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Stourhead MIOS Garden Lake - Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Final

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This report describes work commissioned on behalf of the National Trust. Stephen Tester BSc(Hons) Arb, MArborA, MICFor of Jeremy Benn Associates Limited (t/a JBA Consulting), undertook the survey work.

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Abbreviations

AIA	Arboricultural Implication Assessment
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement
BNG	Biodiversity Net Gain
BS	British Standards, such as BS3998 & BS5837
CA	Conservation Area
CEZ	Control Exclusion Zone
LPA	Local Planning Authority
OSGR	Ordnance Survey Grid Reference
RLB	Red Line Boundary
RPA	Root Protection Area
TCP	Tree Constraints Plan
TPO	Tree Preservation Order
TPP	Tree Protection Plan

Definitions

Ancient Tree: Ancient trees are exceptionally old individuals that have reached a stage well beyond maturity. Their age is often measured in hundreds of years, and they are vital for ecosystem health, having developed unique structures and characteristics indicative of their long lifespan.

Crown Break: The point at which the trunk splits and the crown forms.

Compensation Growth: The growth a tree makes to strengthen specific areas that may have been damaged or require strengthening in reaction to environmental stress, such as internal rot in the stem or prevailing wind, etc.

Coppiced/ Pollard: Trees are typically cut just above ground level, or above animal grazing height and allowed to regrow from the cut stump.

Crown: The branches and canopy of the tree.

Deadwood: Any branching in the crown that has died. It can be attached to the tree or hanging within branches.

Epicormic Growth: The type of growth can be produced because of a tree experiencing stress, either physical or environmental.

Notable Trees: These trees are recognised for their exceptional size, age, or aesthetic value. They often serve as local landmarks or cultural symbols, embodying distinct ecological or historical significance.

Open Grown: A tree that grows in an open area where develops without any competition for light or space leading to a tree with a broad spreading crown.

Root Protection Area: The minimum area of ground that provides sufficient soil rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree in healthy condition. To avoid a significant impact on a tree's health, it is necessary to maintain the RPA without damaging operations. Where construction is unavoidable within the RPA, it should be planned and detailed to avoid significant damage to the tree or soil.

Target: Person or object whether mobile or fixed, within the potential zone of impact of a tree or its branches, which might be harmed because of partial or total failure of the tree.

Veteran Trees: Veteran trees are often, but not always, mature specimens that exhibit characteristics of old age, such as significant trunk girth, decay, or habitat features. These trees play a crucial role in biodiversity by providing habitats for various species.

Executive Summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) was commissioned by the National Trust and prepared by JBA Consulting to support remedial works associated with seepage issues at the Garden Lake on the western embankment dam within the Stourhead estate.

The AIA accompanies Phase 2 remedial works under the Measures in the Interest of Safety (MIOS) issued for Garden Lake Reservoir under the Reservoirs Act 1975. Works include installation of sheet piling along approximately 50m of the dam crest using an excavator-mounted rig, requiring temporary access platforms and minor drawdown of water levels.

A prior Tree Condition and Valuation Survey (August 2025) identified existing arboricultural assets and constraints in accordance with BS 5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. The survey identified a total of 43 arboricultural assets and were classified as :

- 0 trees were found to be unsuitable for retention – CAT U
- 5 trees found to be of High quality – CAT A
- 19 trees and 1 group were found to be of moderate quality – CAT B
- 11 trees and 7 Groups were found to be of low quality – CAT C

The site lies within the Stourton Conservation Area but contains no Tree Preservation Orders. And several ancient or veteran trees were noted nearby, though none within the working area.

The Construction impacts are limited and primarily associated with access and piling operations:

- Removals: 7 individual trees (T012–T018) and 1 group (G001)
- Pruning: Minor works to 2 trees (T019, T033) and 2 groups (G002, G004) to maintain plant access clearance
- Root Protection Area (RPA) Intrusions: Limited localised impacts to T010, T011, T019 — controlled through exclusion of works and works being undertaken on wet side.
- Potential compaction, soil stripping, and mechanical disturbance risks are identified, but all are deemed manageable with standard protective measures.

Mitigation measures proposed include:

- Tree Protection: Establish exclusion zones for T010 and T011 using pinned rope barriers with signage; no groundworks or storage within these zones without arboriculturist supervision.
- Reinstatement: Topsoil reinstatement following piling and periodic post-construction monitoring.

- Replacement Planting: Compensatory planting recommended using native or locally appropriate species outside RPAs of retained trees.

Overall, with adherence to these recommendations, the scheme is assessed to have a low arboricultural impact and provided the outlined protection and mitigation measures are followed, the proposed sheet-piling works are unlikely to result in significant adverse impacts on retained trees or local landscape character.

Tree losses can be offset by suitable replacement planting. The retained trees will continue to contribute positively to the site's aesthetic, ecological, and heritage value.

1 Proposal

The embankment dam at Garden Lake is formed of two components, the main dam and the western arm embankment. The western arm embankment has a long history of seepage issues and has undergone several phases of remedial works as noted within the various Section 10 Reservoir reports produced over the years.

Despite these works, ongoing seepage is evident at the site. The western arm embankment lies within the formal gardens. In the Stantec. 2019 S10 report (Ref: Report of an inspection under Section 10 of the Reservoirs Act 1975, Garden Lake Reservoir), the Inspecting Engineer included a Matter in the Interest of Safety (MIOS) related to seepage observed at the Western Arm Embankment. The MIOS reads:

‘Measures shall be taken to reduce seepage through the western arm embankment between the Main Dam and the Iron Bridge.’

An initial options review was completed by Stantec UK Ltd (Stantec) in October 2019 (ref: Stantec. 2019. Western Arm Seepage Remedial Options Report), the report considered sheet piling and re-puddling of the clay core as options, concluding that the sheet pile cutoff was the preferred option. This option was not implemented.

Mr Martin Airey, in the capacity of Qualified Civil Engineer overseeing the implementation of the MIOS recommendations wrote to the Enforcement Authority on 8th September 2022 advising that, due to uncertainty as to the location of the seepage a two phased approach was being adopted:

Phase 1 comprised installation of a new improved drainage network for the downstream face and downstream toe area of the embankment to capture and measure the seepage in an attempt to define the source of the leak and inform the decision on the remedial works.

Phase 2 comprised the implementation of the remedial works.

The Phase 1 works were completed in July 2022 and a six-month monitoring period was initiated.

A further Section 10 reservoir report was produced following an inspection undertaken in 2023 which had a revised MIOS with a deadline of (July 2026);

‘Re-puddle the clay core over the length of the main embankment between the iron bridge and the location of the outlet chamber of the new toe drain. This should be done within 36 months of the date of this report.’

JBA reviewed the data following the installation of the new drainage network and the older ground investigation report and provided the National Trust with an optioneering report outlining the various solutions considered feasible to remediate the dam and reduce further seepage in May 2024.

The National Trust reviewed the options and confirmed a piled solution along the crestline of the dam as their preferred option.

The works currently proposed include sheet-piling approximately 50 metres along the crest of the western embankment to approximately 4 metres above ground level, comprising of GU13N piles, starting the southwestern side of the Grade II Iron Bridge. Sheet piles will be installed using a Movax attachment to an excavator. A temporary gravel working platform with a separator geotextile at the base will be built along the embankment edge to provide access for the excavator.

Water levels of the shallow western arm off of the main lake body will be dropped by approximately 1-2 metres to allow access to the western arm embankment. This will be achieved through the main drainage network and spillway. If the required water level drop cannot be achieved through the main drainage network pumps may be required.

Given the small-scale nature of the works in relation to the size of the main lake body, the proposed water level drop of the western arm is not anticipated to impact the main lake body. Water levels of the Lake regularly fluctuate with the National Trust often engaging the drainage network to reduce water levels of the main lake body.

The works are currently scheduled to take place in January and February 2026.

2 Introduction

2.1 Scope

To aid with phase 2 works as outlined in the proposal, a Tree Condition and Valuation Survey (PXG-JBA-00-00-RP-EN-4001) was commissioned and undertaken by JBA. The Tree Survey were carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.

This survey aimed to identify any arboricultural constraints and assess the health and condition of the trees on the site. The results of the survey have been incorporated within this report, with the interpretation considering the impacts of the proposed tree stock and, where appropriate, describing the impacts of the proposal and outlining recommendations for mitigation.

The survey was undertaken 'prior to development'. With the exception noted for phase 1 works, no other works had commenced or been undertaken before the completion of the survey.

