

Arboricultural Impact and Mitigation

Statement for Outline Development Proposals at:

North of Seagry Road
Great Somerford
Wiltshire

Proposal: New development for 8 detached dwellings with access and parking arrangements

Prepared for: Mr Nick Davies

Report Ref: WT 072-25 Outline AIA

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Table of Contents

Summary Table.....	1
1. Introduction	2
2. Site Visit and Collection of Data	5
3. Working with the Design Proposal	6
4. Development Influence on Tree Cover and Proposed Mitigation	6
5. Conclusion.....	8
6. Recommendations to Protect Trees During Development.....	9
7. Recommendations to Enhance Tree Cover.....	10
Appendix 1 – The Tree Protection Plan	12
Appendix 2 – Data Collection	13



Summary table: Overall impact on trees

Impact	Reason	High quality trees		Low quality trees	
		A	B	C	U
Trees to be removed	Construction activities	None	T063, T064	None	None
Trees to be removed	Risk management	None	None	None	None
Changes within RPAs	Construction activities	None	T051, T052, T053	T050	None
Retained trees to be pruned	Space for development	None	None	None	None
	Future occupancy	None	None	None	None



1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** This report was instructed by Mr Nick Davies to inspect the relevant trees and prepare information to accompany the outline planning submission for 8 detached dwellings with access and parking arrangements at North of Seagry Road, Great Somerford, Wiltshire. The report details all trees that are relevant to the siting of the proposed development, and their positions are illustrated on the separately provided tree protection plan attachment WTP2.
- 1.2 **Site visit:** The site visit was undertaken on 25th November 2025. The trees were surveyed visually, externally and from ground level only. No detailed investigations were undertaken, samples, or internal decay detection readings taken for further analysis. All dimensions have been estimated unless stated otherwise. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were clear, still and dry, with good visibility.
- 1.3 **Statutory tree protection:** After investigating the local planning authority (LPA) online mapping system, it was established that there are no tree preservation orders (TPOs) protecting the trees on or surrounding the site. However, the site is in the Great Somerford Conservation Area (Image1) which places preliminary protection on all trees over 75mm in diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level. Therefore, it will be necessary to consult with the LPA before any works other than certain exemptions can be carried out.

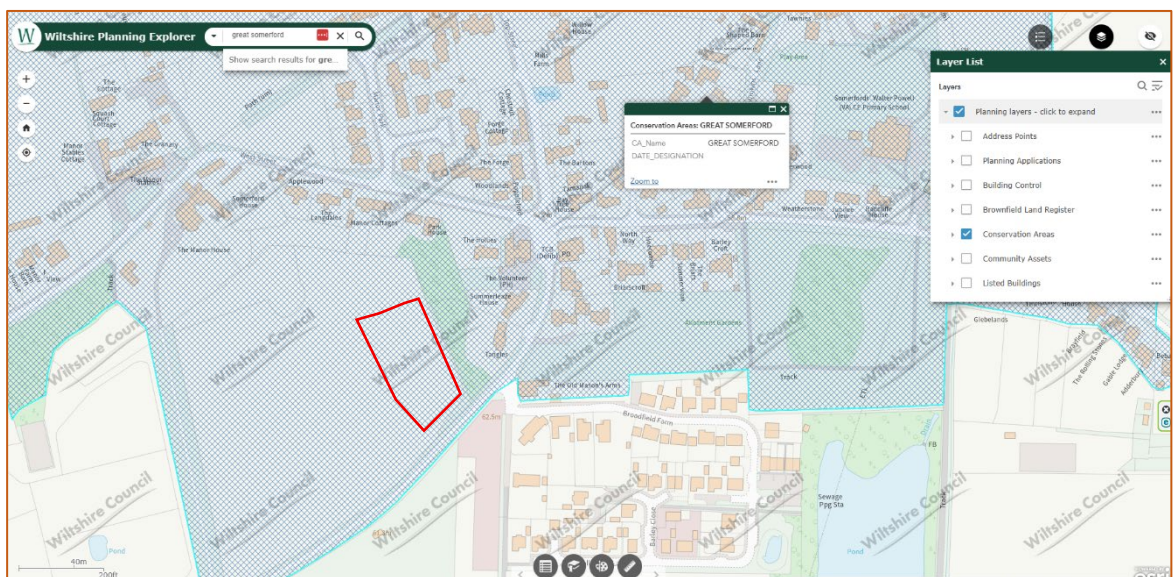


Image 1: The red outline approximately indicates the proposal site boundaries

- 1.4 **Limitations of this report:** The following limitations apply to this report:
- 1.4.1 **Archaeology:** Although trees can grow in archaeologically sensitive locations, I have no specialist expertise in this discipline and this report does not consider this aspect.
- 1.4.2 **Ecology:** The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. These could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of access to the site in addition to any of the tree constraints set out in this report such as irreplaceable



habitats which might fall within paragraph 180 (C) of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its veteran/ancient tree criteria. Paragraph 180 also emphasises the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity to protect the intrinsic character of the natural environment, especially the securing of measurable net gains for biodiversity net gain credits. Therefore, calculations for habitat compensation (normally 10%) or habitat restoration in line with the DEFRA Biodiversity Metric 3.1 may be required. These issues are beyond my area of expertise, and I advise that you seek the advice from an ecologist on whether any such constraints apply to this site.

