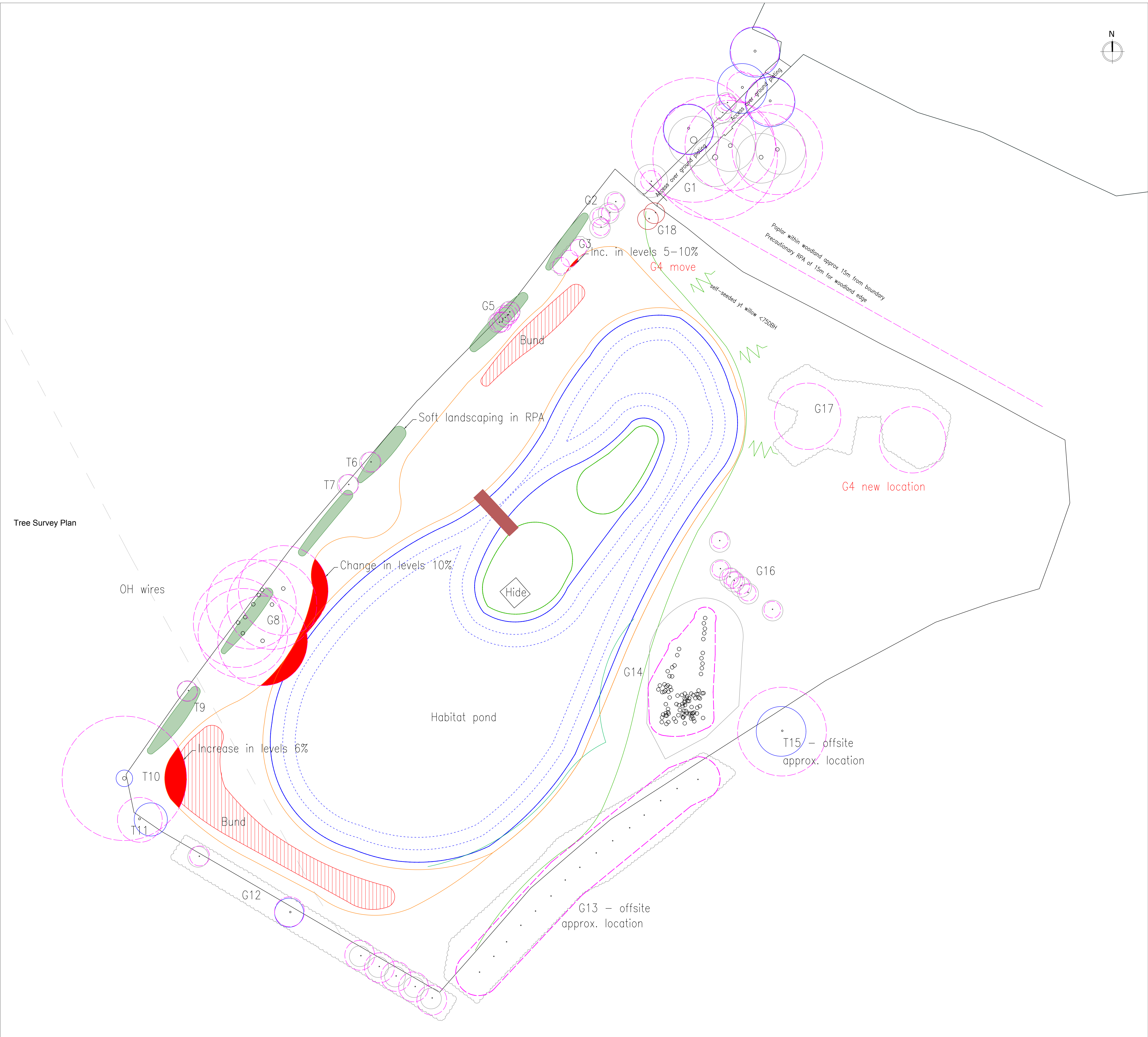
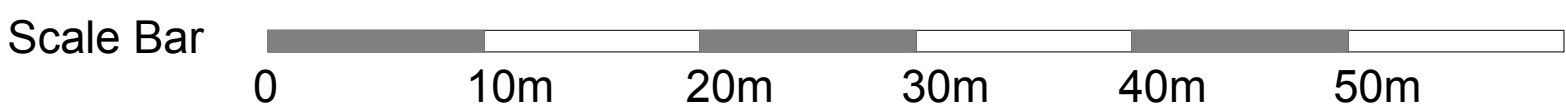




