the soil during the growing season. A broad indication of soil type has been obtained using the British Geological Survey Data² which indicates the site has a bedrock geology of *Gault Formation - Mudstone* and does not indicate an underlying soil with a high potential for volume change however, as a precaution, soil type should be confirmed by laboratory analysis and foundations near trees should be constructed in accordance with *NHBC chapter 4.2 building near trees*³ which provides details of technical requirements when building near trees on shrinkable clay soils.

¹ <https://experience.arcgis.com/>

² <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

³ <https://nhbc-standards.co.uk/4-foundations/4-2-building-near-trees/>

8.0 Planning policy

8.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 12 December 2024)⁴ states that:

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

Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.

8.2 Local planning policy includes Wiltshire Core Strategy - adopted 2015⁵:

Core Policy 52- Green infrastructure

Development shall make provision for the retention and enhancement of Wiltshire's green infrastructure network and shall ensure that suitable links to the network are provided and maintained. Where development is permitted developers will be required to:

- i. retain and enhance existing on site green infrastructure*
- ii. make provision for accessible open spaces in accordance with the requirements of the adopted Wiltshire Open Space Standards*
- iii. put measures in place to ensure appropriate long-term management of any green infrastructure directly related to the development*
- iv. provide appropriate contributions towards the delivery of the Wiltshire Green Infrastructure Strategy*
- v. identify and provide opportunities to enhance and improve linkages between the natural and historic landscapes of Wiltshire.*

9.0 Tree removals and arboricultural works

9.1 No tree removals or tree pruning works are necessary to facilitate the proposals. An off-site mature ash tree (T01) owned by Network Rail adjacent to the site entrance (image 1) is scheduled for removal due to the impact of Ash Dieback Disease and the trees location overhanging a public highway. T01 will be removed in January 2026 by Network Rail regardless of any development proposals and the removal in no way facilitates development.

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2>

⁵ <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/372/Wiltshire-Core-Strategy-adopted-2015/pdf/Wcs.pdf?m=637099399373530000>

- 9.2 The remainder of the trees along the west site boundary (image 3) and the highest value tree on the site, a mature walnut (T08) on the south site boundary (image 2) will be retained and protected during development.



Image 1: T01 adjacent to the main site access scheduled for removal by Network Rail regardless of development works.



Image 2: T08 adjacent to the south site boundary.



Image 3: Trees on the west site boundary as viewed from the east with T01 on the left and trees T02-G06 on the right.

10.0 General impacts of development

- 10.1 Trees are commonly damaged during development through root severance to construct foundations or install services or through soil compaction within the rooting area of a tree which adversely affects drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth potentially causing the decline or death of the tree.
- 10.2 Further damage can be caused by direct contact damage to parts of a tree from plant and equipment. To avoid damage to trees, construction activity must be excluded from Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) by robust physical barriers creating a Construction Exclusion Zone (**CEZ**). If construction access is required within RPAs, barriers need to be set back and ground protection used over the exposed areas of RPA to prevent soil compaction, existing hard surfacing such as tarmac can be used as ground protection.
- 10.3 The default position should be that structures, including roads and hard landscape features, are designed to avoid encroachment into the RPA of retained trees. If there is an overriding justification for construction to encroach on the RPA, technical solutions must be used that prevent damage to the tree and ensure the tree remains viable.

11.0 Site specific potential impacts

- 11.1 The proposed dwelling and all associated works have been designed to avoid any impact on the RPAs of all off-site trees.
- 11.2 **Construction activity** such as plant/vehicle movements, materials storage, construction compounds, contractor car parking and hard landscape works have the potential to cause ground compaction within the RPAs of retained trees in areas of soft landscape. To prevent an adverse impact on retained trees robust physical barriers must be erected around the worksite to prevent access to unprotected RPAs that are vulnerable to compaction and create Construction Exclusion Zones (**CEZ**). The barriers must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the trees and must be maintained throughout the development process to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.
- 11.3 **Buried services:** Buried services, including soakaways, will be routed so that they do not encroach on the RPA of a retained tree.
- 11.4 **Shading and leaf fall:** Off-site trees are not in a position where they can cause shading or leaf fall issues to the dwelling post development.
- 11.5 **Future pressure to prune trees:** Retained trees will be a significant distance from the proposed dwelling, it is not considered that the proposals will result in future pressure to prune or remove trees on the site.

12.0 Conclusions

- 12.1 The proposals do not require any tree removals or any tree pruning. The proposed works do not impact retained trees in any way and retained trees will be protected from development activity by robust physical barriers erected at the extent of their RPAs.