- 1.4.3 **Tree assessment and management advice:** The comments made about the health and stability of the trees within this report were correct at the time of inspection. It should be recognised that trees are dynamic structures that can never be completely predictable and may become unstable or partially unstable even in average weather conditions. Changes can occur not only to environmental triggers but also in response to biological or mechanical events. For these reasons, the tree assessment advice only remains 18 months from the date that the trees were last inspected. No tree is ever safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature.
- 1.4.4 The inspection was carried out from ground level. Where there was restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes were assessed from the nearest point of access. Binoculars were used to observe features higher in the canopies such as foliage, extension growth and/or bud proliferation. No soil or tissue samples were taken during this inspection, and no invasive diagnostic equipment was used to detect decay. If ivy covered, I probed and tapped the wood from ground level to establish if there were any obscured features that were relevant to the assessment. This did not extend to removing all the ivy or probing beyond what could be reached from ground level. Where trees have thick ivy, it would be impractical in every case to remove it or climb into the crown to have a closer look. However, where I suspect there are obvious visible significant outward health problems or structural defects visible under the ivy, I may recommend its removal for a further assessment.
- 1.4.5 **Soil assessment:** British Standard (BS) 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations advocates that a soil assessment should be carried out to inform decisions relating to Root Protection Areas (RPAs), tree protection, new planting and foundation design. I have consulted the British Geological Survey (BGS) website and their Geology Viewer, and this advises that the bedrock geology for the site is **(Kellaways Sand Member-Sandstone)**. I have not been supplied with any detailed site soil analysis or been engaged to undertake such investigations. A site-specific soil assessment may inform decisions relating to the root protection area (RPA), tree protection, new planting design and foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees. As and when such information becomes available results should be forwarded to the project arboricultural consultant and other relevant professionals involved in site layout, planning and design (e.g. structural engineer, landscape architect).



- 1.5 **Technical references:** This arboricultural impact assessment and arboricultural method statement is based on the following primary technical references:
- British Standards Institution (2012) BS 5837: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations
 - National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) revised in 2023 setting out the Governments planning policies for England and how these should be applied.
- 1.6 **Drawings and documents provided:** Several plans and documents were provided as part of the current planning proposal. My drawing and report have been developed in context with the following provided information:
- Land survey reference PITMAN-Great Somerford-Seagry Road-Rev A, received by email on 21st November 2025
 - Layout, reference 3919.Scheme 07, received by email on 29th January 2026.
- 1.7 **Qualifications and experience:** This report is based on my site observations and the provided information, interpreted in the context of my experience. I have experience and qualifications in arboriculture that can be reviewed at <https://wadeytrees.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/CV-Mark-J-Wadey-2.pdf>.



2. SITE VISIT AND COLLECTION OF DATA

- 2.1 **Brief description of site and surrounding tree cover:** The proposal is located within a parcel of land North of Seagry Road (Image 2). There are a variety of deciduous and coniferous trees which encompass the eastern and southern site boundaries. The most significant is the large oak and a group of mature beech trees along the road frontage. Collectively, they offer good visual benefits to the surrounding area.



Image 2: The site boundaries are approximately indicated by the yellow outline

- 2.2 **Tree assessment method:** The existing tree stock has been identified and graded in line with the current British Standard BS 5837 2012: Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations to enable informed decisions to be made regarding tree retention. The report also details methods of protection to be implemented to safeguard the retained trees.
- 2.3 **Independent assessment of trees:** I inspected each tree and have indicated the numbering on the tree protection plan (WTP2) in Appendix 1. I identified obvious hedges and groups where appropriate. For each individual tree, group and hedge, I collected information on species, height, diameter, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context. As advocated in BS 5837, each tree was then allocated to one of four categories which reflected its suitability as a material constraint on development:
- **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 unsuitable for retention, usually to be removed

This information is recorded in the tree schedule included as Appendix 2, with further explanatory notes.



- 2.4 **The root protection areas:** BS5837:2012 paragraph 4.6.1 gives recommendations for the areas of root protection to be the equivalent to the area of a circle centred on the single stem tree with a radius of at least 12 times the trunk diameter. For trees with more than one stem, the recommended formulas were used to arrive at the combined stem diameter calculation. The calculated root protection area (RPA) for each tree was capped to 707m². This distance is given for guidance to each tree or group in the schedule. In practice, the siting of the specific protection measures may be different. The implication of this notional RPA is that no significant disturbance should occur within it if the trees are to be successfully retained. As advocated in paragraph 4.6.3 of that document, where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon or equivalent area has been produced. Any modifications to the shape of the RPA have reflected our interpretation of a reasonable and likely root distribution.

3. **WORKING WITH THE DESIGN PROPOSAL**

- 3.1 **Tree constraints as part of the design layout:** As recommended in section 5 of BS5837, the constraints posed by existing trees were identified to inform the site layout design. The collected information was used to provide relevant guidance to the architect so that when moderate/higher quality (category A and B) trees were recognised, their retention was given greater weight than the lower quality (category C and U) trees which have less importance to the site and its surroundings. This helps to avoid misplaced tree retentions and provide opportunities for new trees that may bring about future enhancements for the site. The below ground (RPAs) and above ground (canopy) constraints have been fully considered as part of the design process by the architect to arrive at the submitted design. Taking the overall conception and design issues into account, the identified constraints have properly informed the planning process to minimise any negative impact on the existing tree stock. Retaining the most important trees means that this proposal will maintain a sustainable tree canopy that will be in harmony with its new surrounding buildings and landscape; thereby
- 3.2 **Relevant Planning Policy taken account during the design stage:** The requirements of the British Standard 5837 and National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) can be met using planning conditions to require the mitigation measures set out in this report. These proposals comply with the NPPF in terms of achieving sustainable development, good design and conserving the natural environment by retaining all of the important trees adjacent the site. Paragraphs 55 and 56 of the NPPF deal with planning conditions. In this respect, sufficient detail has been provided so an enforceable planning condition requiring the trees to be protected can be based on the accompanying arboricultural method statement (AMS) and associated tree protection plan WTP2.

4. **DEVELOPMENT INFLUENCE ON TREE COVER AND PROPOSED MITIGATION**

- 4.1 **Tree protection plan WTP2:** Plan WTP2 in Appendix 1 has been prepared based on the latest layout and is intended to provide a preliminary indication of the tree issues. It shows the existing trees numbered, with their assessed categories in the respective colours as set out in paragraph 2.3 above. Trees to be removed are highlighted with a red crown outline. A preliminary location for protective fencing is illustrated with black post and rail annotation



and the RPA to be protected behind is shown with the black diagonal hatching. Any precautionary areas are shown with a yellow filled area. I stress that this plan is intended to provide an overview of how the tree protection will work and may require more detailed adjustments for the final submission in the context of any feedback.