2.2 Site Location and Survey Boundaries

The centre of the Garden Lake site on National Grid Reference is: ST 77114 33884

The centre of the site on What 3 Words is: notes.shallower.mopped

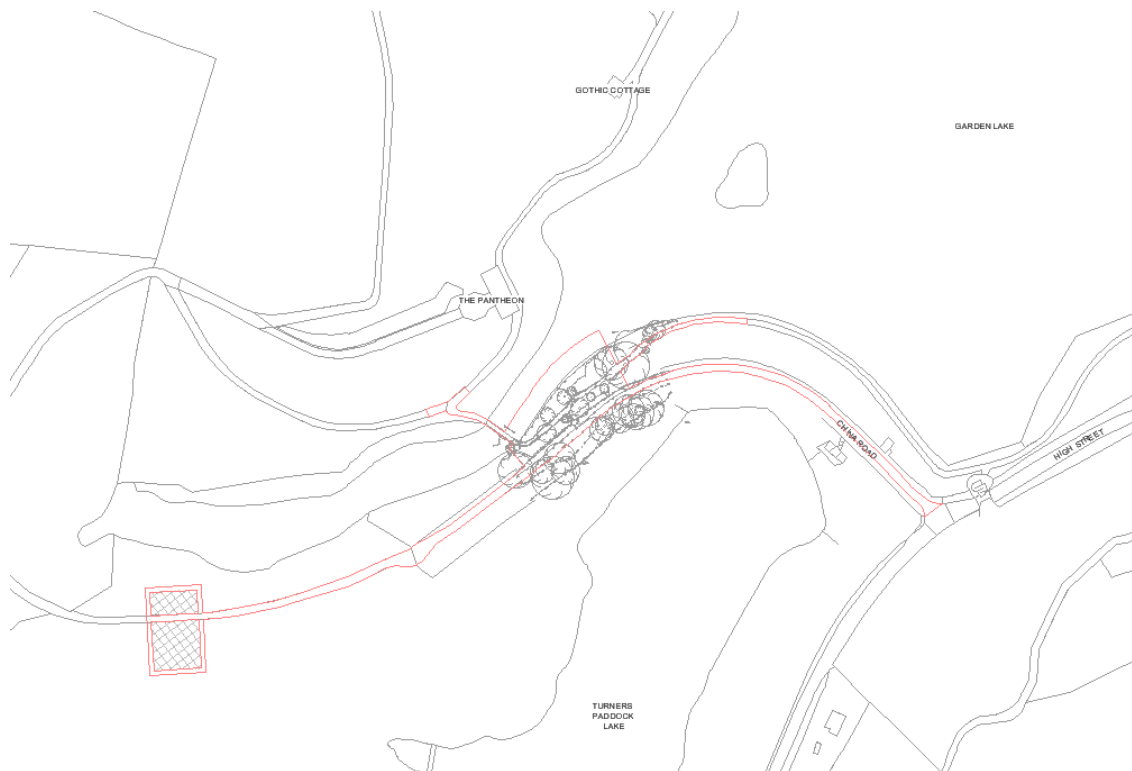


Figure 2-1 Red Line Boundary (taken from PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-Z-5000)

At the time of the survey an indicative Red Line Boundary (RLB) site drawing was provided and used to determine the extent of the survey area. Trees surveyed predominantly were those identified already with the locations shown on the Topographical survey drawings and those of the original survey scope, which was agreed with the client before the survey was undertaken. Since the publication of the tree survey an RLB has been provided.

2.3 Report limitations

This Impact Assessment addresses the trees surveyed and identified within the Tree Condition and Value Survey¹ and should be read in conjunction with that document. This report summarises key details, including location, limitations, survey methodology, and statutory protection, with full information available in the Tree Condition and Value Survey document.

At the time of publication, a soil survey was not provided to the arboricultural consultant, but due to the nature and extent of works it is deemed that this information would not have an arboricultural implication to the scheme.

Further limitations of this report & disclaimers are provided in Appendix A.

¹ PXG-JBA-00-00-RP-EN-4001-Tree_Condition_and_Valuation_Survey

3 Statutory Protection

3.1 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

A desk study was undertaken to determine whether any trees within or adjacent to the site are protected. This was conducted online utilising the [Wiltshire County Council](#) website. From this it appears that there are no Tree Preservation Orders in place, but the site is within the Stourton Conservation Area.

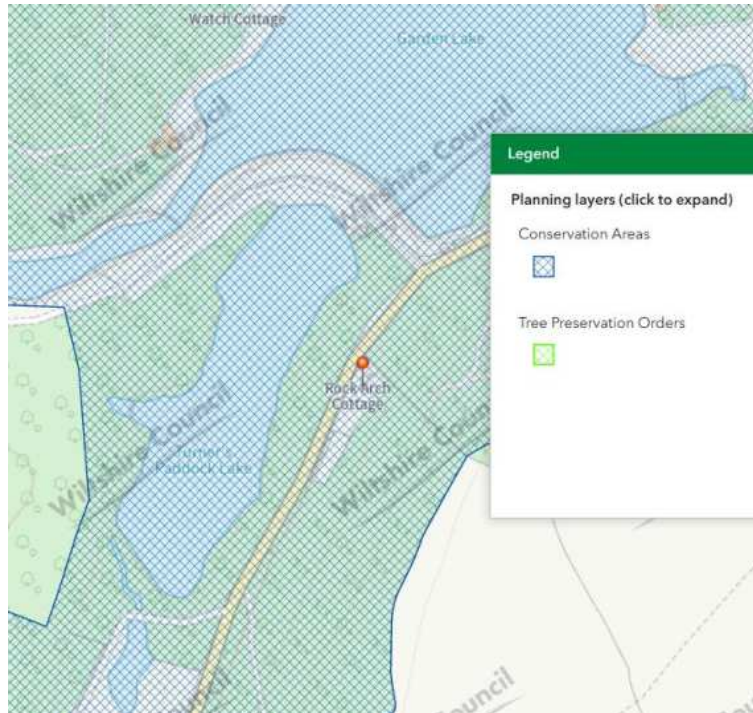


Figure 3-1 Screenshot from Wiltshire County Council website

3.2 Non-Statutory Tree Designations

A search of the Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI) indicates that there are several trees on site or within 250m of the site recorded as Notable, Veteran or Ancient. But none are considered to be within the RLB, and or deemed to be impacted directly by the scheme.

4 Tree Survey

4.1 Methodology

On the 19th of August 2025, the site was inspected and the trees surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction - Recommendations. A partial Topographical Survey was conducted and provided before this site survey was undertaken.

Individual trees with a stem diameter exceeding 150 mm at approximately 1.5 m above ground level were included due to their need for individual Root Protection Area (RPA) measurements, which inform the tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule. Where appropriate, hedgerows, woodlands, or tree groupings were treated collectively, particularly where stem diameters were <150 mm or where canopy density suggested a combined RPA was more suitable.

The following information was collected for each surveyed tree: species, age class, height, stem diameter at 1.5 m above ground level, crown spread in the four cardinal directions, and the height of the crown above ground level (excluding basal sprouts and epicormic branches). A visual assessment of the trees' physiological and structural conditions was conducted to identify any hazards or features that may impact user safety or the trees' life expectancy. Preliminary management works were proposed to mitigate hazards or promote healthy future growth.

Trees were evaluated for quality and retention value in accordance with BS5837:2012 Table 1 (Appendix B), considering factors such as physiological and structural condition, safe useful life expectancy, and various values including arboricultural, landscape, cultural, ecological, and amenity value. Each tree's root protection area (RPA) was also calculated in accordance with BS5837:20012. The RPA is an area of ground that provides sufficient soil rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree.

4.2 Survey Results

The tree survey for the site can be found in Appendix C. A total of 43 assets were surveyed, with the classification as follows:

- 0 trees were found to be unsuitable for retention – CAT U
- 5 trees found to be of High quality – CAT A
- 19 trees and 1 group were found to be of moderate quality – CAT B
- 11 trees and 7 Groups were found to be of low quality – CAT C

4.3 General Work Recommendations

No work recommendations were deemed necessary or have been recorded at this time.

5 Arboricultural impact assessment

5.1 Scope

The works described in the proposal (Section 1) denote that the works are to be within proximity to trees. This AIA indicates the trees that will foreseeably be impacted by the proposed works. This assessment is based on the tree constraints, such as Root Protection Areas and crown spreads, which are assessed from reviewing the extent of temporary and permanent works footprints.

The tree constraints are represented within the Tree Constraint Plans in Appendix D.

5.2 Typical Development Impacts

Damage can be caused to trees in various ways during construction works. Direct damage to the roots is commonly encountered and is caused by excavation, for example, to construct foundations or hardstanding or to install services. Roots are generally most frequent in the upper 0.6 metres to a typical soil depth of 0.9 metres, with many encountered at significantly shallower depths. Consequently, substantial root damage can occur due to soil stripping on the site.

Damage to the soil may be as equally damaging to trees as direct root damage.

Compaction is a commonly encountered problem and causes long-lasting damage to the soil. The anaerobic conditions, which are often caused by compaction, are unsuitable for most plant rooting and may cause tree decline. Damage to tree rooting conditions is also caused during hard-standing construction, where impermeable construction prevents the infiltration of water and oxygen to the roots.

Other common causes of tree damage on construction sites are accidental bark damage or branch breakage by vehicles and plant, fire damage, herbicide damage and soil pollution by cement-based products, diesel, hydraulic oil and other chemicals.

It is considered for this proposal that the potential for direct or indirect damage can be suitably controlled on this site with the use of suitable control measures, including Control Exclusion Zones.

5.3 Summary of the impact of works on trees

Fuller details on the proposed development's potential impacts of the but based on the General Arrangement drawings², it is considered that the following is a summary of impacts on the tree stock:

- Removal of 7 individual trees (T012-T018) and 1 group (G001) to facilitate works and allow for access and egress on site for construction.

² PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-Z-5001-GardenLakeGeneralArrangement

- Pruning of 2 individual trees (T019, T033) and 2 groups (G002, G004) to afford suitable height clearance for site vehicles.
- RPA intrusions with potential for damage and or compaction for 3 individual trees (T010, T011, T019) and 1 retained group (G002).

5.4 Tree Removals

This scheme identifies that 7 individually identified trees and 1 group will require removal to enact the reservoir Mios repair works and improvements. This includes the removal of trees to provide sufficient clearance for the piling and movement of plant on site.

Proposed tree removals are made on the basis that where the proposed works construction occurs directly over the location of trees or requires significant encroachment within their RPAs and canopies (with no reasonable mitigation or remedial recourse), then this will require the removal of specific individual trees.

The extent of the removal of trees to enact the scheme is summarised below and no other tree removal has been identified at this time:

- Cat C - T012, T013, T015, T016, and Group G001
- Cat B - T014, T017, T018

All works should be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist and completed to BS3998:2010 Tree Work - Recommendations and any variation from this brought to the attention of the scheme's Arboriculturist.

5.5 Tree Pruning Works

It is considered that some pruning work will be required to provide sufficient clearance for vehicle and plant movements and operations. The pruning works are specified in the Tree Works Schedule in the Appendix F, but are summarised below:

- Crown lift to approx. 5m, T033 and G004 along access route just south of Garden Lake length of route to afford clearance for vehicles and plant during construction.
- Prune back the branching by approximately 1.5m on the north of Group G002 to give clearance for the movement of plant during piling operations.
- Prune back branching by approximately 1.5m on the north and west side of T019, to give clearance for the movement of plant during piling operations.

