

Arboricultural Method Statement



Trowbridge Leisure Project
12th February 2026

TG Report No. 16262_R03_RM



**Tyler
Grange**

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Section 1: Overview

- 1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) has been prepared by Tyler Grange Group Limited (TG) on behalf of Pellikaan Construction Ltd. This iteration of this AMS has been produced in response to a Section 73 application and should be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Technical Note 16262_R08a produced by TG.
- 1.2. The purpose of this AMS is to detail the procedures for tree removal and tree protection during the uplift of the existing hardstanding and construction phases of the development in accordance with industry best practice. This report has been guided by the recommendations of the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' (BS5837).
- 1.3. The limitations to the tree survey and this report are set-out at **Appendix 6**.
- 1.4. Copies of this report must be available for inspection on site and all personnel must be made aware of the key implications of this AMS during the demolition and construction phase(s) of the development. Improper implementation or deviation from working methodology set-out within this report could trigger enforcement action from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

Site and Tree Survey

- 1.5. A pre-development tree survey of the site has been completed in accordance with BS5837. Findings for each of the trees surveyed are detailed in the **Tree Survey Schedule (See Appendix 1)** and the accompanying **Tree Constraints Plan (See Plan 1)**. The Tree Survey Schedule provides a record of each survey entry, including tree reference numbers, species, tree and root protection area (RPA) dimensions, life stage, physiological and structural condition, and arboricultural value.

Statutory Designations Relating to Arboriculture

- 1.6. There are no trees on the site afforded protection under a Tree Preservation Order. Trees T8, T9, T10, G5, G6 are situated within a Conservation Area. Further details of the legislation are provided at **Appendix 4**.



Section 2: Arboricultural Method Statement

- 2.1. The Plans and Appendices contained within must be read in conjunction with this report. These include:
- **Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP) (See Plan 2)** – details the trees to be retained, removed or pruned.
 - **Tree Protection Plan (TPP) (See Plan 3)** – details the protection measures for retained trees, including working within the RPAs.
 - **Arboricultural Work Audit (AWA) (See Appendix 3)** – details a schedule of specific site events requiring input or supervision from a qualified arboricultural consultant.
- 2.2. This AMS details the following key areas of work relation to trees during the site preparation and construction phase:
- **AMS01** - Timing of Works and Site Monitoring Requirements
 - **AMS02** - Tree Removal and Pruning Works
 - **AMS03** - Tree Protection Fencing
 - **AMS04** - Works within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)
 - **AMS05** - General Site Precautions
 - **AMS06** - Procedures for Incidents
- 2.3. The **TPP (See Plan 3)** shows the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) and branches spread of retained trees. The RPA signifies the area that must be protected during the demolition and construction works to avoid harm to the rooting environments of trees. Where development and site works occur within RPAs or close the tree branches, there are mitigative measures and protocols that must be adhered to as detailed within this document. Unless otherwise stated within this document, within the areas protected by tree protection barriers the following shall apply:
- No excavation
 - No lowering of levels
 - No storage of plant or materials
 - No vehicular access
 - No fire lighting
 - No parking
 - No welfare facilities
 - No substances harmful to the environment or trees health shall be stored adjacent to or allow to flow into tree protection areas. This includes all fuels, oils, bitumen, cement storage towers and washing arear, building sand, salt or any other chemicals.



- No fires shall be lit in within 15m of the trees canopy.

AMS01 – Timing of Works and Site Monitoring Requirements

Timing of Works

- 2.4. The development must be carried out in the following order unless otherwise agreed in writing with the LPA. Each step must be completed in accordance with this document and before moving onto the next:
- 1) Tree removals and pruning works.
 - 2) Tree protection fencing installed.
 - 3) Site accessible to plant and construction traffic.
 - 4) Site clearance and groundworks
 - 5) Construction
 - 6) Removal of tree protection fence
 - 7) Soft landscape operations

Arboricultural Site Monitoring

- 2.5. Site monitoring by an appropriately qualified Arboriculturist will be undertaken as set-out within the **AWA (See Appendix 3)**. This includes the following key work stages:
- Pre-commencement meeting
 - Tree removals and pruning
 - Installation of tree protection barriers
 - Works within RPAs
- 2.6. It is the responsibility of the Site Manager to request (with sufficient notice) the attendance of an Arboricultural Consultant to oversee the work as detailed above. It is not the responsibility of Tyler Grange to enforce site monitoring works throughout the course of the development. A copy of the Works Audit and supporting photographic evidence will be completed by the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and issued to Pellikaan Construction Ltd. Reporting to the LPA's Arboricultural Department will be the responsibility of Pellikaan Construction Ltd following the completion of each task.

AMS02 – Tree Removal and Pruning Works

- 2.7. Trees to be removed and pruned will be clearly identified on-site (via spray marking / taping / tagging as required) to avoid erroneous tree works. The appointed Arboricultural Consultant will be contacted if there is any uncertainty on trees to be removed or pruned.
- 2.8. Tree removals and pruning works will be carried out prior to the installation of tree protection barriers. Guidance will be sought from the appointed arboricultural consultant where tree removal works are to be phased and / or completed after the installation of tree protection fencing.
- 2.9. A geocoordinate AutoCAD file of the TRRP is available upon request which can be used by a surveyor to mark out the extent of tree group and hedgerow removals.