- 4.2 **Trees to be removed to facilitate the new access:** Two moderate category poplar trees (T063 and T064) will need to be removed to facilitate the new access into the proposal site. Although there will be some short-term visual impact with their loss, they are not particular special or outstanding individuals, and the larger grouping of adjacent beech trees will easily buffer these losses. Furthermore, they are a tree species which are generally shorter-lived and prone to inherent structural weakness, often requiring intervention management to minimise risk of damage or harm from tree failures. In this case, the trees overhang the highway, and both have evidence of previous branch failures, so they are likely to require some safety works in the foreseeable future. Whilst their crowns can be contained to minimise further stem failures, this will limit their future potential to contribute to the overall wider visual amenity and in this scenario would be pointless. In the longer term, their removal will provide an opportunity for some significant mitigation planting which could be agreed with the LPA through a suitable planning condition.
- 4.3 **Tree pruning to facilitate access/working space:** At this stage no pruning requirements are anticipated to accommodate these proposals. If this changes for any reason, I advise that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the work commencing. If it is decided that some pruning is required to facilitate the proposal, this should be done in accordance with BS3998: 2010 *'Tree Work Recommendations'*, without harming the health or appearance of nearby trees.
- 4.4 **Site access, storage and movement of materials:** The RPAs of retained trees do not unduly affect construction access and building materials can be delivered to site using the new vehicular access and stored outside the fenced areas/RPAs (see plan WTP2). It is entirely feasible to move materials to the working areas with no significant harm to trees. Provided that protective measures are installed/retained correctly, there is unlikely to be any adverse effects on trees from these construction activities.
- 4.5 **New surfacing:** New surfacing will be installed within the RPAs of four trees (T050, T051, T052 and T053). After careful consideration and discussion within the design team, it has been agreed that the subbase for this will be a cellular confinement system. This will negate the need for significant excavation and excessive disturbance within the RPA of this tree. The use of cellular confinement systems is supported in BS 5837:2012, (paragraph 7.4.2.7) to minimise harm. In this case, the surfacing could be installed at the end of the construction phase once the protective fencing has been removed. I have provided a specification drawing on plan WTP2 illustrating these guiding principles to help safeguard the nearby trees. Provided the work proceeds in accordance with this methodology, then I feel that the risk of any significant implications for the trees is likely to be low.
- 4.6 **Drainage and other services:** Drainage runs, soakaways and the installation of other services can cause disruption to RPAs and result in important trees being damaged. I advise



that these matters are considered at an early stage and agreed with the LPA prior to the development phase commencing. Currently, there is no proposal to run services through tree protection zones. There will be no soakaways or other surface water provisions within tree protection zones. The use of Sustainable Urban Drainage (SUDS) measures may allow surface water to be stored on site for use within the site. However, for the avoidance of doubt, the default specification for any service routes through tree protection zones would be hand-digging or auger boring installation methods. The LPA may reasonably require details of service routes to be provided as a condition of consent. The same goes for the disposal of surface water, where soakaways can be located outside tree protection zones. It should be noted that any maintenance, replacement or new services to the existing buildings, which would be entirely reasonable, would need to satisfy the same criteria.

- 4.7 **Post occupancy pressures on trees:** The location and character of the proposal have been achieved in consideration of all the site factors, including the presence of trees. In reference to BS5837:2012 recommendations paragraph 5.3.4 and its sub paragraphs, any issues relating to shading, privacy and screening, direct damage, future pressure for removal and seasonal nuisance have been factored into the design to minimise any post occupancy pressure on trees. In this case, the plots closest to trees are all detached with ample garden space for new occupiers. After discussions with the architect, it was confirmed the properties have all been positioned so that the main living areas will allow the new occupants normal and reasonable access to daylight. Overall, trees and vegetation around the boundaries will provide useful canopy cover between the adjacent properties and it will be in the interests of new occupants to retain them for the seclusion and shelter they provide. In the context of all these points, I believe that the development proposal is unlikely to bring new pressures on these trees, and where formal Conservation Area measures apply, the LPA will be able to resist unreasonable applications for tree work, with such decisions likely to be supported at appeal.

5. CONCLUSION

- 5.1 **Overall summary:** The table (on page 1) provides a summary of the relevant changes and potential impacts arising from this development proposal. Two moderate category trees will need to be removed to facilitate the access, but they have limited long term prospects and there is an opportunity to mitigate their loss with better trees in sustainable locations for the longer term. The proposals take proper account of potential pressures for pruning and felling post-occupancy and where formal Conservation Area measures apply, it is reasonable for the LPA to refuse inappropriate works and could be expected to have support at appeal. This submission has demonstrated that it is reasonably practicable to develop the scheme without significant harm to retained trees and if adequate precautions to protect them are implemented as recommended in this report, and as may reasonably be required by consent conditions, the overall impact of the proposal on local amenity will be low and limited to the short term only. Any additional information required for reassurance, can be provided by way of conditions attached to the outline planning permission. The scheme accords with the principles set out in the National Planning Policy Framework and it is technically compliant with BS5837:2012 and the way in which that Standard has been



applied. Any deviations from its recommendations have been properly justified with appropriate actions. Therefore, I do not believe there are supportable or reasonable grounds for refusing permission in terms of the trees.

