



ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

to BS 5837:2012 at:

***Turnpike Close,
Semington,
Trowbridge
BA 14 6LB***

Prepared for: *Hollins Strategic Land*

Report Date: *November 2025*

Reference: *AWA6865*

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Executive Summary

This report presents the findings of a tree survey conducted in accordance with BS 5837:2012, offering independent arboricultural advice regarding the trees in the context of potential development.

The surveyed site comprises farmland with 32 tree features, including 21 individual trees and 11 tree groups. The assessment categorised these as follows:

- 1 tree deemed unsuitable for retention,
- 5 trees and tree groups of moderate value, and
- 26 trees and tree groups of low value

Retention of high and moderate-value trees is advised where possible, while lower-value trees may often be removed with appropriate mitigation.

The Tree Constraints Plan, detailing root protection areas, serves as a key reference, ensuring tree protection is integrated into development design.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions and Brief

- 1.1.1 We were instructed by Hollins Strategic Land to visit the site and prepare our findings in a report.
- 1.1.2 The report is required in accordance with BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.

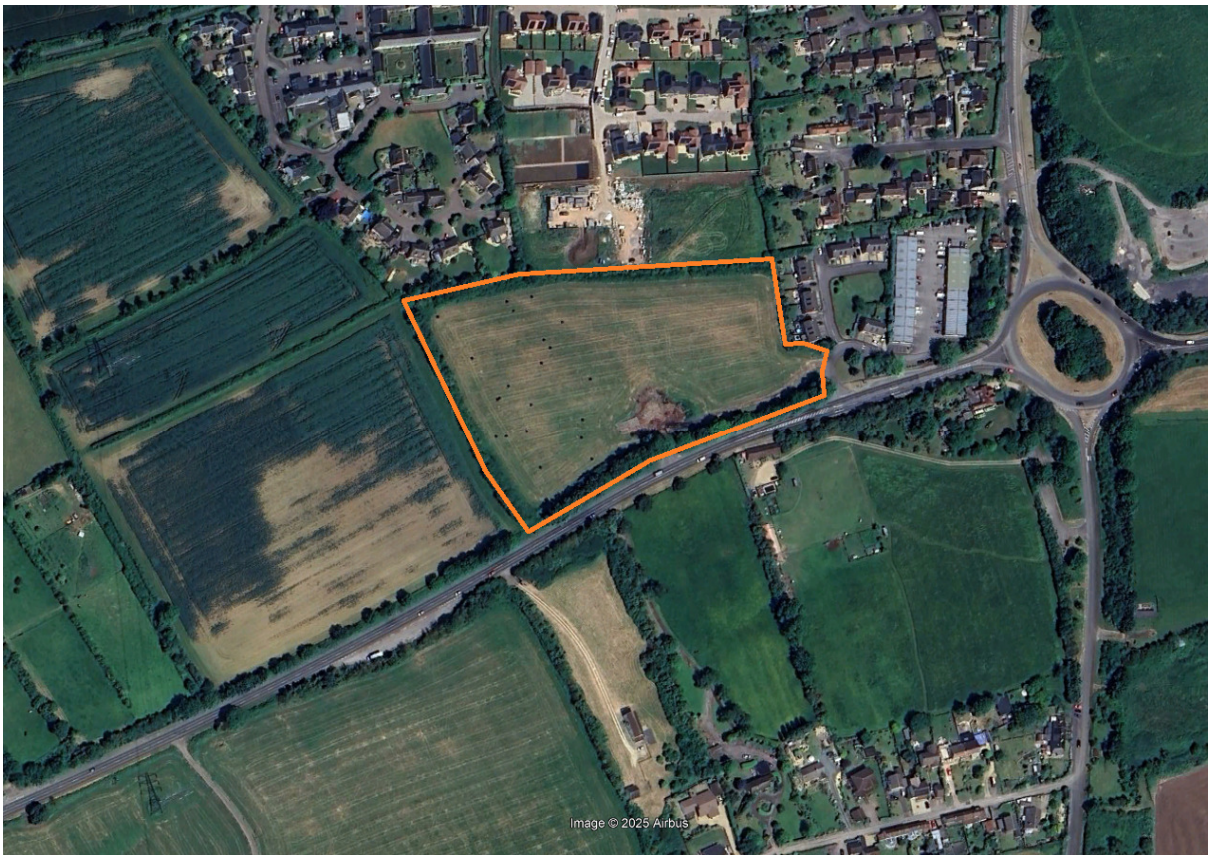
1.2 Survey Details

- 1.2.1 The survey took place during October 2025.
- 1.2.2 The trees were surveyed visually from the ground using “Visual Tree Assessment” techniques and in accordance with the guiding principles of British Standard 5837:2012.
- 1.2.3 Any additional off-site trees that could impact a new development design have been included in the tree survey parameters.
- 1.2.4 We have been provided with a topographical survey with tree positions plotted. Where surveyed trees were not included on the topographical survey the tree positions were plotted using enhanced GPS technology (1-2m accuracy) and laser distance measurer.
- 1.2.5 This report has been prepared by Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MArborA, Principal and Director of AWA Tree Consultants Ltd. The tree survey data collection was carried out by James Brown, BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MArborA, Arboriculturist at AWA Tree Consultants Ltd.
- 1.2.6 Full qualifications and experience are included within **Appendix 1**. Explanatory details regarding the survey methodology are included within **Appendix 2**. A full explanation of the tree data can be found at **Appendix 3**. Full details of all the trees surveyed are found in **Appendix 4**. For tree locations please refer to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 5**.