- 2.10. Tree works must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 by a competent tree contractor and should avoid the main nesting season for birds between 1st March and 31st August each year. If such timescales are unachievable, the advice of an ecologist will need to be sought to determine any further necessary protective and precautionary working measures to avoid disturbance to nesting birds and other wildlife.
- 2.11. The tree surgery contractor is responsible for carrying out any relevant health and safety risk assessment, and insurance, prior to any tree work being carried out.
- 2.12. No trees to be retained shall be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

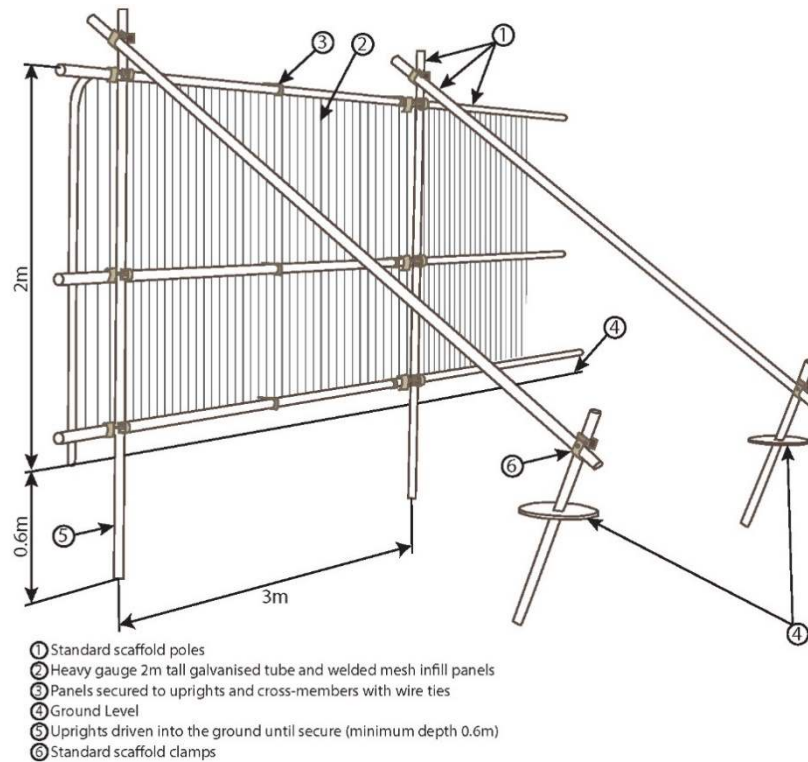
Tree Removals

- 2.13. The **TRRP (See Plan 2)** identifies trees to be retained and removed. At the time of the most recent tree survey, in February 2026, the tree removals had occurred as per the previous iteration of this report.

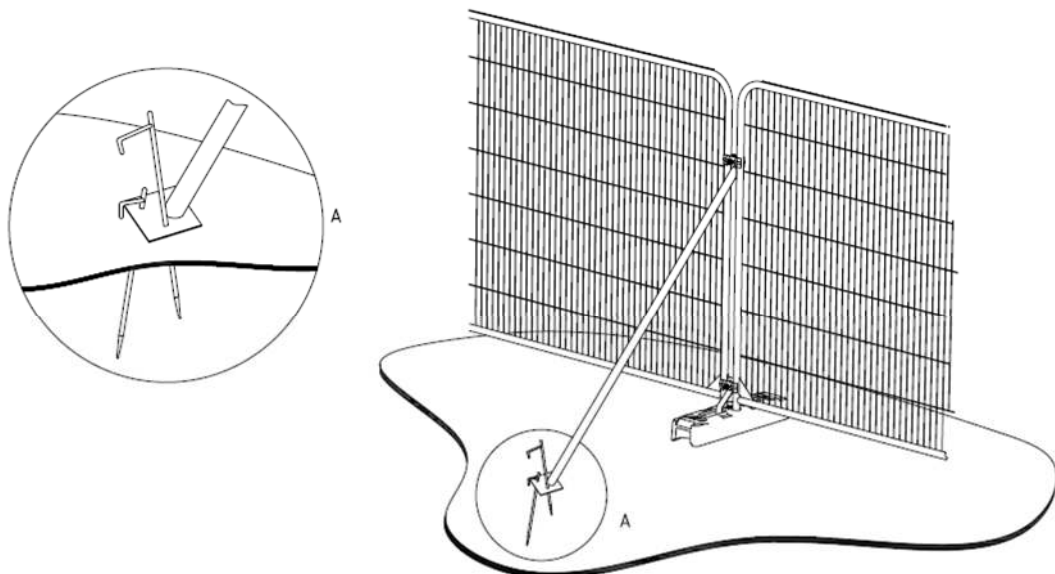
AMS03 – Tree Protection Fencing

- 2.14. Tree protection fencing must be installed to protect the roots, trunks and branches of retained trees from damage.
- 2.15. Tree protection barriers will be fully installed before the arrival of any plant or construction activity on-site. The barriers will serve to prohibit any access into the RPAs, and unless otherwise stated in this AMS, tree protection barriers will remain in place for the duration of the demolition and construction works until the construction work is deemed completed.
- 2.16. The **TPP (See Plan 3)** identifies the location of the tree protective fencing. To ensure accurate positioning and to avoid costly adjustments, the tree protection fence must be set out by a surveyor with all node points being marked clearly on site for the fencing contractor to work to. A geocoordinate AutoCAD file of the **TPP** is available upon request.
- 2.17. The fencing will comprise a scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m to add further stability. Onto this, weldmesh panels will be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps.





- 2.18. An alternative reduced specification will be used for low-intensity areas. This reduced specification will comprise a heras panels braces by a stabiliser strut and secured to ground with pins.