No other tree works have been identified at this time.

All works should be carried out by a suitably qualified and competent arborist and should accord to BS3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations. Any variation to this specification and the British Standards should be brought to the attention of the scheme's Arboriculturist.

5.6 Root Protection Area - Intrusions

The RPA is the minimum area of ground that provides sufficient soil rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree in a healthy condition. In order to avoid significant impacts on a tree's health, it is necessary to maintain the RPA without damaging operations. The distribution and shape of the RPA should reflect the opportunities for rooting available to each tree.

In this instance, the RPA's have been shown as unaltered and form a symmetrical circle as it is considered reasonable that some rooting underneath the footpath surfacing and on the edges of Garden Lake is possible. In the absence of confirmation by further investigation such as trench excavation it has been assumed as part of the rooting area for the trees. For practicality, ground protection measures for surfaced and submerged areas are not specified, only soft ground areas which may require such mitigation measures.

The assessment of intrusions into the rooting areas of trees in this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) takes into account only notable intrusions into the soft ground area (within proximity of tree root protection areas) or instances where piling or foreseeable vehicle movement within soft ground areas is to occur within the rooting areas of the following retained trees: T010, T011, T019.

5.6.1 T010 and T011

The piling is proposed to be undertaken with an excavator from the waterside of the bund, by building a temporary granular working platform. Topsoil stripping will take place along the entire length of the sheet pile line. It is noted that the piling operations will occur within the rooting areas of T010 and T011. The piling line is indicated to run at the edge of the existing bund, parallel to the RPA of the trees. It is considered that the piling installation would intrude, but to a limited extent, within these two retained trees' root areas.

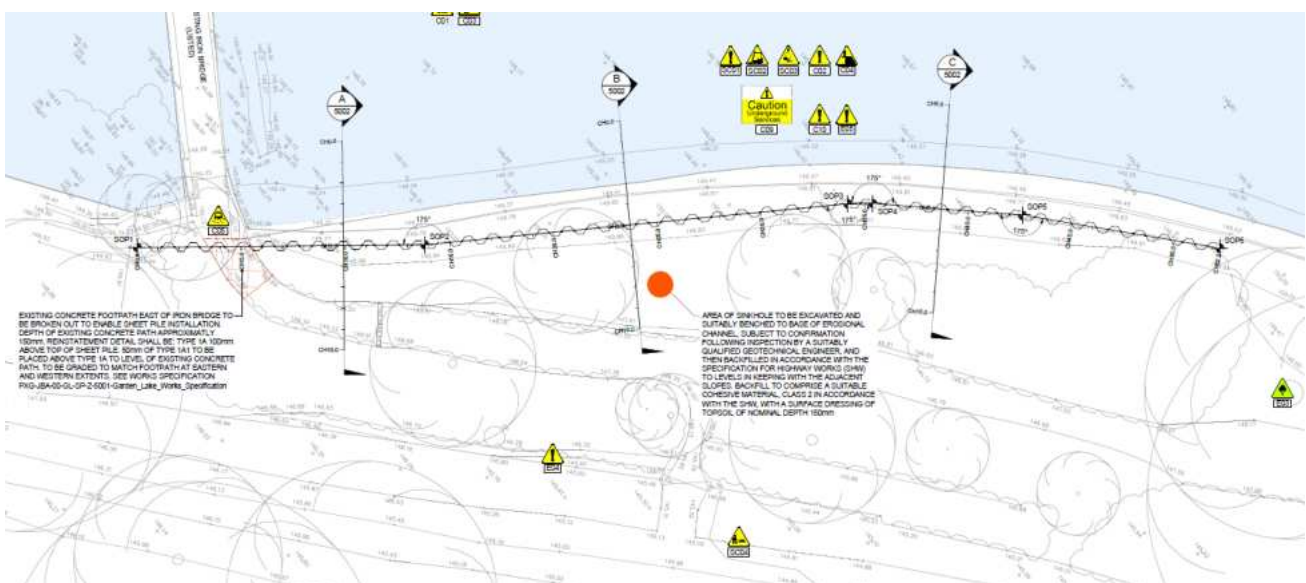


Figure 5-1 Image extracted from General Arrangement Drawing, location of soil stripping shown by annotated red dot.

The movements of the plant are considered to be outside the rooting area of these two trees, with the exception of the piling line, due to being on the wet side of the piling line. However, soil stripping to form the platform to undertake the piling will be in close proximity to the RPAs of these two trees as indicated on the General Arrangement drawings, and the work zone remains within the rooting area of the trees. Therefore, the use of exclusion zones is proposed, using pin and ropes. Any intrusion will require the project's arboriculturist's approval. The use of pin and rope is proposed due to the relatively steep gradient, further restricting the potential for intrusion.

On balance, this approach results in a reduced number of tree removals and balances the requirement for load-bearing surfaces with the preservation of tree health by preventing long-term root compaction damage and enabling natural water and air flow to the roots.

5.6.2 T019

The soil stripping described above will also occur within the RPA of T019. It is estimated that the stripping could disrupt approximately 30% of the rooting area. To mitigate potential damage, soil stripping should take place as far from the tree's Root Protection Area (RPA) as possible, ensuring minimal disturbance to the critical zones.

After the completion of piling operations, any stripped soil should be replaced with suitable topsoil to restore the natural conditions surrounding the tree. It is believed that the tree has good potential to adapt and respond to this intrusion; however, monitoring of the tree in the following years is strongly advised to assess its ongoing health and response.

5.7 Additional Infrastructure Requirements

The installation of utilities within the rooting areas of trees can have a large detrimental impact on the long-term survival of the retained trees, leading to their unnecessary loss and in extreme cases, root or root plate failure in high winds. No infrastructure impacts have been identified at this time. If any additional infrastructure requirements are required such as cabling, pump housing, posts or inspection chambers, these are not to be installed within the rooting areas of any retained trees.

5.8 Site Access and Haul Routes

It is considered that the access to this location would be via the gravel/ stone access track which runs between Garden Lake and Tuners Paddock Lake.

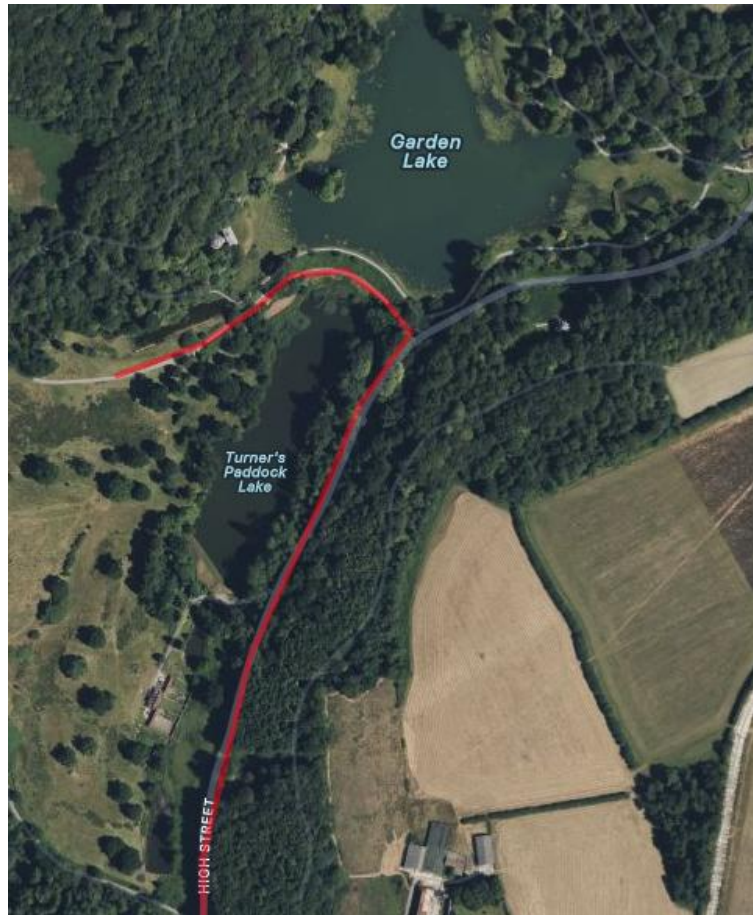


Figure 5-2 Site Access Route proposed to by-pass low structures

It is considered that if this access route is used then there is limited potential for disturbance or additional compaction to the land.

5.9 Site Compound and Storage of materials

It is proposed to use a compound area within the deer park, and has been located outside the rooting areas of retained trees, therefore, no additional impacts are foreseen to nearby tree stock.

No other locations have been proposed as compound areas. If any other location are proposed for a compound or material storage, then this should be outside of the RPAs of retained trees. Upon completion of the works, the compound areas should be removed, and the land made good.

5.10 Mitigation Planting

To offset the loss of tree cover on site, suitable replacement planting should be considered as part of remedial landscaping works, prior to or shortly following completion of the construction works.

It is advised that additional planting should not occur within the RPA of any existing retained trees.

Any replacements proposed should be of appropriate species. The planting of native species in soft landscape settings is encouraged, but it is appreciated that replacement with non-natives may be appropriate and in keeping with the location's setting.

It is advised that any tree and shrub planting is to be carried out between 'Planting season' which runs from October and March.

5.11 Tree Protection Requirements

Tree protection measures have been indicated in the Tree Impact Plans (Appendix E). The extent of the protection measures pertains specifically to the demarcation for T010 and T011. The topography presents a significant impediment in itself to intrusion, and to the installation of heras panels and limits the movement of plant; consequently, it is proposed to utilise road pins and rope to demarcate an exclusion area for T010 and T011. The exclusion zone will be clearly signed as a Tree Protection Area (no access, no storage, no materials or spoil) and physically defined on site prior to any works. The rope line should be erected to a consistent height; pins should be spaced to maintain a continuous barrier.