Appendix A: Arboricultural Method Statement





Arboricultural Method Statement for: Land to the east of The Green, Great Cheverell

Inspected and prepared by

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1.0 Introduction

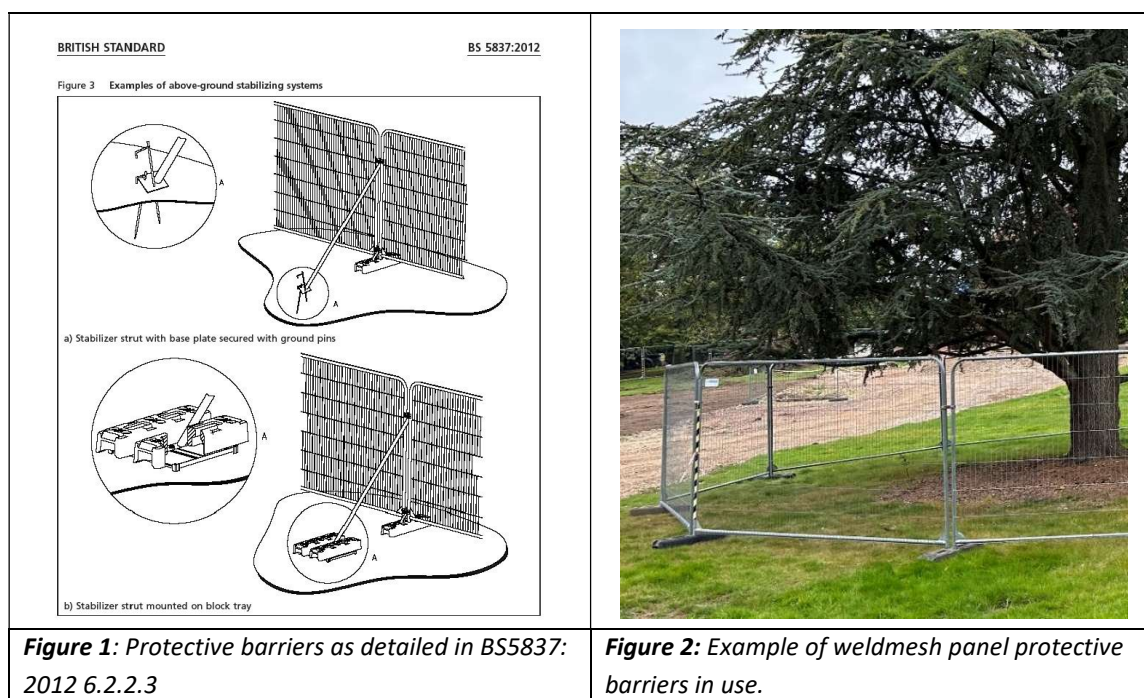
- 1.1 This preliminary arboricultural method statement (**AMS**) is intended to provide initial details and specifications for all tree protection measures and arboricultural related operations necessary during development works on a plot of land to the east of The Green in Great Cheverell and will form the basis of a detailed arboricultural method statement if required through planning condition should the scheme achieve consent and if further arboricultural detail is considered necessary by Wiltshire Council. This AMS has been informed by Assured Trees Arboricultural Impact Assessment ref: *GreatCheverell_AIA_112025*.
- 1.2 Copies of this AMS will be kept on site and the site manager will communicate the content to all staff and contractors with duties that involve working near trees or have the potential to impact retained trees.

2.0 Arboricultural works

- 2.1 No tree works of any kind are required to facilitate the proposals.

3.0 Tree protection

- 3.1 **Barriers:** Before the commencement of any site preparation or construction works, protective barriers will be installed in the positions indicated on the Tree Protection Plan in accordance with BS5837: 2012 6.2.2.3. The barriers will consist of 2 metre tall welded mesh panels on rubber feet and will be well braced to resist impact as illustrated in figures 1 and 2.



- 3.2 The protective barriers will create a Construction Exclusion Zone (**CEZ**) in order to prevent construction activity of any kind, including the storage of materials, within the unprotected RPA of retained trees. The barriers will remain in place until the completion of all adjacent development. ***The barriers must not otherwise be moved or altered in any way without the written consent of Wiltshire Council.*** If site constraints require the alteration of the barriers then the project arboriculturalist will first be consulted who will take the necessary steps to obtain appropriate consent.