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

- 2.19. Stages for installing Tree Protection Fence are as follows:

- 1) Clearance of vegetation (where required) to allow working access to install the protection fence;
- 2) Setting out of fencing node points or spray marked by an appointed arboricultural consultant;



- 3) Fence is installed and signs installed;
 - 4) Appointed Arboricultural Consultant attends site to inspect protection fence on-site; and
 - 5) Site accessible to construction traffic.
- 2.20. Special attention is essential in maintaining the protective barriers during the demolition and construction phases, ensuring that it remains rigid and complete as well as fit for the purpose intended. Protective barriers will be inspected frequently and repairs shall be made immediately where required.
- 2.21. All-weather notices will be attached to the barriers with words such as 'Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access' (See signage example at **Appendix 2**).
- 2.22. Any alterations to the tree protection fence otherwise as stated within this AMS must only be completed under the guidance of a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant.

AMS04 - Works within Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 2.23. The **TPP (See Plan 3)** shows the RPAs of retained trees. This signifies the area that must be protected during the demolition and constructions works to avoid harm to the rooting environments of trees. Where development and site works occur in these areas, there are mitigative measures and protocols to adhere to as detailed within the document.

AMS04.1 - Removal of Hard Surfacing within RPAs

- 2.24. The TPP (See Plan 3) identifies areas of existing hard surfacing within RPAs that require removal as part of the demolition works. This includes the removal of tarmac and paving within RPAs of T10, T13, T14, T15, T16, G5 and G6.
- 2.25. The removal of surfaces from RPAs will adopt the following protective measures:
- 1) The works will be completed under the supervision of a qualified arboricultural consultant;
 - 2) Ground boarding will be placed over parts of the RPA that are not surfaced and where access is required. Any machine use must be operated on hard surfaced ground or as a last result on soft-ground which is protected by ground protection boards as detailed within this document;
 - 3) Any machine should work backwards over the area to prevent damage to any exposed RPA;
 - 4) The surface will be sensitivity removed, breaking-up the top layer using hand-held breakers or small excavator and avoiding any excavation into the sub-bases or soil layers where roots may be present;
 - 5) Paved / slab surfaces will be lifted carefully by hand;
 - 6) Where possible, any existing sub-base will be left in situ / made good if new surfacing is to be laid;
 - 7) Kerbs and haunching will be retained and utilised for re-surfacing where applicable. Kerbs and haunching to be removed must be 'peeled back' from their position away from the tree



with a small machine. Any lodged haunching will be broken up and removed by hand. No excavation will occur behind the kerb line (towards the tree) where tree roots may be present;

- 8) If the removal of sub-base material is required, this will be undertaken by hand to avoid any damage to tree roots. Any tree roots identified will be retained where possible. Small roots measured under 25mm in diameter may be cleanly pruned back if required. Roots measured over 25mm must be retained and the appointed arboricultural consultant will review the significance of the root(s) to the tree's health and stability;
- 9) The newly exposed soil and any exposed roots will be covered with up to 100mm of topsoil extract from elsewhere on the site or imported (to BS3882:2015). Soil may be placed in the area by plant sited outside the RPA and spread by hand; and
- 10) Tree protection fencing to be reinstated in final (post demolition position as shown on the **TPP**). Secondary tree protection fencing positions will be established to protect the freshly exposed RPA's of T10 and G6. This fencing will remain in place until the footpaths and surrounding landscaping are to be installed using a cellular confinement system (see AMS04.3 below).

AMS04.2 – Excavation within RPAs

- 2.26. The **TPP (See Plan 3)** identifies where excavation is required within RPAs for construction purposes. This includes trees G8.
- 2.27. The excavation works will be carried out in accordance with the following tree protection measures:
 - 1) The works will be completed under the supervision of a qualified arboricultural consultant;
 - 2) Protection fencing will be temporarily removed / repositioned to provide access;
 - 3) Identify area for excavation, mark out with pegs or spray paint;
 - 4) Remove hard surface if necessary (see relevant section of this report);
 - 5) Excavation within the RPAs will be carried out using hand-held tools or by air-spading or air-vacating;
 - 6) A light-weight machine will only be used as a last resort and at the discretion of the supervising Arboriculturist (typically for the removal of hard surfacing and imbedded rocks/rumble. The machine will be operated outside the RPA and where this is not possible ground protection must be laid in accordance with this document;
 - 7) Any roots uncovered will be cleanly pruned back using a suitable sharp hand tool. Cleanly sever roots with bypass secateurs, loppers or pull cut saw at right angles to root. Avoid tearing or ripping the root;
 - 8) Exposed roots will be covered with topsoil or a hessian sack to avoid root desiccation;
 - 9) Due to the highly alkaline leachate produced during the curing of wet concrete, concrete should not be poured within the RPA unless an impermeable liner has been installed. Excavated holes must therefore be sheathed to reduce the risk of contamination where concrete is to be implemented; and



10) Backfill as soon as possible to cover cut root ends.

AMS04.3 – No-dig Surfacing within RPAs

- 2.28. The TPP (See Plan 3) identifies where a no-dig construction method is required for surfacing within the RPAs. Supervised excavation of the uplift of the hardstanding within the RPA of G6 will result in excavation within their RPA's, however once bare earth is exposed no further excavation will occur in these RPA's and the footpaths proposed through the RPA of G6 will utilise a cellular confinement system construction as below.

