

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at Eastern Way, Melksham

06 February 2026

Ecology
Arboriculture
Land Management





Quality Assurance

Report Title	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Report Reference	3074-AIA-JP

Revision Record

Revision	Date	Author	Checked By	Summary of Changes
Final	06 February 2026	Joe Parkes BSc MSc MArborA	Matt Underwood BSc MArborA CEnv	N/A

Disclosure

The content of this report that has been provided by GE Consulting is true, and has been prepared and submitted in accordance with the Arboricultural Association's Code of Professional Conduct. Its contents are compliant with British Standard BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the stated client and unless otherwise agreed in writing by GE Consulting, no other party may use, make use of or rely on the contents of the report. No liability is accepted by GE Consulting for any use of this report, other than for the purposes for which it was originally prepared and provided.

GE Consulting has exercised due care in preparing this report. It has not, unless specifically stated, independently verified information provided by others. No other warranty, express or implied, is made in relation to the content of this report and GE Consulting assumes no liability for any loss resulting from errors, omissions or misrepresentation made by others.

Any recommendation, opinion or finding stated in this report is based on circumstances and facts as they existed at the time that GE Consulting undertook the work. Nothing in this report constitutes legal opinion. If legal opinion is required the advice of a qualified legal professional should be secured.

© Copyright GE Consulting Services (UK) Limited 2026

Site Details

Site Name and Location	Land at Eastern Way, Melksham
Central OS Grid Reference	ST 9224 6417
Client	Lidl Great Britain Limited
Boundary	



Contents

1	Introduction	1
2	Statutory Protection.....	1
2.1	Legislation	1
2.2	Planning Policy.....	1
3	Methodology	3
3.1	Site Survey.....	3
3.2	Survey Limitations.....	3
4	Results.....	4
4.1	Categorisation Summary.....	4
4.2	Site Appraisal.....	4
4.3	Statutory Protection	4
5	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	5
5.1	Description of Proposed Development.....	5
5.2	Removal of Arboricultural Features	5
5.3	Pruning of Arboricultural Features.....	6
5.4	Encroachment into the Root Protection Areas of Arboricultural Features.....	6
5.5	Routing of Services and Utilities.....	6
5.6	Shade Created by Arboricultural Features	6
5.7	Seasonal Nuisance Caused by Arboricultural Features.....	6
5.8	Future Pressure on Arboricultural Features as a Result of Development	6
6	Further Considerations	7
6.1	Protected Species.....	7

Appendices

Appendix 1 – Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Retention Plan	8
Appendix 2 – Tree Survey Schedule.....	9

1 Introduction

This report presents the results of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment at Land at Eastern Way, Melksham in relation to a detailed planning application. The surveys were commissioned by Lidl Great Britain Limited. The area within the application boundary is hereafter referred to as the 'Site'.

The Site is located directly east of Eastern Way in Melksham. Surrounding land use includes residential development to the west and agricultural fields to the north, south and east of the Site. Busy A roads bound the Site to the north and west with a roundabout at their juncture to the immediate northwest of the Site.

This arboricultural survey report has been prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. All trees located within the Site boundary have been surveyed as part of this assessment. Additionally, those trees located immediately adjacent to the Site boundary and that have the potential to constrain the development (either through above or below portions of the tree) have also been surveyed as part of this assessment.

An Arboricultural Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ACOP) was prepared during the design stage to inform the scheme design (3074-ACOP-JP, GE Consulting, 2025). This included a tree constraints plan and tree survey schedule which can be found in **Appendices 1 and 2**.

In order to undertake the assessment, the following documentation was provided by the client:

-  P401 Existing Site Plan
-  P403 Rev A Proposed GA Site Plan

2 Statutory Protection

2.1 Legislation

Some trees receive legal protection within England through the following:

-  Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs);
-  Conservation Areas;
-  Planning Conditions;
-  Forestry Act 1967.

As part of this assessment, the relevant Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been contacted or online mapping systems accessed to establish if any arboricultural features surveyed as part of this report are subject to any legal protection.

Unauthorised work to protected trees could lead to prosecution, resulting in enforcement action such as fines or a criminal record.

2.2 Planning Policy

2.2.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

Paragraph 136 – *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in*

place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible.'

Paragraph 193c – *'Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists.'*

Paragraph 194d – *'Development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate.'*

2.2.2 Wiltshire Core Strategy

Core Policy 51 Landscape – *'Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures... In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:*

i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland...'