Within the exclusion zone all groundworks, soil stripping, and vehicle/plant movements are prohibited unless specifically approved and supervised by the project arboriculturalist. A pre-start meeting will be held with the site manager and contractors to confirm the protection measures. If site constraints change or plant access becomes necessary, a method statement and supervision by the arboriculturalist will be required before any works within the exclusion area are undertaken. These measures are intended to provide appropriate protection given the site constraints while allowing works to proceed safely.

5.12 Summary of impacts and mitigation

Construction activity has the potential to affect trees further afield if appropriate protective measures are not undertaken. However, if the installation of the piling is undertaken in an appropriate and sensible manner, and adequate additional precautions to protect the retained trees are implemented such as the protection measures outlined in this report. Then the proposal should have no significant impact on the contribution of retained trees or their contribution to local character.

The proposal is not considered to require or likely result in the loss of any additional trees beyond those described in this report. Neither is it considered that if the works are suitably controlled, it should result in diminishing the condition or vigour of the retained trees.

Significant tree populations within the immediate and wider location will be retained in their entirety.

A Limitations of report & disclaimers

1. No technical survey equipment was used to carry out the assessments, except for a diameter tape, hypsometer, mallet, and probe. The same methodology was applied to all trees, whereby an assessment was commenced at the base of each tree and progressed upward into the crown. An assessment of the canopy was conducted by viewing the tree from a distance and from beneath the canopy.
2. All assessments were conducted from ground level. No aerial or climbing inspections, removal of ivy, or detailed invasive investigations of the condition or decay of the trees were undertaken, unless specified in this report. Assessments may be restricted where trees are obscured by vegetation. The disclosure of hidden defects cannot be expected.
3. Any assessment provided herein represents an overview of the trees at the date of inspection. Trees are living organisms and may exhibit natural features such as cavities, small diameter deadwood, minor bark loss, and similar minor defects. Unless specifically noted in this report, such features are considered typical and are not regarded as significant to the tree's overall health or structural integrity. Only defects that may materially affect the safety, health, or structural stability of the tree have been documented. Please note that changes in the tree's condition or the surrounding environment occurring after the inspection date are not reflected in this report. Regular monitoring and periodic professional assessments are strongly recommended.
4. The potential effects of trees on load-bearing soils beneath existing and proposed structures have not been considered, unless specified within this report, and no soil samples or assessments have been taken.
5. This survey is, unless otherwise specified, not a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of the trees on or adjacent to the site; therefore, it is recommended that detailed tree inspections are undertaken regularly with the express purpose of complying with the landowner's duty of care and satisfying health and safety requirements.
6. Sketches, diagrams, graphs, and photographs in this report, which are intended as visual aids, are not necessarily to scale (unless stated) and should not be construed as engineering or architectural reports or surveys.
7. Unless expressed otherwise:
 - 1) Information contained in this report covers only those items that were examined and reflects the condition of those items at the time of inspection;

- 2) The inspection is limited to a visual examination of accessible items. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the plant or property in question may not arise in the future.
 - 3) All dimensions are given in metres (m) and millimetres (mm) and are approximate, unless stated otherwise.
-
8. Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly; therefore, the health, condition, and safety of trees should be checked regularly. This period of validity of a report may be reduced in the case of any change in conditions concerning or in proximity to the tree.
 9. This report, based on the survey, may contain suggested methodology for the construction process of the later-mentioned planned development; this should be adhered to. In the expert opinion of the author, this is deemed the most suitable methodology for the protection of the trees on site during and post-construction.
 10. Care has been taken to obtain all information from reliable sources. All data has been verified insofar as possible; however, the consultant can neither guarantee nor be responsible for the accuracy of information provided by others. Any legal description provided to the consultant is assumed to be correct. Any titles and ownership of any property are assumed to be good and marketable. No responsibility is assumed in character.
 11. This report is for the sole use of the named client and refers only to those trees identified within the specified boundaries. Alteration or use by others in attempting to apply its contents for any other purpose renders the report invalid for that purpose. Possession of this report or a copy thereof does not imply the right of publication or use for any purpose by any other person to whom it is addressed, without prior expressed written or verbal consent from the consultant.

B BS5837 Grading and Definitions

B.1 Table 1 - Extracted Tree Category Grading and Colour Coding from BS5837:2012 and Explanatory tables

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Plan colour
Trees unsuitable for Retention				
Category U Those trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning). Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve			Dark red
Trees to be considered for Retention				
	1. Mainly arboricultural values	2. Mainly landscape values	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light green

Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Mid blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

B.2 Explanation of Tree Condition and Definitions

Tree Conditions			
Physiological Condition		Structural Condition	
Poor	Several instances of disease, pest or pathogen, specific infections, scale of infections, large scale or large size deadwood present. Epicormic Growth.	Poor	Defects in growth, broken/ splits in major branches, congested stems, tight forks, major leaning, hazard beams, advanced decay at critical points. Significant Deadwood present.
Fair	Frequent instance of disease or pest, damage, epicormic growth, multiple symptoms of stress.	Fair	Several minor or occasional major defects, non-critical decay, some dead wood present throughout crown.
Good	Minor disease or pest infestation, not exhibiting symptoms of stress, small instances of dead wood.	Good	Well grown balanced tree, open branch structure, open forks etc.

C Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
G001	Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group	avg. 180	Area: 147 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				3.5	0.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C	Monoculture laurel. Offers screening but no other benefit perceived.	
G002	Common holly x3 (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group 3 trees	avg. 250	Area: 138 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				4.0	0.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	C2		
G003	Grey willow x4 (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	Group 4 trees	600, 600	Area: 142 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				8.0	0.0	Over Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	None	B1	Large tree starting to layer due to low trailing branching touching the ground.	
G004	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	Group	avg. 300	Area: 1054 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				12.0	0.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	C		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
G005	Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group	avg. 180	Area: 380 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				7.0		Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	None	C	Grouping of cherry laurel.	
G006	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group - coppice	n/a	Area: 282 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				5.0	0.0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Low	C	Cherry laurel and Sycamore coppice adjacent to outlet.	
G007	Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	Group	avg. 180	Area: 504 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				5.0		Early Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Low	C		
T001	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Tree	80.00	Radius: 1.0m. Area: 3 sq m.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.5	0.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T002	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 4 stems	140, 100, 110, 140	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	2.0	2.0	3.5	2.0	3.5	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T003	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	Tree	120.00	Radius: 1.4m. Area: 6 sq m.	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.5		Young	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	C	Growing at the base of holly	
T004	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 4 stems	300, 340, 290, 300	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	7.0	1.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T005	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 4 stems	300, 320, 180, 300	Radius: 6.7m. Area: 141 sq m.	2.5	3.0	2.5	3.0	4.5	1.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Good	None	B		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T006	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 11 stems	420, 150, 150, 150, 400, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 80	Radius: 7.9m. Area: 196 sq m.	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	5.0	2.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	B	Central stem leader dead.	
T007	Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	Tree 2 stems	130, 210	Radius: 3.0m. Area: 28 sq m.	3.0	4.0	3.0	1.0	5.0	1.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	A	Provides good shading of bank.	
T008	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Tree	220.00	Radius: 2.6m. Area: 21 sq m.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.0	0.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B	Maintained from path.	
T009	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 3 stems	420, 380, 300	Radius: 7.7m. Area: 186 sq m.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	Early Mature	10+ Years	Poor	Fair	None	C1	Central leaders dead, crown dieback. Ivy covered stem.	

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T010	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	1160.00	Radius: 13.9m. Area: 607 sq m.	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	25.0	8.0	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	A1,2	On edge of path.	
T011	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Tree	1450.00	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	4.0	4.0	8.0	4.0	14.0	2.5	Over Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	A1,2	Multi-spined specimen.	
T012	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 12 stems	30, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		
T013	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 10 stems	50, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 40, 40, 40	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.5	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T014	Box (<i>Buxus sp.</i>)	Tree 4 stems	170, 140, 140, 130	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	2.0	1.5	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T015	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 4 stems	100, 110, 120, 120	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	3.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		
T016	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 2 stems	180, 180	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	7.0	2.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		
T017	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 3 stems	550, 140, 60	Radius: 6.9m. Area: 150 sq m.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	7.5	2.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Good	None	B		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T018	Not identified (Not identified)	Tree 8 stems	40, 30, 30, 30, 30, 50, 40, 40	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	2.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T019	English yew (Taxus baccata)	Tree 2 stems	340, 340	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T020	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	460.00	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	14.0	5.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T021	Pedunculate oak (Quercus robur)	Tree	150.00	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	Young	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	C		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T022	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	Tree 4 stems	200, 180, 170, 210	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	7.0	1.0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Poor	None	C	Brak wounds and bark stripped from main stems. Multi-spined.	
T023	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	590.00	Radius: 7.1m. Area: 158 sq m.	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	16.0	1.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T024	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	460.00	Radius: 5.5m. Area: 95 sq m.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	9.0	1.5	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T025	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 2 stems	400, 380	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	6.0	0.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T026	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Tree 2 stems	380, 380	Radius: 6.4m. Area: 129 sq m.	2.5	1.0	4.0	4.0	10.0	1.5	Over Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	B		
T027	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree	400.00	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	9.0	0.0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	None	C1		
T028	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Tree	1470.00	Radius: 22.1m. Area: 1534 sq m.	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	30.0	1.5	Veteran	40+ Years	Good	Good	Medium	A1,2	Low trailing branching.lapsed pollard tree. Shed branching on the ground.	No Photo
T029	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Tree	1000.00	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.	9.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	20.0	1.5	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	A		
T030	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Tree	290.00	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	9.0	2.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		