2. The Site

2.1 Location and Description

- 2.1.1 The site comprises farmland located off Turnpike Close in Semington, Wiltshire. Residential properties and an under construction residential development are situated to the north of the site, residential properties and Turnpike Close are situated to the east of the site, the A361 borders the site's southern boundary and further farmland is situated to the west of the site.
- 2.1.2 The approximate area of the survey is highlighted in the (2023 Google Earth) image below:



3. The Trees

3.1 Legal

- 3.1.1 The following advice is for guidance purposes only. Some trees are protected by legislation, and it is essential that the legal status of trees is established prior to carrying out works to them. Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record. Tree Preservation Orders, Conservation Areas, Planning Conditions, Felling Licences or Restrictive Covenants legally protect many trees in the UK.
- 3.1.2 Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, before authorising any tree works a check should be made with Wiltshire Council to see if the trees are covered by a Tree Preservation Order or if they are within a Conservation Area. If either applies, then statutory permission is required before any works can take place.
- 3.1.3 The Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) website was used to search for areas of ancient woodlands listed on the Ancient Woodland (DEFRA 2021), and a check for catalogued Ancient and Veteran trees using the woodland trust ancient tree inventory (ATI) (Woodland Trust 2021). It was confirmed that there are no designated ancient woodlands or veteran or ancient trees within the survey area.
- 3.1.4 Trees provide a wide range of habitats for many species, some of which are legally protected such as bats, nesting birds, badgers and dormice. It is essential that appropriate care is taken to ensure that this legislation is not contravened.
- 3.1.5 When appointing a tree surgeon, only properly qualified and experienced companies should be used, who have adequate Public Liability and Employer's Liability Insurance.
- 3.1.6 All tree work should be carried out according to British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations.

3.2 Tree Survey Results

- 3.2.1 The tree survey revealed 32 items of woody vegetation, comprised of 21 individual trees and 11 tree groups.
- 3.2.2 Of the surveyed trees: 1 tree is retention category 'U', 5 trees and tree groups are retention category 'B', and 26 trees and tree groups are retention category 'C' (explanatory details regarding the retention

categories are included at Appendix 3).