4.0 Works within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 4.1 No construction works will take place within the root protection area (**RPA**) of a retained tree at any time.
- 4.2 **Soft landscape works:** Following the completion of construction works and hard landscape works that require heavy plant and equipment, tree protection barriers will be removed to allow soft landscape works such as tree, shrub and hedge planting and lawn establishment. No planting will take place within the RPA of a retained tree and any lawn preparation works within the RPA of T08 will not use any plant or heavy machinery.
- 4.3 **Buried services** are not required within the RPA of a retained tree. If services are required to run within the RPA of a retained tree for unforeseen reasons, they will be installed in accordance with the National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees - Issue 2: 16th November 2007¹.

5.0 Access for construction works

- 5.1 Construction traffic will enter the site via the existing access from The Green and will not access the unprotected RPA of a retained tree at any time.
- 5.2 Construction compounds, material storage areas, welfare facilities and contractor car parking areas will be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

6.0 Additional precautions outside of the construction exclusion zone

- 6.1 Fires will not be lit within 20 metres of a retained tree, no equipment, machinery, structure, notice boards, telephone cables or other services will be attached to or supported by a retained tree.

¹ <http://streetworks.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/V4-Trees-Issue-2-16-11-2007.pdf>

- 6.2 Cement and any materials or chemicals whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree must be stored well away from the outer edge of all RPAs and mixed in designated areas outside of RPAs using spill trays to ensure that accidental spillages will be contained and will not contaminate RPAs.
- 6.3 Planning of site operations will take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs), in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to the trees and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees will be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

7.0 Supervision and monitoring

- 7.1 Assured Trees Ltd will be responsible for the monitoring of all tree protection measures and compliance with this Arboricultural Method Statement. A certificate of compliance will be issued to the client for the operations listed in table 1.

No.	Operation
1	Erection of tree protection barriers in the position shown on the Tree Protection Plan.
2	Compliance with this AMS- post construction issue.

Table 1: Operations for which a certificate of compliance may be produced.

8.0 Contingency plans

- 8.1 The occurrence of any unforeseen incidents that may adversely impact retained trees will be reported to Assured Trees as soon as practicable following the incident. Assured Trees will then advise on the appropriate course of action and will produce and maintain a record of any such incidents including any subsequent measures taken.

Appendix B: Tree Protection Plan



Appendix C: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Survey Schedule	
Client: Joel Figov and Annabell Mears, 5 Alder Road, Andover, SP11 6YZ	
Location: Land to the East of The Green, Great Cheverell, Wiltshire, SN10 5XN	
Surveyor: Stuart Roberts	

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
01	S	Ash	19	871	3	2	6	11	9	7	M	F	F	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, twin-stem from base from a narrow union with bark inclusion, north stem bifurcates at 1m from good union, major dead wood in lower crown, minor dieback in upper crown to east likely due to the impact of ash dieback disease, crown is currently class 1 (75%-100% remaining crown), low extended subsiding limb to the south extended from crown form.	None. <i>Tree scheduled for removal by Network Rail in January 2026.</i>	<10	C2	10.5
02	S	Goat willow	9	330	1	1	5	2	7	2	M	G	F	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, pronounced non-progressive lean to the east, twin-stem from 1.5 metres from good union, suppressed crown form.	None.	20+	C1	4.0
03	S	Hawthorn	5	150	1	1	1	2	2	2	Y	G	G	Off-site tree on Network Rail land, single-stem young hawthorn with prolific climbing plants established in crown.	None.	40+	C3	1.8
04	G	Goat willow x 9	12	550	1	0	See tree constraints plan.				M	G	G	Group of 8 x goat willow stems off-site on Network Rail land in a wetland area, positions not well represented on topographical survey, crown bias to the east.	None.	20+	C3	6.6
05	S	Hawthorn	8	294	6	1	4	3	4	3	Sm	G	G	Off-site hawthorn on Network Rail land, good condition, multi-stem from base.	None.	20+	C1	3.5

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
06	G	Hawthorn	8	200	1	1	6	2	1	4	Sm	P	P	Group of 3 x off-site hawthorn on Network Rail land, the largest stem to the north has failed to the north from the base but continues to grow, the two remaining upright stems to the south are sparse with minor dieback.	None.	<10	C3	2.4
07	S	Hawthorn	8	318	6	1	3	2	3	3	Sm	F	F	Off-site multi stem hawthorn, sparse crown with minor dieback.	None.	20+	C1	3.8
08	S	Walnut	11	700	1	1	9	9	7	7	M	G	G	Off-site mature walnut, low spreading crown form, minor dead wood, good condition.	None.	40+	A2	8.4