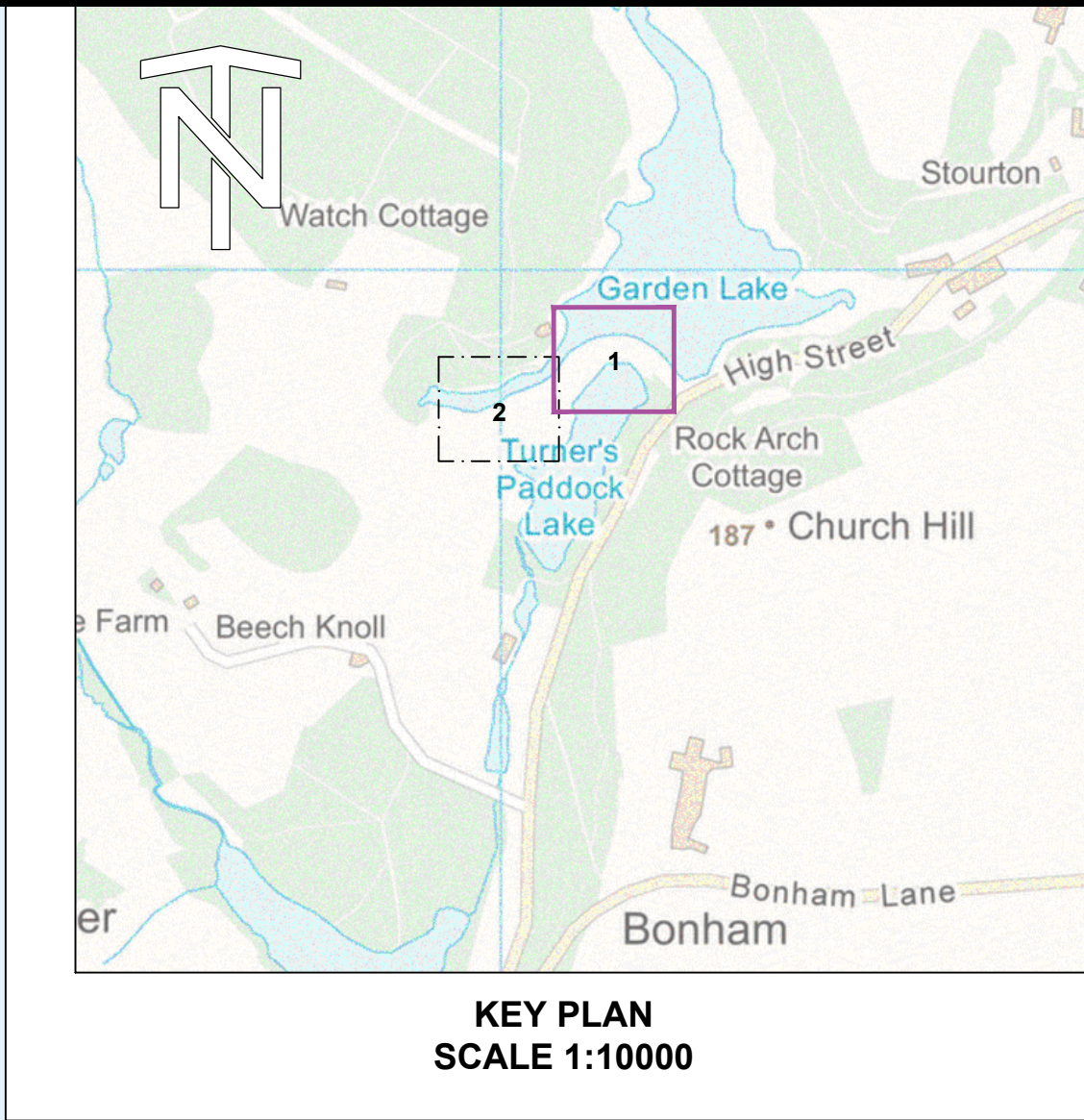
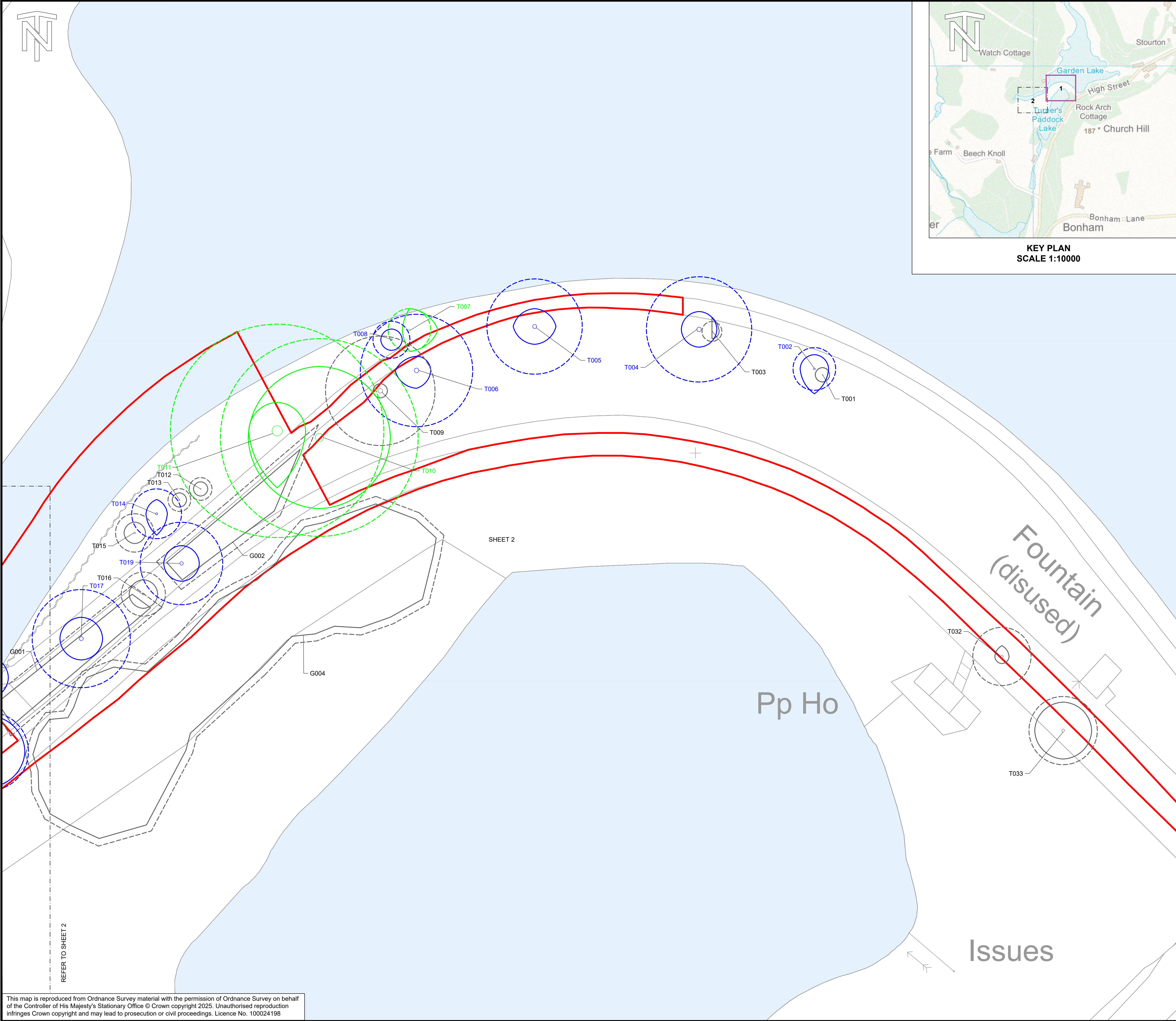
Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T031	Not identified (Not identified)	Tree	550.00	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	14.0	2.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		
T032	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	Tree 4 stems	160, 160, 180, 180	Radius: 4.1m. Area: 53 sq m.	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	6.0	0.5	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Fair	Low	C	Ivy covered stems	
T033	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	400.00	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	14.0	3.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	C	Bifurcated at ~2m from ground level. Ivy covered stem.	
T034	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	Tree	440.00	Radius: 5.3m. Area: 88 sq m.	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	20.0	3.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	B	Low trailing branching over access gate	

Tree Survey Schedule

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Branch Spread (m)				Height (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Photo
					North	East	South	West										
T035	Common alder (<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>)	Tree	380.00	Radius: 4.6m. Area: 66 sq m.	5.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	8.0	4.0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	B2	Epicormic and dense bramble at base.	
W001	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>) Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Poplar (<i>Populus sp.</i>)	Woodland	avg. 400	Area: 1340 sq m.	As Shown on Plan				25.0	4.0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Fair	Medium	B	Woodland edge around reservoir, trees of individual limited merit, but cohesively frames the setting. If works are limited to the north side of outlet then no impacts are foreseeable on woodland. Average stem diameter ~400-500mm.	

D Tree Constraint Plans



- GENERAL NOTES**
1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 2. ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN (mAOD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 3. ALL COORDINATES ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE SURVEY NATIONAL GRID.
 4. DO NOT SCALE FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSIONS MUST BE CHECKED / VERIFIED ON SITE.
 5. COLOUR OF TREE CATEGORIES MAY BE CHANGED FOR VISUAL CLARITY AND SO MAY DIFFER FROM THE BS 5837 STANDARD.