- 3.2.3 Full details of the surveyed trees and tree groups are provided in the attached tree data schedule at Appendix 4. General comments are provided below:
- 3.2.4 All of the surveyed trees and tree groups border the site boundaries, with nothing of arboricultural significance situated to the centre of the site.
- 3.2.5 T1 to T21 border the site's southern boundary, G22 and G23 border the site's western boundary, G24 to G27 border the site's northern boundary and T28 to G32 border the site's eastern boundary.
- 3.2.6 G32 is adjacent and not under site ownership and it was unclear whether T1 to G31 are within site boundaries or are adjacent and not under site ownership.
- 3.2.7 Access to T6, T7, T9, T11, T14, T15, T19, T21, G22 to T26, G29 and G32 was limited so the trees and tree groups were only given cursory inspections with measurements estimated and condition values indicative only.
- 3.2.8 The highest value trees and tree groups at the site are Sycamore T12, Silver Maple T13, Field Maple and Norway Maple group G20, Apple and Pear G23 and Oak T25. These are large semi and early mature trees and tree groups in good condition with good future prospects and of moderate value.
- 3.2.9 While the other trees and tree groups at the site are of lower value, they provide screening between the site and the adjacent residential properties to the north and east and road to the south.
- 3.2.10 Many of the Ash trees in the local area show symptoms consistent with the fungal disease Ash Dieback disease. Once a tree is infected, the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly. While the identified Ash trees at the site T1, T2, T4, T5, T6, T8, T9, T11 and T21 may continue to provide landscape and wildlife benefits for some time, their long term prospects are likely to be limited as a result of Ash Dieback.
- 3.2.11 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) for each tree has been plotted as a polygon centred on the base of the stem. Due to the presence of roads, structures, topography (and past tree management) the RPA is likely to be a simplified representation of the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. However, detailed modifications to the shape of the RPA would largely be based on conjecture and so have been avoided.

- 3.2.12 Some lower value tree, hedge and shrub groups do not have RPAs detailed on tree plans. The detailed extent and spread of these low value groups, in conjunction with the tree schedule, is sufficient to assess the associated potential constraints.

3.3 Photographs



Photo 1: T1 to T4 from north west



Photo 2: T5 to T9 from north east



Photo 3: G10, T11 and T12 from north west



Photo 4: T13 to G16 from north east



Photo 5: T17, G18 and T19 from north east



Photo 6: G20 from north west



Photo 7: T21 from north



Photo 8: G22 from south east



Photo 9: T23 from east



Photo 10: G24 from south west



Photo 11: T25 and T26 from south west



Photo 12: G27 from south east



Photo 13: T28 from west



Photo 14: G29 from west



Photo 15: T30 from west



Photo 16: G31 from west



Photo 17: G32 from south

3.4 Arboricultural Development Advice

- 3.4.1 The higher value retention category 'B' trees and tree groups should be retained, where possible, and incorporated into any new development design.
- 3.4.2 Where suitable, those category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges with reasonable future prospects should be retained as part of any new development. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention. Attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.
- 3.4.3 If required by the development proposals, occasional lower value, retention category 'C' trees, tree groups and hedges could be removed, and replacement planting would largely mitigate their losses.
- 3.4.4 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA), detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan at Appendix 5, should be used as a layout design tool, to inform on the area around a tree where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
- 3.4.5 If construction of new buildings is required within the RPA of retained trees it may be possible to employ special foundation design such as mini/ micro pile and suspended beam foundations or cantilevered foundations.
- 3.4.6 Construction of hard surfaces, for drives and paths, within the RPA can have negative impacts on tree roots. However, the potential negative impacts can often be overcome or minimised by employing a 'no-dig' type construction method with a porous final surface.
- 3.4.7 The design of the new development should consider tree crown positions in relation to any new dwellings. The dappled shade of a tree is more pleasant than the deep shadow of a building, and some shade from trees may be beneficial. In particular, deciduous trees give shade in summer but allow access to sunlight in winter. While either shade or sunlight might be desirable, depending on the potential use of the area affected, the design should avoid unreasonable obstruction of light and should give adequate provision for future tree growth.

3.5 Recommendations

- 3.5.1 To promote a sustainable approach that aligns with Local Planning Authority tree policies and planning regulations, the following next steps are recommended:
- 3.5.2 The tree survey and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) provides critical baseline information, enabling design around tree constraints and minimises potential conflicts. The report information should be used to integrate suitable trees into the site design, ensuring that trees and buildings can coexist successfully.
- 3.5.3 As the project design progresses, a detailed Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) and Tree Impacts Plan (TIP) may be required to assess, in detail, the potential effects of the proposed development on retained trees. This assessment will also determine any necessary tree removals or pruning requirements and outline strategies to mitigate construction-related impacts.
- 3.5.4 Once design proposals are finalised and the arboricultural impacts have been fully assessed, the Local Planning Authority (LPA) may require a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) as part of planning permission. These documents will detail how trees will be protected and managed during development, specify the installation and maintenance of protection measures throughout the project, and provide practical guidance to ensure contractors avoid accidental tree damage during construction.
- 3.5.5 These steps will help safeguard retained trees while facilitating site development in accordance with BS 5837:2012 and local planning requirements.