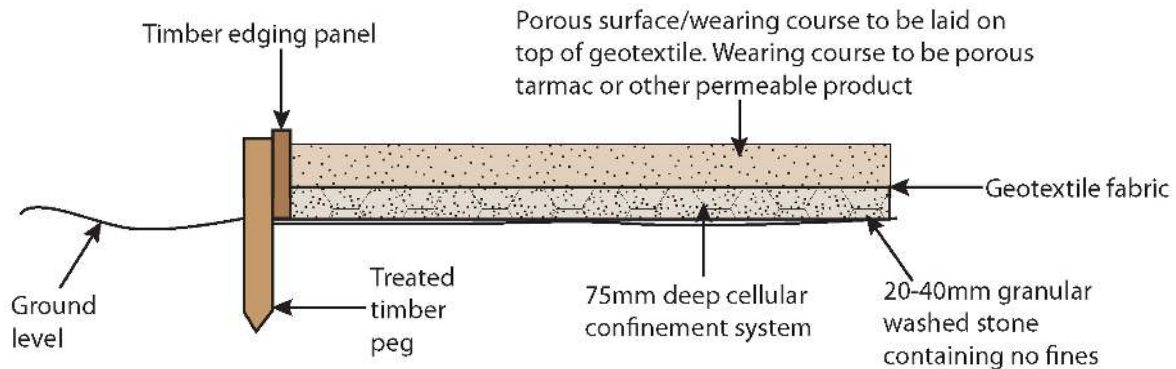


Figure 1: No Dig footpath profile

- 2.29. The design will take account of the bearing capacity of the soil and loading requirements. The detail of product and specification are technical engineering matters to be provided by the project engineer and product specialists. Design advice and detailed specifications can be provided by the following suppliers:
- Geosynthetics Ltd, 01455 617139, www.geosyn.co.uk
 - Wrekin Products Ltd, 01543 440440, www.wrekinproducts.com
 - Green Grid Systems, 01962 433460, greengridsystems.com
- 2.30. The final specification must meet the following design criteria for low-invasive surfaces to provide the conditions for continued tree survival and growth:
- Maintains oxygen diffusion through new surface to rooting area (5-12% by volume);
 - Maintains sufficient passage of water to the rooting area (12-40% by volume);
 - Maintains the high points of existing ground levels to avoid root damage (severance and/or asphyxiation);
 - Avoids compaction by maintaining a soil structure sufficient to sustain root growth (soil bulk density below 1.4g/cc); and
 - Is located no closer than 500mm to retained tree stems to allow for future growth.
- 2.31. Implementation of the surface must adopt the following arboricultural mitigation measures:



- 1) Ideally, the surface should be installed between May and October when the ground is driest and least prone to compaction;
- 2) Protection fencing will be temporarily removed / repositioned to provide access as shown on the **TPP**;
- 3) Ground preparation and setting out of the surface will be overseen by the project arboricultural consultant;
- 4) Machines must not be used to scrape or prepare the ground;
- 5) Removal of any turf layer vegetation by using a herbicide (as advised by a specialist) or manual removal with hand tools only. Shrubs and saplings are to be cut and ground out to just below ground level rather than grubbed or winched out;
- 6) If required, remove existing hard surfaces / structures in accordance with this document;
- 7) Retain all original ground levels after vegetation removal. No excavation into the soil is to occur;
- 8) Level area if necessary, by raising low spots with non-compacted washed sand. No excavation of high spots is to occur unless otherwise agreed with the project arboricultural consultant;
- 9) Install membrane, system and surface in accordance with manufacturers specification:
 - a. Lay the cellular system over the Geotextile, which is secured open under tension during the infill process with steel staples or pegs;
 - b. Install kerbs and edgings directly on top of existing soil grade level. For light structures, a treated peg and board may be acceptable. For more substantial structures, railway sleepers, haunched concrete with road pins, drilled kerbstones, gabions or cast in situ kerbs will be appropriate;
 - c. Fill the cellular system ensuring any machinery works only on already filled areas. Typical infill consists of no fines angular granular material 20-40mm, which will remain uncompacted; and
 - d. Install porous wearing surface.

- 2.32. If ground levels are to be raised more than 150mm this will be achieved by the use of a granular material, which does not inhibit vertical gaseous diffusion. For example: no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, structural soil (min. 20% sand content) or cobbles.

AMS04.4 - Soft landscaping within RPAs

- 2.33. All landscaping and associated ground preparation within RPAs will be carried out sensitively to ensure root damage is mitigated as much as is practicable. At no time is any heavy plant to be used within any protected area.
- 2.34. Removal of existing vegetation will be carried out by hand; turf may be removed using a mechanical turf stripper or by hand.



- 2.35. Soft Landscaping operations within RPAs will be conducted when no plant machinery is to be working on the site for the remainder of the build.
- 2.36. No Rotovators are to be used within the RPAs of retained trees.

AMS04.5 - Turfing within RPAs

- 2.37. Turfing operations within the RPAs of trees will adopt the following tree protection measures / stages:
- 1) Remove Tree protection fence to allow access to area;
 - 2) Do not reduce high spot or conduct any excavations within RPAs;
 - 3) Existing poor-quality turf may be removed with a turf stripping machine;
 - 4) Use good quality topsoil to level any low-lying areas and hollows and provide a fine tilth to lay turf on. This imported soil must not result in a level increase of more than 100mm in any area;
 - 5) Import turves by hand or in wheelbarrow. Wheelbarrows should be tracked over scaffold boards to prevent soil compaction; and
 - 6) Lay turves.