KEY			
	CATEGORY	COLOUR	
	U	DARK RED	(STEM & CANOPY)
	A	LIGHT GREEN	(STEM & CANOPY)
	B2	MID BLUE	(STEM & CANOPY)
	C2	GREY	(STEM & CANOPY)
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA (COLOUR DEPENDS ON CATEGORY)		
	STEM (COLOUR DEPENDS ON CATEGORY)		
	RED LINE BOUNDARY		



C02	DOCUMENT CONTROL TABLE UPDATED	12/12/25	GF	SW	ST	JB
C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	10/11/25	KJJ	JW	ST	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	25/09/25	KJJ	JW	ST	LF
Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver

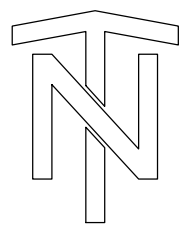
Document Control	
Supplier	West Point Peterborough Business Park Lynch Wood PETERBOROUGH PE2 6GG T: +44 (0)1733 715960 E: info@jba-bentley.co.uk www.jba-bentley.co.uk

Project Title	STOURHEAD MIOS GARDEN LAKE
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Drawing Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 1 OF 2
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Parent Model		Scale	
NOT FROM MODEL		1:250	
Security Classification		Author	
OFFICIAL		K. JENKINS	
Designer		Checker	
J. WROE		S. TESTER	
Approver		L. FOGG	
Suitability		Status	Revision
PUBLISHED DESIGN		A3	C02
Information Container		A1 Sheet Size	
PXC-JBA-00-GL-DR-EN-4002			



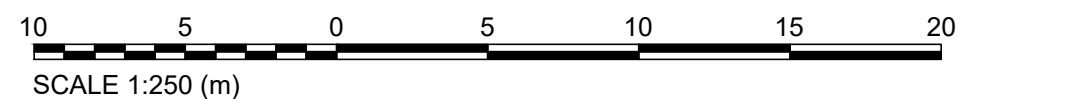
Iron Bridge

GENERAL NOTES

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KEY

CATEGORY	COLOUR	
U	DARK RED	(STEM & CANOPY)
A	LIGHT GREEN	(STEM & CANOPY)
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	STEM	(COLOUR DEPENDS ON CATEGORY)
	RED LINE BOUNDARY	



Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver
C02	DOCUMENT CONTROL TABLE UPDATED	12/12/25	GF	SW	ST	JB
C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	10/11/25	KJJ	JW	ST	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	25/09/25	KJJ	JW	ST	LF

Supplier		West Point Peterborough Business Park Lynch Wood PETERBOROUGH PE2 6GG T: +44 (0)1733 715960 E: info@jba-bentley.co.uk www.jba-bentley.co.uk
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Project Title	STOURHEAD MIOS GARDEN LAKE
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Drawing Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 2 OF 2
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Parent Model
NOT FROM MODEL

Security Classification
OFFICIAL

Author
K. JENKINS

Designer
J. WROE

Checker
S. TESTER

Approver
L. FOGG

Suitability
PUBLISHED DESIGN

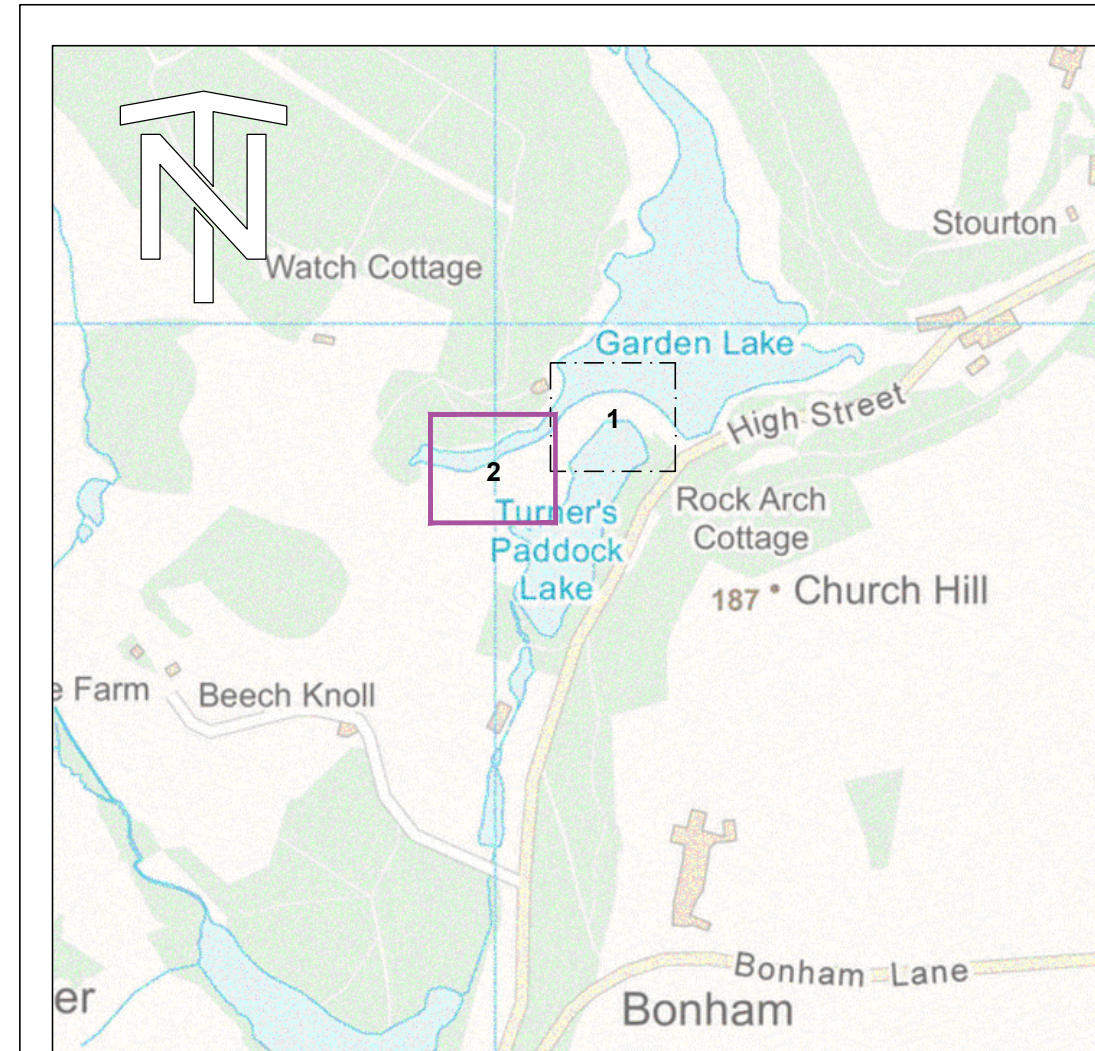
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Status
A3

Revision
C02

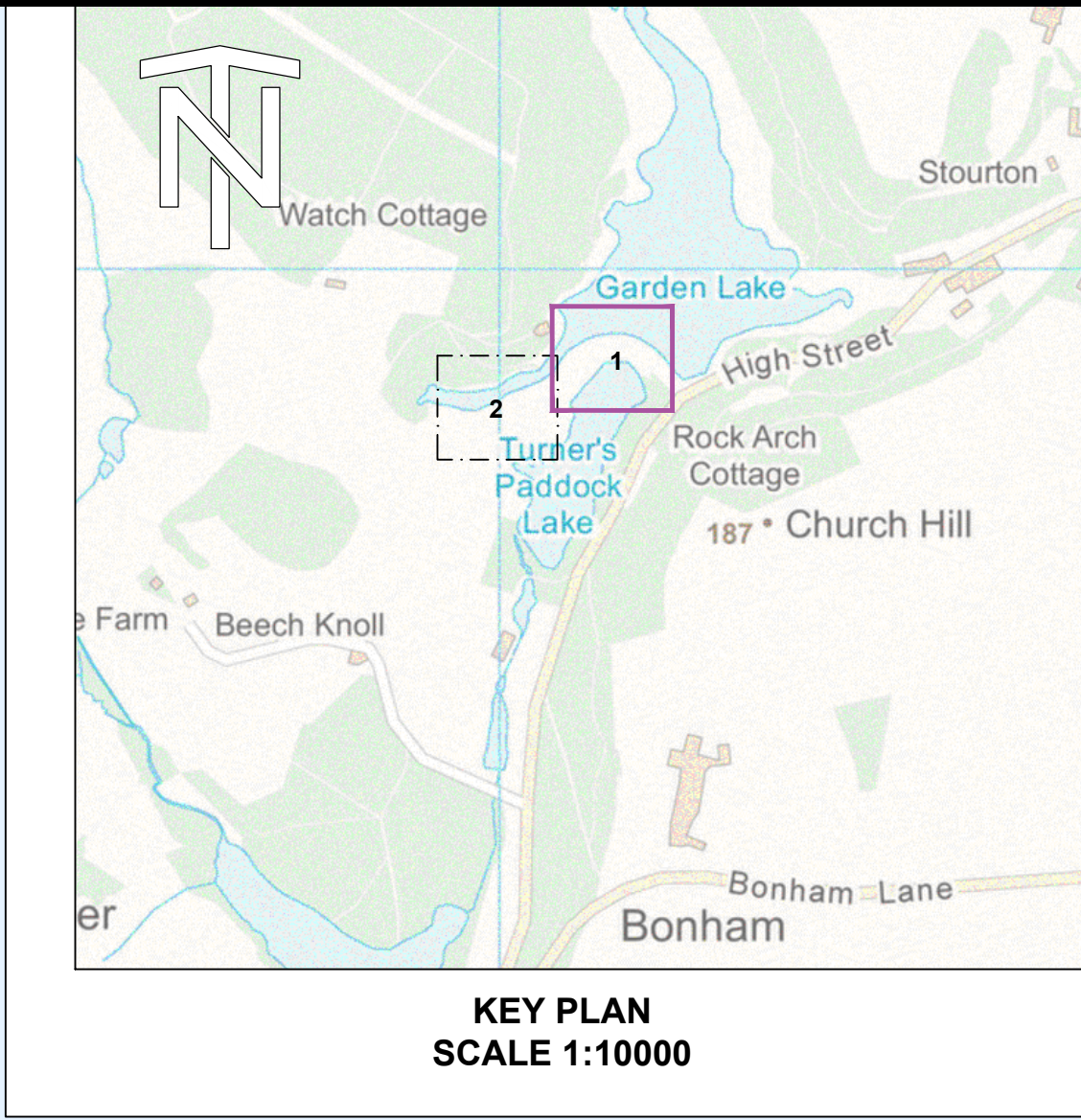
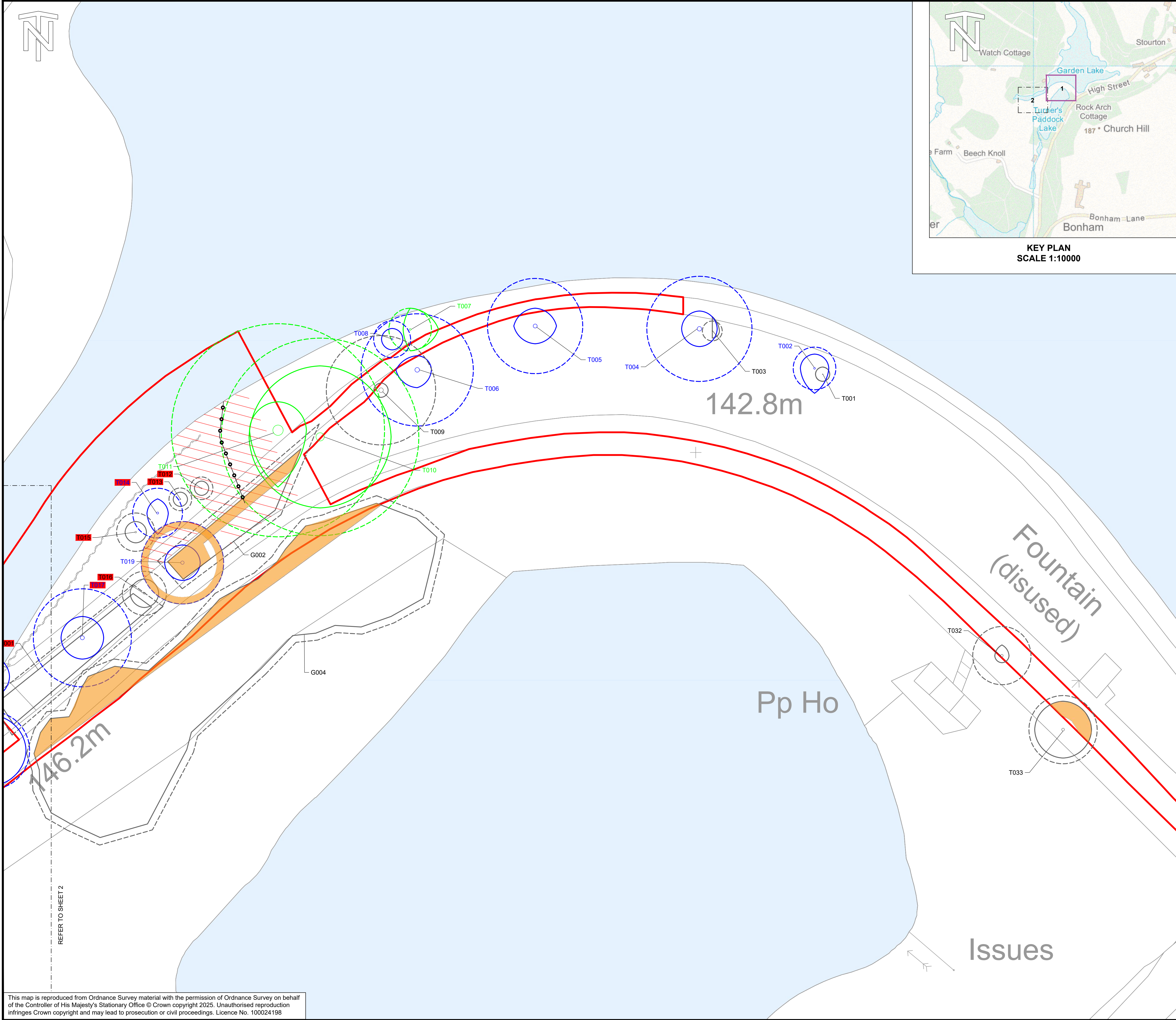
A1 Sheet Size