4. Signature

I trust this report provides all the required information.

Signed



.....

Adam Winson, Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, ACIEEM

19th November 2025

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At AWA Tree Consultants, we are proud to partner with the local charity, Kids Plant Trees. This collaboration allows us to support a cause that reflects our commitment to trees and the environment while making a positive impact on local communities.

Kids Plant Trees is a grassroots charity dedicated to improving tree equity by planting trees in underserved areas with limited green spaces, often in communities facing higher levels of deprivation.

We are proud to support their mission to create greener, healthier environments for future generations.



Appendices

- Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications and Experience**
- Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report**
- Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions**
- Appendix 4: Tree Data**
- Appendix 5: Tree Constraints Plan**

Appendix 1: Authors Qualifications & Experience

Adam Winson: Chartered Arboriculturist, MSc, BSc (Hons), MICFor, MARbora, QTRA + VALID Registered

Adam is the company Director and Principal Consultant. He has a mix of the highest-level academic qualifications and relevant work experience. He has worked within the tree care profession for over 25 years and was awarded an MSc in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry, with distinction. Adam is a Chartered Arboriculturist and a Registered Consultant with the Institute of Chartered Foresters, a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association and he has original research published by the UK Forestry Commission. His work ranges from individual expert tree inspections to managing trees on major infrastructure projects. His work often involves trees with preservation orders or litigation, and he has appeared as a tree expert, at planning appeal hearings up to the crown court. Adam also regularly undertakes locum Tree Officer work for several Local Planning Authorities.

James Brown: BSc (Hons) Arboriculture, MARbora, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James is a highly experienced and qualified Arboricultural Consultant. He has a BSc (Hons) in Arboriculture, attaining first class honours, as well as being awarded the Institute of Chartered Foresters student award. He is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, an Associate of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, and he is working towards becoming a Chartered Arboriculturist. James joined AWA in 2016, he has many years' experience as an Arboricultural Consultant, he previously worked in Europe's largest container tree nursery and he has experience of local authority Tree Officer work.

James Godfrey: BA (Hons), FdSc Arboriculture and Tree Management, TechArbora, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

James has had extensive arboricultural experience working as an arborist within the public and private sector. While working at AWA, James completed his FdSc in Arboriculture and Tree Management, graduating with a distinction and was also awarded for achieving the highest overall mark in his year. James has used his arboricultural knowledge to inform and carry out accurate tree surveys and produce detailed reports that aim to balance appropriate tree retention with the requirements of landowners.

Joe Thomas: MSci Biology, L4 Dip Arboriculture, TechArbora, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

Joe achieved a first class degree in Biology with an integrated Masters (MSci) from the University of Sheffield. Additionally, he has a Level 4 Diploma in Arboriculture. Joe joined AWA in 2022 after an Urban Forestry role with the Sheffield and Rotherham Wildlife Trust and Sheffield City Council, where he gained a variety of experience in different aspects of the arboriculture sector.

Lucy Garbutt: MSc, PGCert, BSc (Hons) Biology, PTI (Lantra), TechArbora, QTRA Registered

Lucy graduated with a masters degree in Animal Behaviour from the UK's highest rated university, St Andrews of Scotland, immediately following the completion of her BSc degree in Biology from Lancaster University. Lucy has experience in botany and plant science and moved into arboriculture after previous experience of protected species and botanical surveys with a large environmental consulting company.