6. **RECOMMENDATIONS TO PROTECT TREES DURING DEVELOPMENT**

6.1 **Arboricultural method statement (heads of terms):** The recommendation in BS5837:2012 is that where details might need to be submitted to allow for changes that might occur after planning permission has been granted, heads of terms for an arboricultural method statement (AMS) would be appropriate. That is appropriate for sites with a range of arboricultural protection measures and methods to be determined. From my preliminary appraisal, issues that are likely to need clarification and considered for direct reference in a planning condition include:

1. Pre-commencement meeting
2. Preliminary tree felling and management works
3. Installation of Barriers
4. Installation of new surfacing
5. Management of existing and or installation of new services
6. Tree planting
7. Installation of new landscaping
8. Programming of tree protection
9. Arboricultural supervision

6.2 **Provision of a construction method statement:** The recommendation in BS5837:2012 paragraph 5.5.6 is that any construction information that may directly influence tree protection requirements should be provided at the earliest stages of development. A construction method statement is a description of how operations that may affect trees will be carried out to minimise any adverse impact on them. The details of how the site will be managed are construction and contractual matters that can only be finalised once the post-consent detailed planning begins. For that reason, at this stage in the planning process, it is only possible to list a summary of the issues that will require more detailed consideration once consent is issued. The issues that may require further clarification on this site include:

- site construction access
- the intensity and nature of the construction activity
- contractors' car parking
- phasing of construction works
- the space needed for foundation excavations and construction works
- the availability of special construction techniques
- the location and space needed for all temporary and permanent apparatus and service runs, including foul and surface water drains, land drains, soakaways, gas, oil, water, electricity, telephone, television, or other communication cables
- all changes in ground level, including the location of retaining walls, steps and making adequate allowance for foundations of such walls and back-fillings
- working space for cranes, plant, scaffolding, and access during works



- space for site huts, temporary toilet facilities (including their drainage) and other temporary structures
- the type and extent of landscape works which will be needed within the protected areas, and the effects these will have on the root system
- space for storing (whether temporary or long-term) materials, spoil and fuel and the mixing of cement and concrete

Note: It is not my role as an arboricultural consultant to detail the timing and implementation of these measures, although I can input into the process and will need to confirm that the final proposals will not adversely affect retained trees. *Attention is drawn to the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2007 [5] and the Construction (Design and Management) Regulations (Northern Ireland) 2007 [6].*

7. RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENHANCE TREE COVER

- 7.1 **Future management of the trees:** Although many parts of the site contain high and moderate quality trees which should be retained where possible, they could benefit from management/enhancement measures to prolong their life and their benefits to the locality. Where trees are very close to areas of high usage, a high level of maintenance is essential to the extent that all dead wood and defects capable of causing injury or damage should be addressed. However, in the areas more distant from people and property where the risks are lower, the maintenance regime can be less rigorous to the benefit of wildlife habitat creation. Many of the mature trees along the frontage make a significant contribution to local character. Maintenance and enhancement of these important characteristics should be the priority of management once all the safety requirements have been met. Finally, wildlife habitat should be considered where it does not conflict with the other objectives. Provision for wildlife can be achieved by avoiding sanitising the areas beyond the proposed gardens. There is no need to remove every fallen leaf and piece of dead wood to keep it all neat and tidy. Leaving dead stumps standing and fallen trunks/branches on the ground is not a high risk in areas of low access and provides a significant boost to local wildlife.
- 7.2 **New tree planting and enhancement landscaping opportunities:** Having considered the potential this site has to offer for new tree planting/landscaping opportunities, and whilst there will be some tree loss required to make way for the access, there is plenty of space for significant tree and hedge planting that will improve the overall canopy cover and offer more future landscape enhancements to the site. It is proposed that the detail of the locations, species and sizes are agreed with the LPA through a condition to ensure that the final scheme optimises the potential of the space available. Any trees that die or progressively decline within five years will be replaced and maintained until successfully established
- 7.3 **New trees – size at planting and other detailed specifications:** If instant impact on landscaping is required, the new trees will need to be as large as possible for the planting space available. The supply, planting and maintenance of all new trees should be in accordance with BS 8545, with an expectation that any planning conditions will secure the



provision of appropriate maintenance and replacement in the event of any trees not surviving to independence in the landscape.

- 7.4 **Tree establishment and care:** For further advice on young tree establishment, a useful introductory guide has been produced by the Arboricultural Association which can be found at <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Guide-to-Young-Tree-Establishment>. This sets out the principles of good tree choice, planting practice and aftercare.