Core Policy 57 Ensuring high quality design and place shaping – *'Applications for new development must be accompanied by appropriate information to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to the character of Wiltshire through...*

ii. the retention and enhancement of existing important landscaping and natural features, (e.g. trees, hedges, banks and watercourses), in order to take opportunities to enhance biodiversity, create wildlife and recreational corridors, effectively integrate the development into its setting and to justify and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development.'

2.2.3 Joint Melksham Neighbourhood Plan 2020-2038

Policy 17: Trees and Hedgerows – *'1. Ancient and Veteran Trees: To be supported, development proposals should ensure that there will be no loss or deterioration of the irreplaceable habitats of ancient woodlands (as shown in Figure 16) and ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. A minimum buffer of at least 15 metres in width should be maintained between ancient woodland and any development boundary. A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree.*

2. Other Existing Trees and Hedgerows: To be supported, development proposals should ensure that there is no damage to or loss of trees of good arboricultural and amenity value. Existing trees and hedgerows on development sites should be retained where possible and incorporated as placemaking features in new development. Where there is an unavoidable loss of trees on site, the number and type of replacement trees should be informed by the quality and size of trees lost. Integration of existing hedgerows into private curtilage must be avoided where possible.

3. Increased Tree Canopy: Wherever practicable, development proposals on sites outside of the town centre, and greater than 0.5 ha in size, should deliver an increase in site tree canopy cover. This should be demonstrated through a tree planting plan, and should be delivered through the retention of existing

trees and/or the planting of new trees in public areas and in private gardens. Where this approach is not practicable, other green infrastructure features (such as green roofs) appropriate to the site should be provided.'

3 Methodology

3.1 Site Survey

The arboricultural survey was undertaken on 11 September 2025 by Kit Owen BSc TechArborA. The visibility at the time of survey was adequate to undertake a thorough assessment of the trees from ground level. The trees were surveyed in the context of the existing land use.

The trees were surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012. The key information for each arboricultural feature can be found in the tree survey schedule in **Appendix 2**.

The key information for each arboricultural feature is used to calculate the root protection area, radius and to categorise the tree using an alphanumeric system. **Table 1** below provides a brief overview of how each feature is categorised.

Table 1: Overview of Tree Categorisation Process

	1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 – Mainly landscape qualities	3 – Mainly cultural/ conservation values
Category A (Life expectancy of 40+ years)	Features which are good examples of their species; or those that form an essential component to a wider feature.	Feature of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape feature.	Feature of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees).
Category B (Life expectancy of 20+ years)	Features that may be included in category A but have been downgraded due to impaired condition such that they have a predicted lifespan of < 40 years.	Tree groups or woodland which collectively have a higher rating than the component 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.
Category C (Life expectancy of 10+ years)	Unremarkable tree of 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 greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
Category U (Life expectancy of <10 years)	Features that are dead or show signs of significant, immediate decline or have serious, irremediable structural defects which could result in collapse.		

3.2 Survey Limitations

The survey was limited to a visual inspection from ground level. Where existing constraints were present e.g. dense vegetation around tree stems or where the tree is located on third party property, the dimensions were estimated on site to the best of the surveyor's ability. Where an arboricultural feature has not been accurately plotted on the topographical survey or within the plans provided, the feature reference has been suffixed with PA to highlight its position as being approximate.

Due to the dynamism of living organisms and the potential for Site conditions to change, the recommendations provided in this report are only considered valid for two years of the date of the survey. Furthermore, the recommendations provided in this report cannot account for detrimental impacts to trees through climatic extremes and/or physical damage.

Whilst every effort has been made to identify any physiological and structural defects of the trees surveyed, this report should not be considered a tree risk assessment. No tree can be considered absolutely safe with even ‘sound’ trees known to fail.

No invasive soil investigation works have been undertaken as part of this assessment and as such this report does not address issues with regards to soil heave and shrinkage. This report cannot be used to assess risks with regards to subsidence, in relation to the existing trees or as a result of the recommendations provided in this report.

A structural engineer should be consulted in all matters relating to the design and construction of foundations near trees. The National House Building Council (NHBC) provides guidance for ‘Building near trees’.

4 Results

4.1 Categorisation Summary

A summary of the arboricultural features and their categorisation can be found in **Table 2** below. Full details of each arboricultural feature can be found in the tree survey schedule in **Appendix 2**.