Sophie Beckerman: BA (Hons), Dip Arboriculture Level 4, PTI (Lantra), TechArbora, QTRA Registered

Sophie has more than 10 years' experience as an arborist, working for a variety of private companies as well as undertaking tree management with Sheffield City Council Ranger Service and The Wildlife Trust. Her expertise in arboriculture is demonstrated in the practical NPTC qualifications gained, and her excellent knowledge is reflected in the L4 diploma in Arboriculture, which she completed while working. Her roles as a climbing arborist and team leader included estimating for jobs and project management, supervising tree contracting teams - ensuring that work is carried out safely and efficiently and that health and safety standards are adhered to, and risk assessments are carried out.

Ross Lane: FdSc Environmental Conservation, Diploma Arboriculture, TechArbora, PTI (Lantra), QTRA Registered

Ross has a diverse background spanning horticulture, arboriculture, and ecology. Ross has extensive experience conducting surveys throughout the UK and has worked on projects of all sizes, including major infrastructure projects such as HS2. In his previous role as a Tree Inspector at Derbyshire County Council, projects involved managing the county wide tree stock in relation to the ash dieback response and contributing to ambitious County Council targets of planting a million trees. Possessing technician-level membership with the Arboricultural Association, coupled with a comprehensive range of qualifications from tree risk assessment to habitat management, underscores Ross' dedication in professional arboriculture.

Brandon Townsend: BSc (Hons) Biology, L4 (Arb) Apprentice, QTRA Registered

Brandon is an Arboricultural Technician at AWA, currently completing the Level 4 Arboriculture Apprenticeship at Myerscough College. He holds a BSc (Hons) in Biology from Bangor University, where he developed a strong interest in woodland ecology. Before joining AWA in April 2024, he gained practical arboricultural experience and completed his NPTC chainsaw qualification. Brandon supports a range of consultancy work including tree surveys, risk assessments, and technical reporting, and is developing skills in specialist inspection methods such as PiCUS tomography.

Appendix 2: Survey Methodology and Limitations of Report

The survey was undertaken in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. The trees were assessed objectively and without reference to any proposed site layout. The trees were surveyed from the ground using 'Visual Tree Assessment' (VTA) methodology. VTA is appropriate and is endorsed by industry guidance. It is used by arboriculturists to evaluate the structural integrity of a tree, relying on observation of trees biomechanical and physiological features. Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, laser distometer and loggers tape. Where this is not practical measurements are estimated. Tree groups have been identified in instances as defined in BS 5837:2012. Shrubs and insignificant trees may have been omitted from the survey.

This report represents a BS 5837:2012 tree survey and should not be accepted as a detailed tree safety inspection report; however, tree related hazards are recorded and commented upon where observed, yet no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. All recommended tree work must be to BS 3998:2010 - '*Tree Work: Recommendations*'.

The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months from the date of survey. The author shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with these guidelines and terms.

Appendix 3: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

HEIGHT of the tree is measured from the stem base in metres. Where the ground has a significant slope the higher ground is selected.

CROWN HEIGHT is an indication of the average height at which the crown begins.

STEM DIAMETER is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; the diameter is measured close to ground level or else a combined stem diameter is calculated.

CROWN SPREAD is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches in all four cardinal points.

AGE CLASS of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, or over-mature.

PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.

STRUCTURAL CONDITION is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.

LIFE EXPECTANCY is classed as; less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, or more than 40 years. This is an indication of the number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.

Retention Categories

A (marked in green on Appendix 5) = retention most desirable. These trees are of very high quality and value with a good life expectancy.

B (marked in blue on Appendix 5) = retention desirable. These trees are of good quality and value with a significant life expectancy.

C (marked in grey on Appendix 5) = trees which could be retained. These trees are of low or average quality and value, and are in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established.

U (marked in red on Appendix 5) = trees unsuitable for retention. These trees are in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition									Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works	
T1	Ash	<i>Fraxinus angustifolia</i>	Early-mature	20	1	630	No	0.5	10	9	7.5	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
T2	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Young	15	1	240	No	1	7	2.5	0.5	3	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Slight lean north	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
T3	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	Semi-mature	15	3	290, 330, 310	No	2	4.5	3.5	6	5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Epicormic growths	Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Moderate dieback	Multiple stemmed with included bark unions. Moderate deadwood in lower eastern crown. Dieback in upper north western crown. Crown close to contact with telegraph pole and lamppost to west. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
T4	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	1	330	No	2	7.5	2	1	4.5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Two co-dominant stems at 2m. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
T5	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Semi-mature	15	2	330, 210	No	1.5	6.5	5	4.5	No visual defects	Twin stemmed at 1m	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Telephone line below northern crown. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Good	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context		