AMS04.6 - Planting

- 2.38. Should the existing soil be compacted or have a poor structure which may hinder the development of any new planting, soil decompaction techniques may be used upon consultation with the project arboriculturist.
- 2.39. Planting operations within the RPAs of trees will adopt the following tree protection measures / stages:
- 1) Remove Tree Protection fence to allow access to area;
 - 2) Remove existing vegetation by hand;
 - 3) Do not reduce any high spots or excavate in any way;
 - 4) With the use of a wheelbarrow Import good quality topsoil into the area. level to a depth no more than 100mm with hand tools;
 - 5) Dig individual planting pits for each plant by hand (including hedging which must not be trench planted); and
 - 6) Any mulch should also be imported and spread by hand.



AMS05 - General Site Precautions

- 2.40. The following points must be observed during both advanced works and the construction process:
- The site compound area must be established outside of the unprotected RPAs prior to undertaking demolition and or construction works on-site, inclusive of any areas for materials storage, contractor parking and mixing must also be established outside of the RPAs;
 - No fires will be lit on-site;
 - Cutting down, uprooting, damaging or otherwise destroying any retained tree is prohibited;
 - No access will be permitted inside RPAs unless under the guidance of a suitably qualified arboricultural consultant or otherwise stated within this AMS;
 - No materials, equipment or debris will be stored within the RPA at any time unless otherwise stated within this AMS;
 - If during demolition or construction, there are any excessive levels of dust build-up on retained trees then trees must be hosed down immediately with a clean water supply;
 - Notice boards, telephone wires or other services must not be attached to any part of retained trees;
 - Materials which will contaminate the soil (e.g. concrete, cement, chemical toilets, diesel oil, vehicle washings etc.) must not be permitted within, or close to RPAs of retained trees. Consideration must be given to any sloping ground on-site to ensure that contamination of soil in the RPA would not occur if there were spillage, see page or displacement elsewhere on-site. To avoid any associated damage or injury occurring to the trees as a direct result of contact with contaminants, works including cement mixing, re-fuelling and tool or machine washing will not be permitted within 20m uphill of any retained tree and
 - Contamination of the soil by fuel and lubricant leaks must be avoided at all costs. If such a situation arises the project arboriculturist must be notified to assess the situation and prescribe remedial measures.

AMS06 - Procedures for Incidents

- 2.41. If any breach of the approved tree protection measures occurs:
- The site manager must be informed immediately;
 - The Local Planning Authority Tree officer (or other Planning Officer) must be informed, as well as the appointed project Arboriculturist at the earliest opportunity;
 - Swift action must be taken to halt the breach and prevent any further breaches; and
 - All preventative action and details of agreed remedial works must be recorded and reported to the LPA.



Appendix 1: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T1	Cherry	6m	226	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		2.7	23
T2	Horse chestnut	16m	830	6.00	6.00	7.00	6.00	2.00	Mature	Good	Good	A1	Growing from highway verge. Twin stemmed from 2.5m. Dense ivy precluding detailed inspection of union. Leaf miner present.	10.0	311
T3	Himalayan birch	6m	160	2.00	4.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	C2		1.9	12
T4	Hazel	3m	140	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		1.7	9
T5	Goat willow	3m	90	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	0.00	Young	Fair	Fair	C2	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated	1.1	4
T6	Rowan	7m	410	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Dense ivy throughout.	4.9	76
T7	Goat willow	4m	180	3.00	2.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	Young	Fair	Fair	C2	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Growing against wall	2.2	15
T8	Ash	6m	200	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C2	South of G5	2.4	18
T9	Sycamore	5m	160	3.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Multi stemmed	1.9	12
T10	Weeping willow	16m	780	5.00	6.00	6.00	4.00	1.00	Mature	Good	Good	B2		9.4	275
T11	Lime	20m	880	6.00	6.00	7.00	5.00	1.00	Mature	Good	Good	A1		10.6	350
T12	London plane	18m	950	7.00	4.00	6.00	7.00	0.00	Mature	Good	Good	A1		11.4	408

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
T13	Cherry	10m	870	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	3.00	Mature	Good	Fair	B1		10.4	342
T14	Cherry	7m	440	4.00	3.00	5.00	4.00	2.00	Mature	Good	Good	B1		5.3	88
T15	Himalayan birch	9m	290	4.00	4.00	3.00	5.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	B1		3.5	38
T16	Amelanchier lamarckii	6m	460	3.00	2.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Multi stemmed from base	5.5	96
T17	Himalayan birch	8m	250	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		3.0	28
T18	River birch	10m	360	3.00	2.00	2.00	3.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		4.3	59
T19	Whitebeam	10m	490	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	Early-mature	Good	Fair	B1		5.9	109
T20	Holly	6m	310	1.00	1.00	3.00	2.00	2.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		3.7	43
G1	Cornelian cherry, Forsythia	6m	150	-	-	-	-	0.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		1.8	10
G2	Rowan x 3	3m	100	-	-	-	-	0.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Semi mature tree with profusion of epicormic growth with 2 other smaller trees.	1.2	5
G3	Sycamore x 2, hazel, laurel	10m	300	-	-	-	-	2.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Partially plotted on topo. Could not access trunks. Diameters estimated.	3.6	41
G4	Sycamore x 5	8m	200	-	-	-	-	3.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Could not access trunks. Diameters estimated. Off site trees	2.4	18