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**KEY PLAN
SCALE 1:10000**

E Tree Protection Plans



GENERAL NOTES

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- ALL LEVELS ARE IN METRES RELATIVE TO ORDNANCE DATUM NEWLYN (mAOD) UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
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- COLOUR OF TREE CATEGORIES MAY BE CHANGED FOR VISUAL CLARITY AND SO MAY DIFFER FROM THE BS 5837 STANDARD.

Key

Category	Colour
U	Dark red (Stem & Canopy)
A	Light Green (Stem & Canopy)
B	Mid Blue (Stem & Canopy)
C	Grey (Stem & Canopy)
Root Protection Area	
•	Stem (Colour depends on category)
—	Tree protection fencing - In accordance with BS5837 2012
///	Potential for intrusion into RPA - In accordance with BS5837 2012
○	Pruning
T###	Tree to be removed (Red)

10 5 0 5 10 15 20
SCALE 1:250 (m)

C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	12/12/25	GF	JW	ST	JB
P01	FOR REVIEW AND COMMENT	06/11/25	GF	JW	ST	LF
Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver

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Project Title

STOURHEAD MIOS
GARDEN LAKE

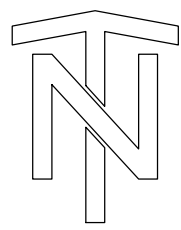
Drawing Title

TREE PROTECTION PLAN
SHEET 1 OF 2

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Parent Model		Scale	
NOT FROM MODEL		1:250	
Security Classification		OFFICIAL	
Author	Designer	Checker	Approver
K. JENKINS	J. WROE	S. TESTER	L.FOGG
Suitability		Status	Revision
PUBLISHED DESIGN		A3	C01
Information Container		A1 Sheet Size	
PXC-JBA-00-GL-DR-EN-4003			

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Iron Bridge

REFER TO SHEET 1

147.1m

T025

T026

T027

T024

T030

T031

T023

T022

T021

T020

G003

T029

T028

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Key

Category	Colour
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A	Light Green (Stem & Canopy)
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Root Protection Area	
Stem	(Colour depends on category)
Tree protection fencing - In accordance with BS5837 2012	
Potential for intrusion into RPA - In accordance with BS5837 2012	
Pruning	
T###	Tree to be removed (Red)



C01	PUBLISHED DESIGN	12/12/25	GF	JW	ST	JB
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Rev.	Description	Date	Author	Designer	Checker	Approver

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Project Title	STOURHEAD MIOS GARDEN LAKE
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Drawing Title	TREE PROTECTION PLAN SHEET 2 OF 2
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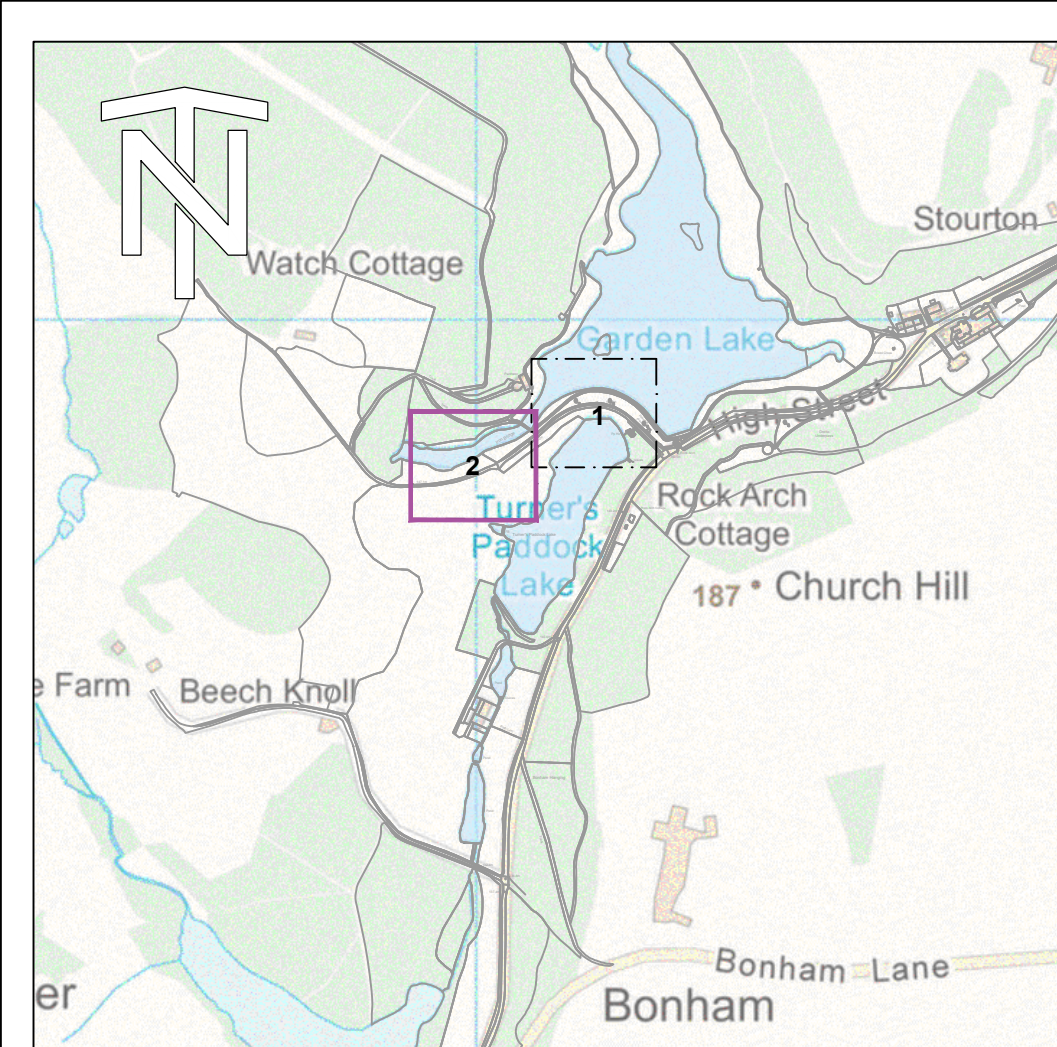