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Arboricultural Consultant



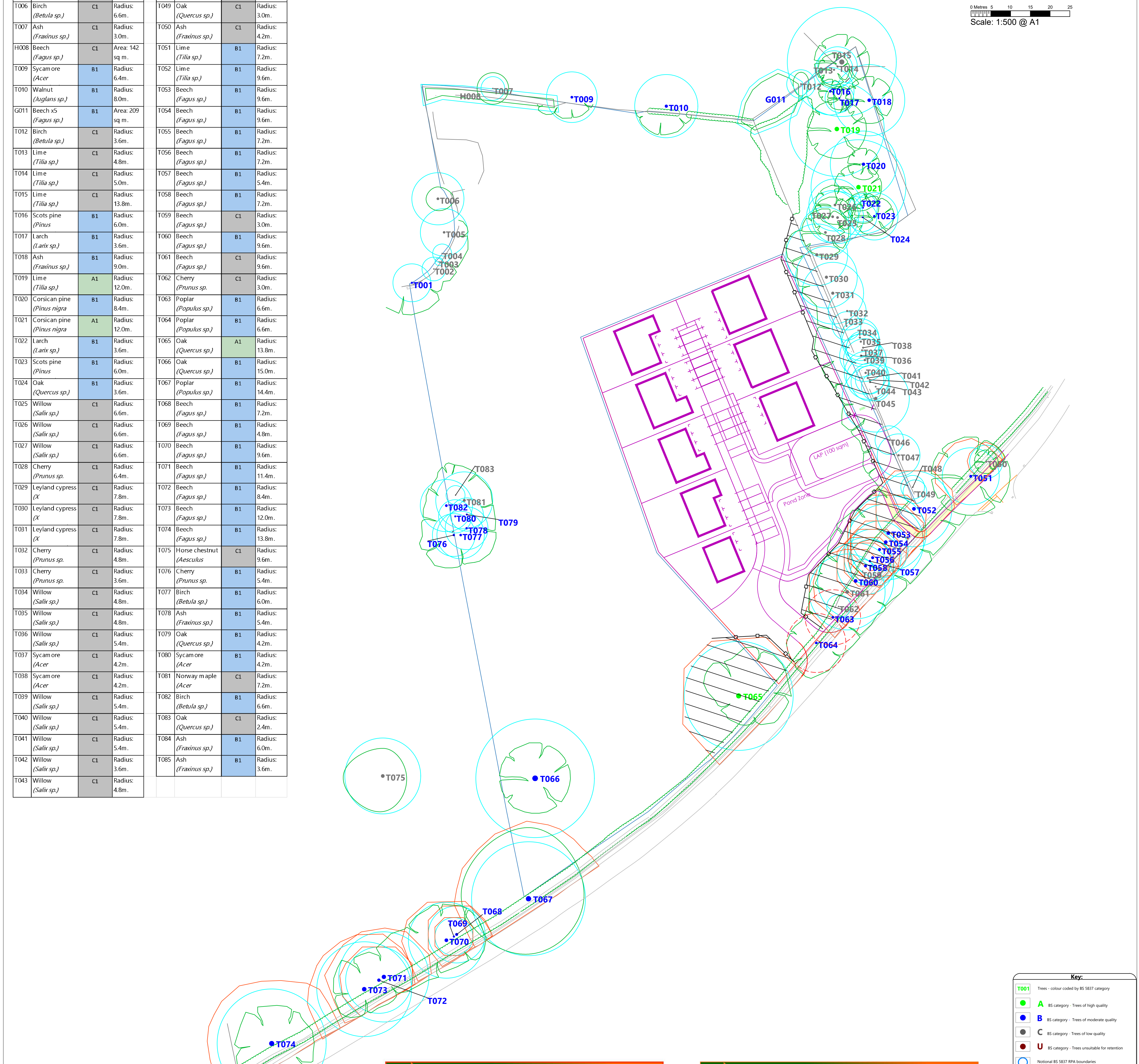
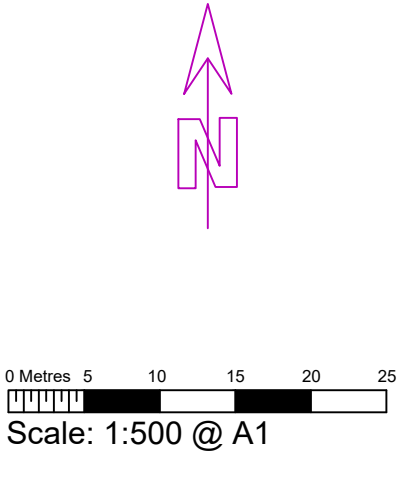
Appendices:

1. The tree protection plan WTP2
2. Data collection – Tree schedule & explanatory notes

Appendix 1 – The Tree Protection Plan: Illustrating preliminary tree protection and management proposals – WTP2

Content: 1 x A1 plan @ scale 1:500

Tree No.	Species	Retention Category	RPA	Tree No.	Species	Retention Category	RPA
T001	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 4.8m.	T044	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.6m.
T002	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.	T045	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 8.5m.
T003	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 1.0m.	T046	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.6m.
T004	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 2.4m.	T047	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.4m.
T005	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.0m.	T048	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.
T006	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.6m.	T049	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.
T007	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.	T050	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.2m.
H008	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	C1	Area: 142 sq m.	T051	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 7.2m.
T009	Sycamore (<i>Acer</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.4m.	T052	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.6m.
T010	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 8.0m.	T053	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.6m.
G011	Beech x5 (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Area: 209 sq m.	T054	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.6m.
T012	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.6m.	T055	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 7.2m.
T013	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.8m.	T056	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 7.2m.
T014	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.0m.	T057	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 5.4m.
T015	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 13.8m.	T058	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 7.2m.
T016	Scots pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.0m.	T059	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.
T017	Larch (<i>Larix sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 3.6m.	T060	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.6m.
T018	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.0m.	T061	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 9.6m.
T019	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	A1	Radius: 12.0m.	T062	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.0m.
T020	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	B1	Radius: 8.4m.	T063	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.6m.
T021	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra</i>)	A1	Radius: 12.0m.	T064	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.6m.
T022	Larch (<i>Larix sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 3.6m.	T065	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	A1	Radius: 13.8m.
T023	Scots pine (<i>Pinus</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.0m.	T066	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 15.0m.
T024	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 3.6m.	T067	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 14.4m.
T025	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.6m.	T068	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 7.2m.
T026	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.6m.	T069	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 4.8m.
T027	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.6m.	T070	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 9.6m.
T028	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 6.4m.	T071	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 11.4m.
T029	Leyland cypress (<i>X</i>)	C1	Radius: 7.8m.	T072	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 8.4m.
T030	Leyland cypress (<i>X</i>)	C1	Radius: 7.8m.	T073	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 12.0m.
T031	Leyland cypress (<i>X</i>)	C1	Radius: 7.8m.	T074	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 13.8m.
T032	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.8m.	T075	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus</i>)	C1	Radius: 9.6m.
T033	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.6m.	T076	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 5.4m.
T034	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.8m.	T077	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.0m.
T035	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.8m.	T078	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 5.4m.
T036	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.4m.	T079	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 4.2m.
T037	Sycamore (<i>Acer</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.2m.	T080	Sycamore (<i>Acer</i>)	B1	Radius: 4.2m.
T038	Sycamore (<i>Acer</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.2m.	T081	Norway maple (<i>Acer</i>)	C1	Radius: 7.2m.
T039	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.4m.	T082	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.6m.
T040	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.4m.	T083	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 2.4m.
T041	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 5.4m.	T084	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 6.0m.
T042	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 3.6m.	T085	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	B1	Radius: 3.6m.
T043	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	C1	Radius: 4.8m.				



Tree Protection Advice (TPA1)

Examples of Standard Barriers

Protective barriers are not to be moved without written consent from the Local Planning Authority (LPA) and any adjustments should be under direct supervision of the project Arboriculturist to maintain the Root Protection Area (RPA) of each tree. No materials, chemicals, machinery or vehicles must be stored within the protected area as defined on the Tree Protection Plan.