Impact Schedule								
Tree number	Species (common/botanical)	Stem diameter (mm)	Height (m)	Crown spread (radius in m to nearest 1/2m)	Observations	Category	RPA radius (m)	Impact
G1	Poplar, oak, ash & sycamore with hawthorn understorey	largest (poplar) 1300	26	6	Group consisting of large diameter over-mature poplar, scattering of early-mature oak, sycamore and ash with occasional hawthorn understorey. Large buttress formation on poplar, no signs of decay as yet. Oak, ash and sycamore suppressed and poorly formed owing to proximity and dominance of poplar	C1 (poplar), B2 (oak, ash & sycamore)	15	Access through RPA - no impact, providing trees are protected in accordance with BS5837
G2	Hawthorn (MS) & Ash (SS)	Largest (ash) 200	4 to 8	2	Group of 3 MS hawthorn & 1 ash. Hawthorns are ivy clad and stag heading, ash has a bent, leaning stem base, unlikely to reach maturity	C2	2	No impact
G3	Poplar/Populus balsamifera cv	<75	6	1 to 2	Group of suckering stems of YT poplar	C2	2	Minor increase in levels over RPA 5-10% likely to be tolerated by YTs
G4	Willow/Salix fragilis	<75	6	1 to 2	Group of willow YT, self-seeded	C2	2	Remove willow saplings and replant. Trees can be moved and replanted - no net loss of trees
G5	Hawthorn/Crataegus monogyna	Ave. 200	6	2.5	Group of 5 trees (approx. 8 main stems) hawthorn	C2	2.4	Soft landscaping in RPA - no impact if done by hand
T6	Hawthorn/Crataegus monogyna	Ave. 200	6	2.5		C2	2.4	Soft landscaping in RPA - no impact if done by hand
T7	Hawthorn/Crataegus monogyna	Ave. 200	6	2.5		C2	2.4	Soft landscaping in RPA - no impact if done by hand
G8	Willow/Salix fragilis	Largest 350	5 to 7	8	Group of collapsed willow stems with phoenix regeneration and suckering growth creating dense understorey. Large cavities, splits and deadwood	C1	10.8	Change in levels within RPA max 10%. Given group consists of collapsed/propped specimens and phoenix regeneration there is no foreseeable health impact on trees
T9	Hawthorn/Crataegus monogyna	Ave. 200	6	2.5		C2	2.4	Soft landscaping in RPA - no impact if done by hand
T10	English oak/Quercus robur	1500	14	1.5	Pollarded mature oak - heavily lopped. Stem & union defects relatively minor and lean to stem but appears to be recovering well	B1	15	Increase in levels 6% over RPA. Given the presence of open ground elsewhere, the impact is likely to be tolerated by the tree with no long-term effects
T11	Field maple/Acer campestre	450 (560 over ivy)	8	4	Good specimen growing on edge of streambank	B2	5.4	No impact
G12	Mixed species - hazel, hawthorn, elder, willow, ash	Largest 300 (ash)	6 to 12	Ave. 3	Group of self-seeded trees on stream bank; 1 hazel, 2 elder, 1 fallen hawthorn, 1 ash, 7 willow on field-side of stream bank	B2 (ash), remainder C2	3.6 (ash)	No impact
G13	Mixed species - alder, willow & hawthorn understorey	Largest 450e	12 to 16	Ave. 3 to 4	Mixed group of riverbank trees, offsite. Dimensions and location est. Approx 10 willow, 10 alder	C1	5.4	No impact
G14	Alder/Alnus glutinosa	Largest 220	14 to 15	Ave 3	Group of self-seeded alder	C1	2.6	No impact, but change in levels adjacent to RPA
T15	Horse chestnut/Aesculus hippocastanum	890e	18	6	Offsite horse chestnut	B2	10.7	No impact
G16	Alder/Alnus glutinosa	<200	6 to 8	2 to 3	Group of 7 trees SM alder, self-seeded	C1	2	No impact
G17	Willow/Salix fragilis	660 combined	8	6 to 8	group pf 2 windblown/part-uprooted willow. Second (westernmost) specimen has suckered profusely	C1	8	No impact, but change in levels adjacent to RPA
G18	Ash/Fraxinus excelsior	240, 350	14	3	Group of 2 ash, stem damage and decay	U	N/A	N/A - U category



Impact Notes

The habitat pond proposal represents the same footprint as was approved in 2021. Some young trees have grown up since, and the extent of the survey has been increased to account for trees along the field boundary.

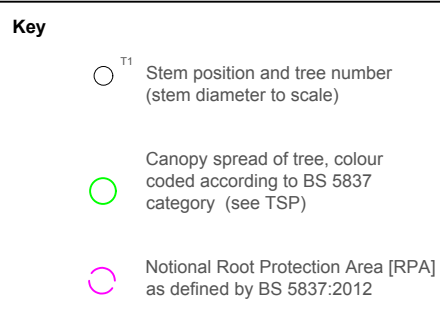
The proposal represents a significant ecological enhancement, replacing intensively managed grassland with diverse wetland habitat. Trees can feasibly be protected in accordance with BS 5837:2012, including installation of protective fencing and ground protection prior to commencement where access within RPAs is required. On this basis, potential effects on G1 can be fully mitigated.

Minor level changes affecting young groups such as G3 fall within tolerable limits given their age, vigour, and available rooting volume beyond the nominal RPAs, while the self-seeded willow scrub at G4 can be lifted and replanted locally with no loss of viability.

Soft landscaping associated with shallow wetland scrapes will be undertaken by hand only and represents limited disturbance confined to upper soil horizons; such works are not expected to adversely affect retained trees and may improve soil condition and biodiversity around hawthorn and marginal groups.

The condition and regenerative habit of G8 (collapsed willow stems with phoenix growth) indicate negligible sensitivity to modest level change, and the heavily lopped oak T10 is expected to tolerate minor bund formation given the wide availability of surrounding rooting area and open farmland context.

Overall, the proposal is expected to have only minor and tolerable effects on retained trees, proportionate to the substantial ecological gain of creating a 7,500 m² habitat pond. Trees will continue to contribute not only to the visual amenity of the area but also to its ecological connectivity and local climate regulation, with no significant long-term effect on health or stability anticipated.



Project: The Grange, Wiltshire/Gunter (Habitat Pond)
Tree Constraints Plan
Date: 25/02/2025 Scale: 1:500 @ A0
Drawn: MW Checked: PW Client Ref:
Drawing Number: DSE-001-25-AN-V1-A0-TCF-T102
Rev: A