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Parent Model		NOT FROM MODEL			
Security Classification		Scale			
OFFICIAL		1:250			
Author	Designer	Checker	Approver		
K. JENKINS	J. WROE	S. TESTER	L.FOGG		
Suitability	Status			Revision	
PUBLISHED DESIGN	A3			C01	
Information Container					
PXG-JBA-00-GL-DR-EN-4003					

A1 Sheet Size

A1 Sheet Size



KEY PLAN
SCALE 1:10000

F Tree Works Schedule

Tree Works Schedule

JBA Project Code: 2025s0768
 Contract Name: Stourhead MIOS
 Date of Inspection: 19/08/2025
 Surveyor: Stephen Tester - BSc (hons) Arb, MArborA, MICFor

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Measurements	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Work Recommendations
G001	Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group	avg. 180	Area: 147 sq m.	Height (m): 3.5 1 stems Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C	Monoculture laurel. Offers screening but no other benefit perceived.	Fell and replacement plant following completion of scheme with native plants.
G002	Common holly x3 (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>)	Group 3 trees	avg. 250	Area: 138 sq m.	Height (m): 4 3 stems Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Fair	None	C2		Prune back the branching by approximately 1.5m on the north of Group G002 to give clearance for the movement of plant during piling operations.
G004	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>) Laurel cherry (<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>) Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>) Grey willow (<i>Salix cinerea</i>)	Group	avg. 300	Area: 1054 sq m.	Height (m): 12 1 stems Crown Clearance (m): 0 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	C		Crown lift to approx. 5m, to afford clearance for vehicles and plant during construction.
T010	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	1160.00	Radius: 13.9m. Area: 607 sq m.	Height (m): 25 Stem Diam(mm): 1160 Spread (m): 10N, 10E, 10S, 10W Crown Clearance (m): 8 Life Stage: Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	A1,2	On edge of path.	Potential for RPA intrusions
T011	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Tree	1450.00	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 1450 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 8S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 2.5 Lowest Branch (m): 2.5(S) Life Stage: Over Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	A1,2	Multi-spined specimen.	Potential for RPA intrusions

Tree Works Schedule

JBA Project Code: 2025s0768
 Contract Name: Stourhead MIOS
 Date of Inspection: 19/08/2025
 Surveyor: Stephen Tester - BSc (hons) Arb, MArborA, MICFor

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Measurements	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Work Recommendations
T012	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 12 stems	30, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Height (m): 3.5 12 stems (mm): 30, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 30, 40, 40, 40, 40, 40 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		Remove
T013	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 10 stems	50, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 40, 40, 40	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Height (m): 3.5 10 stems (mm): 50, 40, 40, 40, 50, 40, 40, 40, 40 Spread (m): 1N, 1E, 1S, 1W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		Remove
T014	Box (<i>Buxus sp.</i>)	Tree 4 stems	170, 140, 140, 130	Radius: 3.5m. Area: 38 sq m.	Height (m): 3 4 stems (mm): 170, 140, 140, 130 Spread (m): 2N, 1.5E, 3S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		Remove
T015	Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron ponticum</i>)	Tree 4 stems	100, 110, 120, 120	Radius: 2.7m. Area: 23 sq m.	Height (m): 3 4 stems (mm): 100, 110, 120, 120 Spread (m): 1.5N, 1.5E, 1.5S, 1.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		Remove
T016	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 2 stems	180, 180	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Height (m): 7 2 stems (mm): 180, 180 Spread (m): 2N, 2E, 2S, 2W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	C		Remove

Tree Works Schedule

JBA Project Code: 2025s0768
 Contract Name: Stourhead MIOS
 Date of Inspection: 19/08/2025
 Surveyor: Stephen Tester - BSc (hons) Arb, MArborA, MICFor

Tree ID Reference	Species	Full Structure	Stem Diameter/s (mm)	RPA	Measurements	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Bat Potential	Retention Category	Survey Notes	Work Recommendations
T017	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Tree 3 stems	550, 140, 60	Radius: 6.9m. Area: 150 sq m.	Height (m): 7.5 3 stems (mm): 550, 140, 60 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Fair	Good	None	B		Remove
T018	Not identified (<i>Not identified</i>)	Tree 8 stems	40, 30, 30, 30, 30, 50, 40, 40	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 5 sq m.	Height (m): 8 8 stems (mm): 40, 30, 30, 30, 30, 50, 40, 40 Spread (m): 3N, 3E, 3S, 3W Crown Clearance (m): 2 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		Remove
T019	English yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	Tree 2 stems	340, 340	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Height (m): 5 2 stems (mm): 340, 340 Spread (m): 2.5N, 2.5E, 2.5S, 2.5W Crown Clearance (m): 1 Life Stage: Semi Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	None	B		Prune back branching by approximately 1.5m on the north and west side of canopy to give clearance for the movement of plant during operations. Potential for RPA intrusion
T028	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	Tree	1470.00	Radius: 22.1m. Area: 1534 sq m.	Height (m): 30 Stem Diam(mm): 1470 Spread (m): 9N, 9E, 9S, 9W Crown Clearance (m): 1.5 Life Stage: Veteran Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	Medium	A1,2	Low trailing branching, lapsed pollard tree. Shed branching on the ground.	Ground Protection required for Compound Area
T033	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	Tree	400.00	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Height (m): 14 Stem Diam(mm): 400 Spread (m): 4N, 4E, 4S, 4W Crown Clearance (m): 3.5 Life Stage: Early Mature Rem. Contrib.: 40+ Years	Good	Good	Low	C	Bifurcated at ~2m from ground level. Ivy covered stem. Note: access from false gate house is limited to 3.35m (11 foot)	Crown lift to approx. 5m, to afford clearance for vehicles and plant during construction.

References

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British Standards Institution (2012) British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

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Definitions A-Z of Tree Terms: <https://www.treeterms.co.uk/>

Gov.UK (2015) Wild birds: protection and licences: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/wild-birds-protection-surveys-and-licences>

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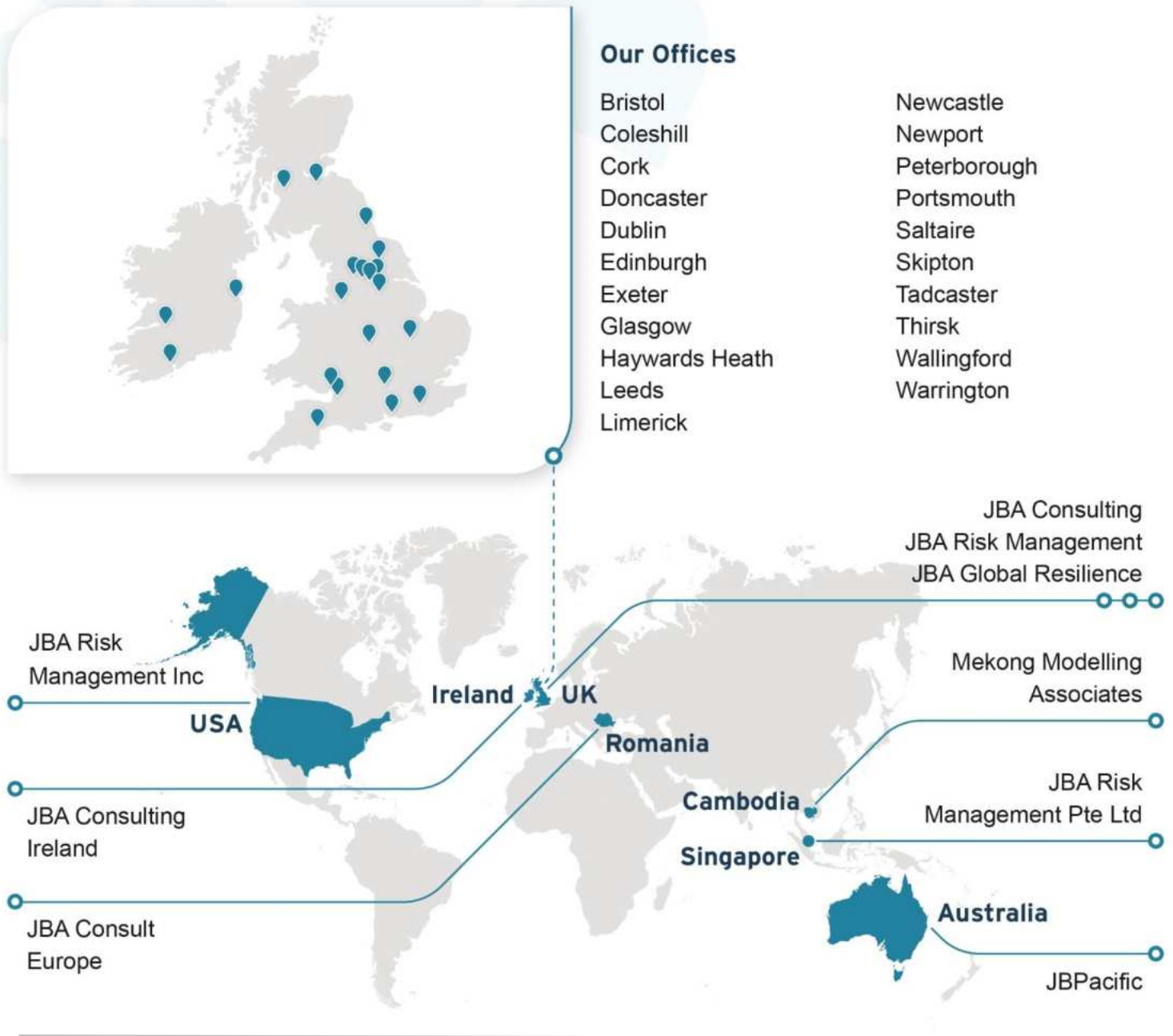
Wiltshire County Council: [Wiltshire County Council](#)

Woodland Trust's Ancient Tree Inventory: <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk>

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