Tree Number	Common Species Name	Height (m)	Trunk Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height of Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	BS5837 Category	Comments/Preliminary Management Recommendations	RPA Radius (m)	Root Protection Area (m2)
				N	E	S	W								
G5	Sycamore, holm oak, laurel, willow	15m	350	-	-	-	-	3.00	Early-mature	Fair	Fair	B2	Group of trees growing along river edge. Predominantly sycamore. Dead willow stems to the south of the group.	4.2	55
G6	Sycamore, cherry, hornbeam, poplar, oak laurel, willow, pine, ash, plane.	15m	450	-	-	-	-	3.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Continuation of G 5. Group of trees growing along river edge.	5.4	92
G7	Amelanchier lamarckii x 3	4m	300	-	-	-	-	2.00	Mature	Fair	Fair	C2		3.6	41
G8	Silver birch x 10	18m	450	-	-	-	-	2.00	Mature	Good	Good	A2	Growing on top of raised back.	5.4	92
G9	Yew x 5	8m	300	-	-	-	-	2.00	Early-mature	Good	Fair	B2		3.6	41
G10	sycamore x 2	7m	200	-	-	-	-	1.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2	Multi stemmed from base	2.4	18
H1	Cypress	2m	90					0.00	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	C2		1.1	4

Appendix 2: Signage Example



Note: Digital A4 copies can be obtained via contacting Tyler Grange.



Appendix 3: Arboricultural Works Audit

Works Requiring Supervision	Tree or Group No.	Date Completed and Report to LPA
Pre-commencement onsite meeting with project Arboriculturist and Site Manager to discuss tree protection measures throughout demolition and construction phases	N / A	
Supervised removals of existing hard-surfacing / built structures within or adjacent to RPAs as identified on the Tree Protection Plan (16262/P04) and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.	T10 (Weeping willow) T13 (Cherry) T14 (Cherry) T15 (Birch) T16 (Amelanchier) G5 (Mixed species) G6 (Mixed species)	
Supervision during construction of above soil surfacing within RPAs as identified on the Tree Protection Plan (16262/P04) and detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.	G6 (Mixed species)	
General site inspection (monthly basis recommended unless otherwise agreed with LPA) as detailed within the Arboricultural Method Statement.	All retained trees	



Appendix 4: Report Limitations and Tree Legislation

Limitations of Survey

- A4.1 The comments made are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. Although the health and stability of trees in their current context is an integral part of their suitability for retention, it must be understood that this report is not a tree risk assessment and should not be construed as such. While every attempt has been made to provide a realistic and accurate assessment of the trees' condition at the time of inspection, it may have not been appropriate, or possible, to view all parts or all sides of every tree to fulfil the assessment criteria of a risk assessment.
- A4.2 No tree can be considered entirely safe, given the possibility that exceptionally strong winds could damage or uproot even a mechanically 'perfect' specimen. It is therefore usually accepted that hazards are only recognisable from distinct defects or from other failure-prone characteristics of the tree or the site. An assessment of the potential influence of trees upon existing buildings or other structures resulting from the effects of trees upon shrinkable load-bearing soils or the effects of incremental root or branch growth, are specifically excluded from this report.

Un-assessable Risks

- A4.3 Any alteration to the application site or development proposals could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made. Detail of the site's logistical issues (e.g. site storage and the construction programme) may not be finalised until after consented development. As this report has been prepared in advance of consent, some of its contents may need to be updated as more specific information becomes available once the post-consent project management commences. Although this document will remain the primary legal reference in the event of any disputes, some of its content may be superseded by authorised post-consent amendments.
- A4.4 The Wildlife and Countryside Act (WCA) 1981 (as amended) makes it an offence to disturb nesting birds or recklessly endanger a bat or its roost. Bats are also a European protected species and are additionally protected under the Conservation (Habitats & c) Regulations 1994 and 2010 (as amended). The survey findings, constraints, opportunities and design or mitigation recommendations included within that report must be read alongside this document.
- A4.5 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree does not pose an unacceptable level of risk and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will present an acceptable level of risk following the completion of any recommended work.

Statutory Designations Relating to Arboriculture

Trees in a conservation area that are not protected by an Order are protected by the provisions in section 211 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. These provisions require people to notify the local planning authority, using a 'section 211 notice', six weeks before carrying out certain work on such trees, unless an exception applies. The work may go ahead before the end of the six week period if the local planning authority gives consent. This notice period gives the authority an opportunity to consider whether to make an Order on the tree.



Plans:

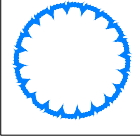
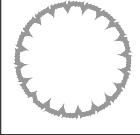
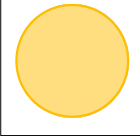
Plan 1: Tree Constraints Plan (TCP), (16262/P02b)

Plan 2: Tree Retention and Removal Plan (TRRP), (16262/P03d)

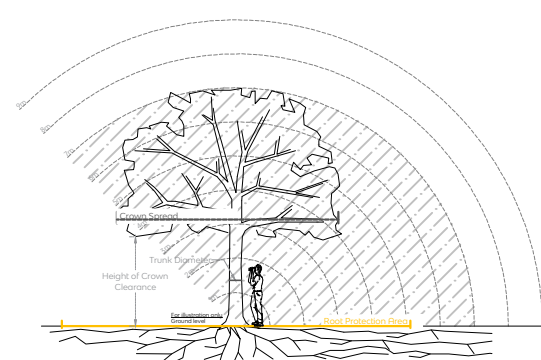
Plan 3: Tree Protection Plan (TPP), (16262/P04e)



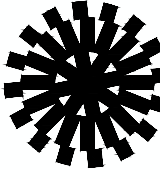


-  Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
-  Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
-  Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
-  Root Protection Areas
-  Tree Shading Constraints

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*



B	Resurvey	12/02/2026
A	Update to topo detail	01/08/2024
Rev	Description	Date



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Project title
Trowbridge Leisure Centre