KEY

- Standard scaffold poles
- Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanneal steel and welded mesh infill panels
- Panel secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- Ground level
- Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- Standard scaffold clamps

Extract from BS5837:2012 Figure 2 – Default specifications for tree protective fencing.

Image 1: Scaffold and Heras panels can provide standard protection that is fit for purpose.

Installation of tree root protection systems for low-impact surfacing

Key Recommendations

- The use of cellular confinement systems can be effective in protecting soils and tree root systems when new hard surfacing is required near trees. However, in this context the installation of geocell sub-bases inevitably involves working on top of tree root systems and as such there will be an elevated risk of damaging tree roots and the structure of the soil. Therefore, careful working procedures are required to ensure that trees are suitably protected when the installation works are carried out.
- The installation of cellular confinement systems should be directed by a project-specific arboricultural method statement. The arboricultural method statement should list any aspect of the proposed construction project that has the potential to adversely impact adjacent trees and detail appropriate methodologies for how the works will be undertaken in ways that would minimise those impacts.
- Tree roots can be directly damaged as the ground is levelled in advance of laying down a cellular confinement system and so it is recommended that this part of the process is carried out under arboricultural supervision. The use of a tracked excavator within a tree's root protection area should only be permitted if it is supervised by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.
- The cellular confinement system must be filled with clean angular stone that contains no fine material. To protect the geocell membrane it is advised that geocells are overlapped by a minimum of 25cm. In order to function effectively it is crucial that all of the cells are fully expanded and filled to capacity. Therefore, if there is insufficient space for a cell to be expanded it should be cut away and discarded.
- When cellular confinement systems are installed within tree root zones it is important that the wearing course is permeable so that air and water can reach the soil beneath. Systems should be put in place to ensure that the surface is regularly cleaned so that it maintains its porosity.
- The means to successfully prevent ground compaction during construction need to be planned from the conceptual stages of a building project. It may be that the no-dig surface needs to be installed and used during construction, and in other situations the ground may need to be protected until it is time to install the cellular confinement system. Therefore, the project arboriculturist needs to work with the architect, the project engineer, and the building contractor during the planning stages as well as during the construction of the surface. Examples of low-impact surfacing design principles below are taken from the Arboricultural Association guide to good practice booklet 'The use of cellular confinement systems near trees' (Images courtesy of COWI A/S)

STABILISATION GRID WEARING COURSE FILLED WITH SOIL OR GRAVEL

PERMEABLE BLOCK PAVING WEARING COURSE

Key:

- T001 Trees - colour coded by BS 5837 category
- A BS category - Trees of high quality
- B BS category - Trees of moderate quality
- C BS category - Trees of low quality
- U BS category - Trees unsuitable for retention
- Notional BS 5837 RPA boundaries
- Offset BS 5837 RPA taking account of pre-existing barriers to root growth
- Trees to be removed
- Tree canopies
- Existing layout
- Proposed layout
- Construction exclusion zone (CEZ) to be protected by BS 5837 compliant fencing
- Site boundary
- Precautionary area where low impact surfacing will be installed

For further information, refer to the WT tree schedule. Do not scale from this drawing (unless for planning purposes), please check all dimensions on site, and notify us of any discrepancies. Wadley Trees Ltd cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the topographical plan on which this drawing is based. © Wadley Trees Ltd 2020. This drawing is designed to reflect only the principles of layout and/or design insofar as these relate to the protection of trees to be retained and should NOT be read as a definitive engineering or construction method statement. Reference should be made to the architect or structural engineer, as appropriate, over any matters of construction detail or specification, or any engineering standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfaces or underground services.

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PREPARED BY: Mr N Davies

PROJECT: Tree Protection Plan

DESIGN: ETS

CHECKED: M/W

DATE: 30 Jan 25

REVISION:

LOCATION OF TREE LOCATION(S) AND SURVEY POINT AT: North of Seagry Road, Great Somerford, Wiltshire.

PROJECT NO: WTP2

DRAWING TITLE: Tree Protection Plan

SCALE: 1:500

DATE: 30 Jan 25

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PROJECT TITLE: Tree Protection Plan

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Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

NOTE: Colour annotation is A trees green background; B trees blue background; C trees grey background; U trees red background