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)					Tree Condition											Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works				
T6	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	16	1	500	Yes	2	6.5	5	1	5.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Tight unions	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Sparse	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Telephone line below southern crown. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context				
T7	Hawthorn	Crataegus monogyna	Early-mature	6.5	6	100	No	1.5	2	2	2	2	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at 1m. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Telephone line above. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context				
T8	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	15	2	300, 300	No	5	8	3	5.5	4.5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base.Tight unions	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Telephone line through lower crown. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context				
T9	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	15	2	300, 300	Yes	2.5	7.5	4	5.5	5	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at base. Tight unions	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Telephone line through lower northern crown. Lamppost though southern crown. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context				
G10	Blackthorn. Elder. Rowan.	Prunus sp. Sambucus sp. Sorbus sp.	Early-mature	9	10	80	No	0.5	See plan				Exposed roots	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Ivy covered	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Dense linear group of Blackthorn with occasional Elder and taller young Rowan. Occasional dead standing. Very Ivy covered. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context				

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works
T11	Ash	Fraxinus excelsior	Semi-mature	16	1	300	Yes	1.5	10	6	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Good		C	No works required in current site context
T12	Sycamore	Acer pseudoplatanus	Semi-mature	18	1	400	No	1.5	6	4	6	5	No visual defects	Single stemmed. Vertical. Bark damage. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood	Metal guard embedded in eastern side of stem. Barbed wire fence embedded in southern side of stem. Two co-dominant stems at 2m. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	B	No works required in current site context
T13	Silver Maple	Acer saccharinum	Early-mature	19	5	700, 220, 150, 220, 150	No	1	9	7	7.5	4.5	No visual defects	Multiple stemmed at base. Epicormic growths. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Ivy covered	Moderate deadwood. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Ivy prevented detailed inspection. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	B	No works required in current site context
T14	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Semi-mature	14	1	250	Yes	4	5	2.5	5.5	2.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
T15	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Semi-mature	14	1	250	Yes	4	5	2	3.5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Good	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works
G16	Blackthorn. Elder.	<i>Prunus sp.</i> <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Early-mature	8	10	80	No	0.5	See plan				Exposed roots	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Ivy covered	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds. Ivy covered	Linear group of shrubby Blackthorn and Elder. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
T17	Hawthorn	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	Early-mature	4.5	3	200, 120, 150	No	1	1.5	1	2	1	Exposed roots	Multiple stemmed at 0.5m. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Bark damage. Epicormic growths	Moderate dieback. Minor deadwood. Moderate deadwood. Minor snapouts. Moderate snapouts	Crown previously snapped out, with large wounds and deadwood stubs remaining	Fair	Fair	<10 yrs	U	No works required in current site context
G18	Field Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>	Semi-mature	15	10	150	No	1.5	See plan				Exposed roots	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Old pruning wounds	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Linear group of Field Maple. Fence to immediate north.	Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
T19	Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Early-mature	19	6	200	Yes	1.5	9.5	5	7.5	7	Limited access around base	Multiple stemmed at base. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Old pruning wounds. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Previous reduction works undertaken to lower southern crown, with significant pruning wounds in lower southern crown.	Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition											Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works			
G20	Field Maple. Norway Maple. Hawthorn. Blackthorn. Elder. Hazel.	Acer sp. Crataegus sp. Prunus sp. Sambucus sp. Corylus sp.	Early-mature	18	10	300	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Linear group of semi to early mature trees. Predominantly Field Maple with occasional Norway Maple and shrubby Hawthorn. Blackthorn, Elder and Hazel understorey. Situated on northern edge of ditch.			Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	B	No works required in current site context	
T21	Ash	Fraxinus angustifolia	Early-mature	16	1	500	Yes	1	9	4.5	6	8.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Ivy covered. Tight unions. Partially included bark. Minor cavities. Moderate decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Moderate snapouts	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Likely historcially snapped out at approximately 6m with regrowth now forming crown.			Fair	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
G22	Hazel. Hawthorn. Blackthorn. Elder.	Corylus sp. Crataegus sp. Prunus sp. Sambucus sp.	Early-mature	8	10	80	Yes	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds	Linear boundary hedgerow type group. Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.			Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context	
G23	Apple. Pear.	Malus sp. Pyrus sp.	Early-mature	15	1	400	Yes	2	5	5	5	5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Limited access due to dense undergrowth. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.			Good	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	B	No works required in current site context	