Drawing title
Tree Constraints Plan

Scale	1:500 @ A1	Drawn	AS
Date	12.02.2026	Checked	RM

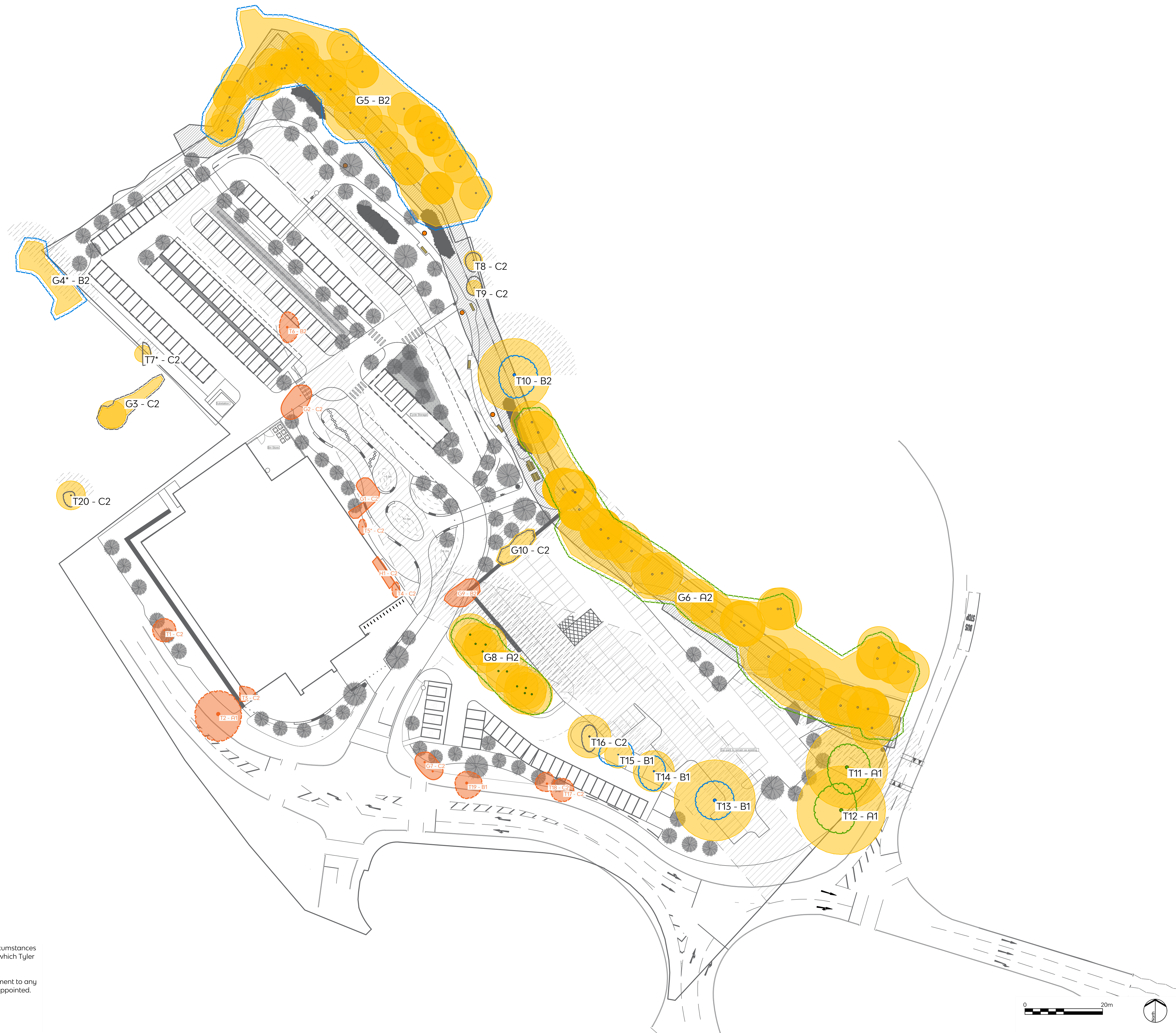
Drawing number	Revision
16262_P02	B

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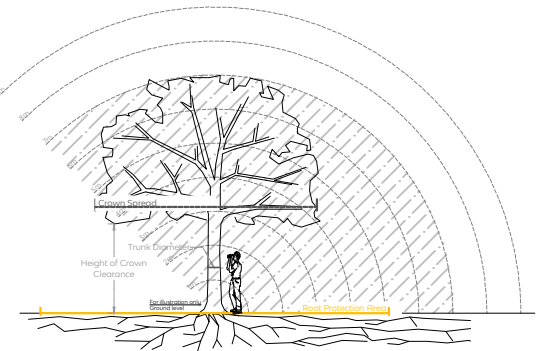
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- Survey Boundary
- Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Category U - Trees in Poor Condition
- Root Protection Areas
- Tree Shading Constraints
- Trees Removed Prior to Resurvey

**Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.*



D	Layout update	12.02.2026
C	Layout update	12.02.2026
B	Layout alignment update	09.01.2025
A	Layout update	04.09.2024
Rev	Description	Date

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Project title
Trowbridge Leisure Centre