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T001	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	9	400		Good	Good	Semi Mature	Small/medium sized tree with future potential. Asymmetrical crown. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	
T002	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	8	250		Good	Fair	Young	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	
T003	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	6	80		Good	Fair	Young	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	
T004	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	10	200		Good	Fair	Young	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	
T005	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	14	500		Good	Fair	Mature	Topped/lapsed pollard Small cavity/nest hole present on low stem. Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T006	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	14	550	N:3 E:4 S:3 W:3	Good	Fair	Mature	Topped/lapsed pollard Small cavity/nest holes present.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T007	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	10	250	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	Good	Fair	Young	No obvious ash dieback symptoms visible: Health Class 1 – 100%–75% remaining canopy. Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	
H008	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	3	100		Good	Fair	Semi Mature	Regularly clipped hedgerow. Provides useful boundary cover	20+ Years	C1	Area: 142 sq m.	
T009	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	12	2 stems: 400, 350		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge. Pruning history - reduced in the past with new regrowth forming at old pruning points.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T010	Walnut (<i>Juglans sp.</i>)	12	3 stems: 400, 350, 400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Pruning history - reduced in the past with new regrowth forming at old pruning points. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold limbs. Dense vegetation around base of tree.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 8.0m. Area: 201 sq m.	
G011	Beech x5 (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	14	5 stems: 400(avg)		Good	Fair	Semi Mature	Provides useful boundary cover Small/medium sized trees with future potential.	30+ Years	B1	Area: 209 sq m.	
T012	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	10	300	N:3 E:2 S:3 W:2	Fair	Fair	Semi Mature	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T013	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	12	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	
T014	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	12	4 stems: 300, 250, 100, 100		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.0m. Area: 79 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T015	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	25	1150		Good	Poor	Mature	Large defect: Large trunk wound/cavity with extensive stem decay visible. Investigations with a nylon hammer and probe reveal that the internal decay is progressive. Although the tree has a healthy crown, it is exposed above the tree line and vulnerable to extreme wind forces. Recommend some crown containment works.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 13.8m. Area: 598 sq m.	
T016	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	18	500		Good	Good	Early Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T017	Larch (<i>Larix sp.</i>)	18	300		Good	Good	Early Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Suppressed by adjacent trees	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T018	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	18	3 stems: 450, 450, 400		Good	Fair	Mature	Multi stemmed at ground level with tight forks and included bark unions. No obvious ash dieback symptoms visible: Health Class 1 – 100%–75% remaining canopy. Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.0m. Area: 254 sq m.	
T019	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	25	1000		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	40+ Years	A1	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	
T020	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>)	16	700		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Suppressed by adjacent trees Its removal would benefit better adjacent lime tree. Alternatively, any minor defects could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent lime tree.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T021	Corsican pine (<i>Pinus nigra laricio</i>)	25	1000		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. large dead branches present.	40+ Years	A1	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	
T022	Larch (<i>Larix sp.</i>)	15	300		Good	Good	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent trees.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T023	Scots pine (<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>)	15	500		Good	Good	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent trees.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T024	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	12	300		Good	Good	Semi Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Small/medium sized tree with future potential. Suppressed by adjacent trees	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T025	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	18	550		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Major trunk cavity at 8m with progressive hollowing Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement. Its removal would benefit better adjacent trees.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	
T026	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	18	550		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	
T027	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	18	550		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	
T028	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	16	2 stems: 400, 350		Good	Fair	Mature	Major trunk cavity on western side stem with progressive hollowing. Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T029	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	12	650		Good	Fair	Mature	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement. Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	
T030	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	12	650		Good	Fair	Mature	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement. Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	
T031	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	12	650		Good	Fair	Mature	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement. Provides useful boundary cover.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 7.8m. Area: 191 sq m.	
T032	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	14	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	
T033	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	14	300		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T034	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	
T035	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T036	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T037	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	350		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T038	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	16	350		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T039	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T040	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T041	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees Cracked split branch overhanging site. Several small cavity/nest holes present.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T042	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	300		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T043	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T044	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	16	300		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T045	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	18	2 stems: 550, 450		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 8.5m. Area: 227 sq m.	
T046	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	12	300		Fair	Fair	Semi Mature	Major trunk cavity at base with progressive hollowing. Poor crown development. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	
T047	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	12	450		Fair	Fair	Semi Mature	Major trunk cavity below main fork union. Poor crown development.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T048	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	18	250		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	
T049	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	14	250		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T050	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	18	350		Good	Fair	Early Mature	No obvious ash dieback symptoms visible: Health Class 1 – 100%–75% remaining canopy. Visible trunk defect at 5m.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 56 sq m.	
T051	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	15	600		Fair	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Dense vegetation around base of tree. Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care. large dead branches beyond canopy (Stag heading)	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 166 sq m.	
T052	Lime (<i>Tilia sp.</i>)	20	800		Good	Good	Mature	Access restrictions: Dense vegetation around base of tree. No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. large dead branches present.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 298 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T053	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	25	800		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 294 sq m.	
T054	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	25	800		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	
T055	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	25	600		Good	Good	Mature	Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent trees Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 172 sq m.	
T056	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	25	600		Good	Good	Mature	Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent trees Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 172 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T057	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	450		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T058	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	20	600		Good	Good	Mature	Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care and /or work to adjacent trees Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 173 sq m.	
T059	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	8	250		Good	Fair	Young	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	
T060	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	25	800		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T061	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	800		Good	Fair	Mature	Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems. Large compression fork with included bark and no adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge. Unidentifiable old fungal fruiting body present with small trunk cavities present on trunk nearby.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 291 sq m.	
T062	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	8	250		Good	Fair	Young	Poorly developed tree, with low future potential for improvement.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	
T063	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	25	550		Good	Fair	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Previous branch failures evident. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Fell to facilitate the proposed access

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T064	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	25	550		Good	Fair	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Previous branch failures evident. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Fell to facilitate the proposed access
T065	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	25	1150		Good	Fair	Over Mature	Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care. High potential to provide special ecological benefits large dead branches present Cracks, hollows and splits present within the trunk and some large branches.	50+ Years	A1	Radius: 13.8m. Area: 613 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T066	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	20	1300		Good	Fair	Over Mature	Some minor defects that could be addressed by remedial care. High potential to provide special ecological benefits large dead branches present Cracks, hollows and splits present within the trunk and some large branches. large dead branches beyond canopy (Stag heading)	50+ Years	B1	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	
T067	Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	25	1200	N:18 E:14 S:14 W:17	Good	Fair	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care. Previous branch failures evident. Access restrictions: Dense vegetation around base of tree.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 14.4m. Area: 651 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T068	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	600		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 169 sq m.	
T069	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	400		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Minor defect: Wound/Cavity visible at base with internal dysfunctional wood present. There does not appear to be any obvious progressive decaying wood at this point, and there is good adaptive wound wood forming around the defect, indicating more mechanical strength is being added at this point by the tree.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 81 sq m.	
T070	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	800		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	
T071	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	20	950		Good	Good	Mature	No significant defects and could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 410 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T072	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	20	700		Good	Fair	Mature	Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge. Could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 226 sq m.	
T073	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	20	1000		Good	Fair	Mature	Compression fork with included bark and some adaptive bonding growth visible around the stem bark ridge. Could be retained with minimal remedial care.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T074	Beech (<i>Fagus sp.</i>)	18	1150		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Minor defect: Wound/Cavity visible at base with internal dysfunctional wood present. There does not appear to be any obvious progressive decaying wood at this point, and there is good adaptive wound wood forming around the defect, indicating more mechanical strength is being added at this point by the tree. Natural bracing occurring above several fork unions with signs of stem Sap bleeding visible on trunk and some low branches.	30+ Years	B1	Radius: 13.8m. Area: 601 sq m.	
T075	Horse chestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	15	800	N:7 E:6 S:9 W:10	Fair	Poor	Mature	Several trunk and stem defects visible throughout the crown. Crown containment works required to establish acceptable levels of risk.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 290 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T076	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	8	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T077	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	16	500		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	
T078	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	12	450		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 5.4m. Area: 92 sq m.	
T079	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	15	350		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	
T080	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	8	2 stems: 250(avg)		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T081	Norway maple (<i>Acer platanoides</i>)	12	600		Good	Poor	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group. Previous branch failures evident. Trunk/branch junction with no bonding at the fork bark ridge, indicating the union at this point may substantially weaker than a more reliable tensile fork (cup) shaped bark ridge. Its removal would benefit better trees.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 7.2m. Area: 163 sq m.	
T082	Birch (<i>Betula sp.</i>)	16	550		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Competes with adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group. Damaged top. Tree could be retained with some remedial works.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	
T083	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	5	200		Good	Fair	Early Mature	Suppressed by adjacent trees. Integral part of overall group.	20+ Years	C1	Radius: 2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.	