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition								Management		
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works	
G24	Field Maple. Hawthorn. Blackthorn. Elder.	<i>Acer sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Prunus sp.</i> <i>Sambucus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	10	200	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts	Linear boundary group. No access. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.		Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
T25	Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	250	Yes	1.5	4	4	4	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood	No access. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.		Good	Fair	>40 yrs	B	No works required in current site context
T26	Elm	<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	12	1	250	Yes	1.5	4	4	5	4	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical	Minor deadwood	No access. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.		Good	Fair	10 to 20 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
G27	Blackthorn. Hawthorn. Apple. Field Maple.	<i>Prunus sp.</i> <i>Crataegus sp.</i> <i>Malus sp.</i> <i>Acer sp.</i>	Semi-mature	5	10	80	No	0	See plan				Exposed roots	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds	Linear boundary hedgerow type group. Predominantly Blackthorn and Hawthorn with occasional young Field Maple and Apple. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.		Fair	Fair	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context
T28	Cherry	<i>Prunus sp.</i>	Semi-mature	11	2	150, 80	Yes	2.5	1.5	1	1	1	Limited access around base	Twin stemmed at 1m. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Situated between fences. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.		Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context

	Tree Species			Measurements				Crown (m)				Tree Condition											Management	
Tree ID	Common Name	Latin Name	Maturity	Height (m)	Stems	Stem Diameter (mm)	Estimated	Crown height	N	E	S	W	Roots	Stem	Crown	Comments	Physiological	Structural	Life Expectancy	Category	Works			
G29	Hawthorn. Blackthorn. Field Maple.	Crataegus sp. Prunus sp. Acer sp.	Semi-mature	4	10	80	Yes	0.5	See plan				Limited access around base	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds	Small group of shrubby Hawthorn, Blackthorn and Field Maple. Situated between fences. Unclear if within site or adjacent and not under site ownership.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context			
T30	Field Maple	Acer campestre	Semi-mature	10	1	200	Yes	3	2.5	2	2	1.5	Limited access around base	Single stemmed. Vertical. Epicormic growths. Tight unions	Minor deadwood	Situated between fences. Unclear if within site or adjacent.	Good	Good	>40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context			
G31	Field Maple. Blackthorn. Hawthorn. Hazel.	Acer sp. Prunus sp. Crataegus sp. Corylus sp.	Semi-mature	9	10	100	No	0.5	See plan				Exposed roots	Tight unions. Partially included bark. Bark damage. Minor cavities. Minor decay. Old pruning wounds	Minor dieback. Minor deadwood. Minor snapouts. Old pruning wounds	Linear boundary group. Appears partially within site, partially adjacent.	Fair	Fair	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context			
G32	Birch. Oak.	Betula sp. Quercus sp.	Semi-mature	13	10	120	Yes	1	See plan				Limited access around base	Old pruning wounds. Tight unions. Partially included bark	Minor deadwood. Old pruning wounds	Adjacent. No access. Linear group of young to semi mature Birch and Oak.	Good	Good	20 to 40 yrs	C	No works required in current site context			



Appendix 5:
Tree Constraints Plan

Turnpike Close, Semington, Trowbridge
Ref: AWA6885

BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012
RETENTION CATEGORIES
Definitions of these categories can be
found in Appendix 2 of the report.

SCALE: 1:500 PAPER: A2

	CATEGORY A: HIGH VALUE RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY B: MODERATE VALUE RETENTION DESIRABLE
	CATEGORY C: LOWER VALUE COULD BE RETAINED
	CATEGORY U: UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION
	RPA: ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	TREE STEM