Drawing title
Tree Retention and Removal Plan

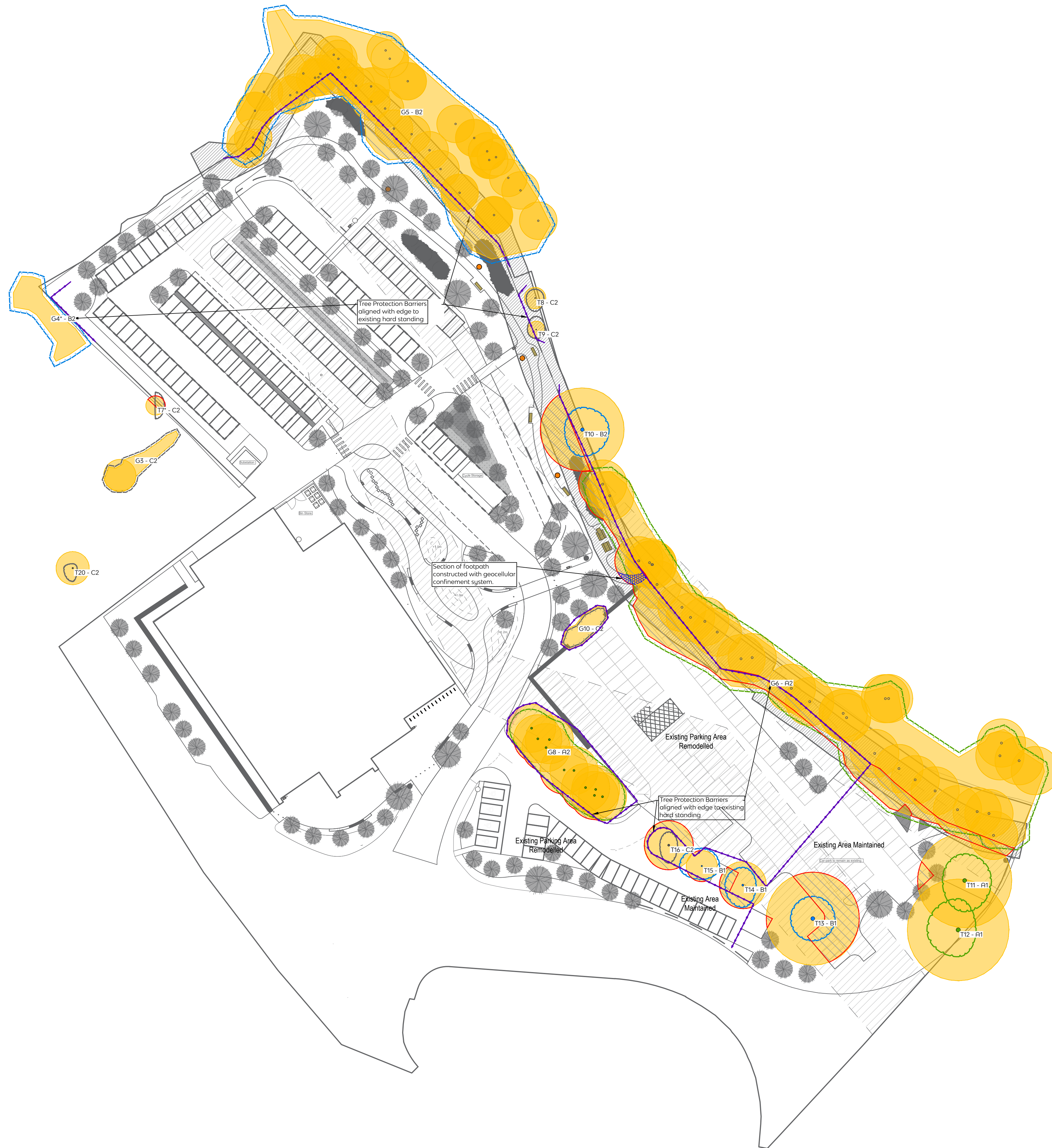
Scale Date 1:500 @ A1 12.02.2026 Drawn Checked AS RM

Drawing number 16262_P03 Revision D

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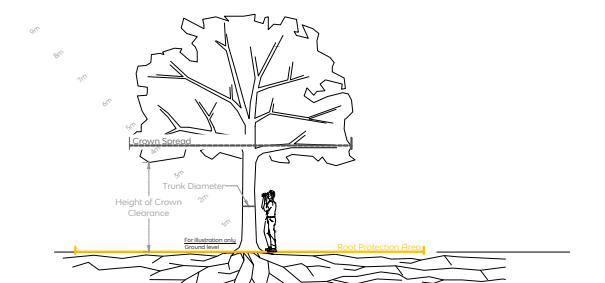
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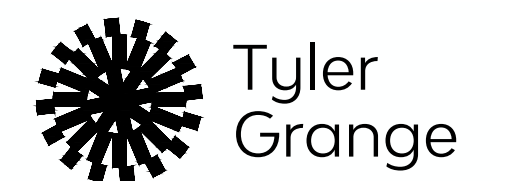


- Category A - Trees of High Quality and Value
- Category B - Trees of Moderate Quality and Value
- Category C - Trees of Low Quality and Value
- Root Protection Areas
- Existing hard-surfacing within plotted RPA
- Tree Protection Barrier Locations
- Above-soil surfacing within RPAs

*Denotes trees and groups not identified on topographical survey. Locations approximated using measurements taken on site.



E	Layout update	12.02.2026
D	Layout update	12.02.2026
C	Layout alignment update	09.01.2025
B	Protection added to T10 & G6	21.11.2024
A	Layout update	04.09.2024
Rev	Description	Date



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Project title
Trowbridge Leisure Centre

Drawing title
Tree Protection Plan

Scale 1:500 @ A1
Date 12.02.2026
Drawn AS
Checked RM

Drawing number 16262_P04
Revision E

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