Table Heading	Definition
Tree Number	Tree numbers as they appear in the Tree Schedule and are marked on the Tree Protection Plan drawings.
Single or group	S for a single tree, G for a group of trees and H for a hedge
Species	The common name of the tree
Height (m)	In meters measured with a laser clinometer
Calculated stem diameter (mm)	Calculated diameter of the stem(s) measured in millimetres at 1.5 meters from ground level
Number of stems	Indicates the number of stems measured to inform the Root Protection Area
Crown clearance (m)	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
Crown spread (m)	The spread of the crown measured in metres, taken at the four cardinal points from the trunk
Age class	(Np) Newly planted, (Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early mature, (M) Mature, (A) Ancient or (V) Veteran
Physiological condition	Good – tree has good health and vitality. Fair- tree has minor health and vitality problems. Poor- tree has low vitality and significant health problems. Dead- dead tree.
Structural condition	G-good P- poor F- Fair D-dead
Condition notes	Specific notes relating to the condition of the tree
Recommendations	Recommendations for tree surgery based on any physical defects found or for further investigation of defects that require a more detailed assessment
Estimated remaining contribution	In years <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+
RPA (Root Protection Area) Radius (m):	The radius of the area in square metres that will need to be protected during construction with a protective fence and/or load bearing surface
Category grading Category	Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm Category U: Trees 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
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY	

Appendix D: Tree survey methodology

The tree survey

A baseline tree survey is carried out by a qualified arboriculturalist, from ground level, in accordance with the methodology set out in *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The results of the tree survey are used to establish material constraints arising from existing trees and is intended to be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and made available to the design team independently of any specific proposals for the development of a site.

The tree survey will include all individual trees, tree groups, woodlands and hedges within influencing distance of the proposed development site. Trees will ordinarily be recorded as individuals but may be recorded as groups if there is no need to differentiate between the trees in the group.

The quality of each tree or group of trees is recorded by allocating it to one of four categories along with a sub-category in accordance with the *BS5837:2012* Cascade chart for tree quality assessment. A category rating of either A, B, C or U is allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings, category definitions are detailed below:

Category	Criteria
A	<i>Trees or groups which have high quality and value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to have a useful life expectancy of at least another 40 years- indicated in green on the associated plans</i>
B	<i>Trees or groups which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower value, poorer structural condition, or which are expected to have a useful life expectancy of a minimum of 20 years- indicated in blue on the associated plans</i>
C	<i>Trees or groups which are of low quality and value, trees currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established or are young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm. Category C trees are expected to have a life expectancy of a minimum of 10 years- indicated in grey on the associated plans</i>
U	<i>Trees or groups in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management- indicated in red on associated plans</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation criteria

Sub categories are awarded in accordance with the following criteria:

Sub category	Inclusion criteria
1	<i>Trees with arboricultural value</i>
2	<i>Trees with landscape value</i>
3	<i>Trees with cultural or conservation (ecological) value</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree sub-category criteria

Data for all trees, groups and hedges within influencing distance of the proposed development site is recorded in a tree survey schedule in accordance with *BS5837: 2012*. Trees are not physically tagged (unless we are instructed to do so) but are assigned individual numbers that are used to identify the tree, tree group, woodland or hedgerow throughout the report, within the Tree Survey Schedule and on the associated plans. The following information is collected for each tree in the survey:

Tree or group number; Single or group category; Common name of species; Height in metres; Number of stems; Stem diameter; Clearance of crown from ground level in metres; Crown spread in cardinal directions; Age class; Physiological condition; Structural condition; Estimated remaining contribution in years; Preliminary management recommendations; Tree categorisation; Radius in metres of the **Root Protection Area (RPA)**.

All measurements are taken using a stem diameter measuring tape, laser clinometer and laser distance measuring device. Where site constraints prevent the use of a measuring device the measurement is estimated and is suffixed with a '#' symbol in the tree survey schedule.

Root protection areas

Below ground constraints or Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees included in the site survey are calculated in accordance with *BS5837:2012 4.6.1*. The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority, the RPA does not represent the entire root system of a tree.

The RPAs are plotted onto the associated plans as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. For tree groups the largest stem diameter in the group is used to set the RPA.

If deemed appropriate by the arboricultural surveyor the individual stem diameters of trees within a group may be taken in order to set an accurate group RPA boundary whilst still recording all trees within the group as a single group record.

BS5837:2012 4.6.2 requires that where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically the RPA should be modified to produce a polygon of an equivalent area. Any trees on site identified as requiring a modification to their RPA are indicated within the AIA.