Appendix 2 – Data Collection: (In accordance with BS 5837 (2012), all tree schedule data has been collected based on the recommendations set out in subsection 4.4 of BS 5837)

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem diameter(s) (mm)	Spread	Physiological Cond	Structural Cond	Life Stage	Survey Notes	Rem. Contrib.	Retention Category	RPA	Recommendations
T084	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	12	500		Good	Fair	Early Mature	No obvious ash dieback symptoms visible: Health Class 1 – 100%–75% remaining canopy.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 116 sq m.	
T085	Ash (<i>Fraxinus sp.</i>)	14	300		Good	Fair	Early Mature	No obvious ash dieback symptoms visible: Health Class 1 – 100%–75% remaining canopy. Access restrictions: Ivy clad trunk and scaffold stems.	20+ Years	B1	Radius: 3.6m. Area: 41 sq m.	

Appendix 2 - Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

The site data columns and abbreviations: The relevant tree data was collected and recorded as described in the table below:

Structure: The following categories are assigned appropriately to each landscape feature: T=(tree); G=(group); H=(hedge); C=(coppiced); M=(multi-stemmed); P=(pollard); Sh=(shrubs); S=(stump) or W=(woodland).

Species: Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there is some doubt over tree identity, sp is noted after the genus name in the botanical names section to indicate that the species cannot be reliably identified at the time of the survey. Where there is more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted and not all the species present may be listed. The tree botanical names surveyed on this site are listed in column 2.

Height: Height is estimated to provide an indication of the size of the tree.

Stem diameter: Stem or trunk diameter is estimated or measured and recorded in 2.5cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. It is measured with a diameter tape unless access is restricted, direct measurement is not possible because of ivy on the trunk or the tree is assessed as poor quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are as advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837. The RPAs given below have been used for single stem trees and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter for multi-stemmed trees.

Branch height and crown spreads: Where crown accuracy varies from site observations and the original topographical survey, new measurements of the crown may be taken and illustrated on the plan as a crown amendment. These are taken in the context of the development proposal where it is considered there may be encroachment from the development. For example, it may only be necessary to record the measurement of one side of the canopy where it overhangs the site, or where there is likely to be some kind of impact to branches/crown of the tree from development proposals. If there are any significant trees missing from the original topographical survey, their positions are estimated and branch spread is taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points, to derive a representation of the crown. Also, where it is considered appropriate, existing height above ground level of: 1) first significant branch and direction of growth (e.g. 2.4-N); 2) canopy will be recorded to inform on ground clearance where access issues may be a concern.

Tree condition: The tree condition is represented by the surveyor's initial visual observations of its health and/or structural integrity. These are separated into the following subcategories:

Physiological condition (P)	Description
Good	Appears to be healthy and have good vitality.
Fair	Generally, in good health but with visible signs of decline or reduced vitality.
Poor	Obviously in poor health and significant decline.

Appendix 2 - Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

Dead	Dead, or very little live growth.
Structural condition (S)	Description
Good	No significant structural defects/weaknesses.
Fair	Some visible defects but no significant hazards/weaknesses.
Poor	Significant defects/weaknesses or dangerous/potentially dangerous condition.

Life stage: For the purposes of this report the following life stages are recorded as one of seven categories below. Age class is indicative and will vary between species:

LIFE STAGE	DEFINITION
Newly planted	Very young, newly planted trees at least within the last 5 years.
Young	Small establishing tree in its youngest years that could be transplanted with specialist equipment, i.e. less than 150mm in diameter at 1.5m.
Semi-mature	An established tree, but with some growth to make before reaching its potential maximum size. A tree within its first third of lifespan.
Early mature	A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but if healthy, will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread. A tree in the second third of life span.
Mature	A mature specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size, even if healthy. A tree within its final third of expected lifespan.
Over mature	A senescent (declining/degradation) or moribund specimen of low vigour within its final third of expected lifespan. Possibly also containing sufficient structural defects with safety and/or duty of care implications.
Veteran	Specimens exhibiting features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.
Ancient	A tree which is remarkably old for its species.

General observations: Only relevant features such as tree physiology, structural condition, decay and crown or branch structure that may impact on the proposed development are recorded. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed.

Remaining contribution: This is broadly interpreted as <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40+ years to provide some indication of a tree's potential for future contribution to its locality.

Appendix 2 - Data Collection Cont'd: Explanatory notes

BS category: Each tree is placed into a relevant coloured category based on their quality and contribution they offer in terms of their arboricultural, landscape or cultural values. This assessment is based on the BS5837 Table 1 cascade chart for tree quality assessment which is summarised in paragraph 2.3 of this report.

RPA measurements: For single stem trees, the RPA is calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter. For trees with more than one stem, one of the two calculation methods set out in paragraph 4.6 of BS5837 recommendations will be used. In all cases, the stem diameter(s) will be measured in accordance with Annex C and Annex D of that document. The calculated RPA for each tree will be capped to 707 m².

Future tree safety inspections: My assessment of the trees was carried out on the basis that a re-inspection would be carried out within a year of the assessment visit and my advice on tree condition must be reviewed annually from the date of that visit.