Table 2: Summary of Arboricultural Feature Categorisation

Categorisation	Arboricultural Feature		
	Tree	Tree Group	Hedgerow
A	-	-	-
B	T16, T18	G2, G5, G6, G8, G9,	H10, H11, H13, H15
C	T12	G1, G3, G4, G7, G19	H20
U	T14, T21	G17	-

4.2 Site Appraisal

4.2.1 Soils

The soil type has been assessed using the British Geological Survey Maps as “slowly permeable, seasonally wet, slightly wet, slightly acid, but base rich, loamy and clayey soils, with impeded drainage”.

4.2.2 Trees

In general, the tree stock on Site is considered to have limited arboricultural merit. The tree groups G2, G4, G8, and G9 are of a dense tree stock leading to the formation of upright growth habits.

Those tree groups located along the western boundary (primarily tree groups G2, G4, and G8) of the Site provide screening between the Site and the road to the west. Due to the deciduous nature of the trees, the screening benefits will be reduced during the winter months.

There are a number of dead elms (T14, G19, and T21) on the eastern boundary of the Site. Trees G19, and T21 are in close proximity (and within striking distance) to a third-party property and as such is recommended for removal.

4.3 Statutory Protection

No TPO protects the trees on site, and the site is not located within a conservation area (as confirmed using Wiltshire Council’s online mapping tool on the 2nd October 2025).

However, any persons proposing to undertake works to the trees on site should re-check the status of the trees with the LPA immediately prior to undertaking the works.

5 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1 Description of Proposed Development

The development proposals to which the survey relates include the establishment of a Lidl food store with associated access, car parking and soft landscaping as shown in the P403 Rev A Proposed GA Site Plan.

The project design team were provided with an Arboricultural Constraints and Opportunities Plan (ACOP) which provides an overview of the existing tree stock and details any constraints they may pose to development on a tree constraints plan.

5.2 Removal of Arboricultural Features

Those trees that require removal to facilitate the proposed development are shown on the Tree Retention Plan in **Appendix 1** and detailed in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Required Removal of Arboricultural Features

Arboricultural Feature	Species	Category	Quantity	Justification
G2	Ash, field maple	B	Southern half of the tree group	Replacement planting.
G4	Field maple, ash, hazel, grey willow	B	Entire group	Replacement planting.
G5	Ash	B	Two trees	Replacement planting.
G6	Ash	C	One tree	To allow for construction of footpath.
G8	Grey willow, ash, hawthorn, field maple	B	Entire group	To allow for construction of access road.
H11	Blackthorn, dogwood, elm, ash	B	23m of hedgerow	To allow for construction of access road, and footpath.

The removal of the above arboricultural features will have an impact on the amenity value of the Site and immediately adjacent areas. However, their removal will be compensated by the implementation of a tree replacement strategy during the soft landscape phase of the development. Therefore, any impact on the amenity value is only likely to be short-term, whilst the replacement planting matures sufficiently to replace and enhance the value of the Site.

When selecting new planting, consideration will be given to the future growth of the tree (including root systems, stem and canopy). Where possible, the tree will have sufficient space to reach maturity without causing physical contact with nearby structures or causing excessive shading.

5.3 Pruning of Arboricultural Features

No pruning of arboricultural features is required to enable the proposed development on the Site.

5.4 Encroachment into the Root Protection Areas of Arboricultural Features

The proposals have been designed to avoid the root protection area of all retained trees.

5.5 Routing of Services and Utilities

Further details of the routing of services have not been provided at this stage. When details of the routing of services become available, they will be reviewed by the project arboriculturist. The arboriculturist shall then confirm to the local authority arboricultural officer either that no works will be carried out within root protection areas, or provide details of the methodology required to ensure the works are carried out in accordance with NJUG Vol. 4 'Guidelines For The Planning, Installation And Maintenance Of Utility Apparatus In Proximity To Trees' and BS5837: 2012.

5.6 Shade Created by Arboricultural Features

The majority of retained trees are located to the northwest of the Site and thus will not cast shade over the commercial units. The part of the retained tree group G2 lies to the southeast of parking bays in the northwest of the site and will cast low levels of shade in the early stages of the day and for a very short period of time. Therefore, such shading is not considered significant as to affect the usage of the proposed commercial unit.

5.7 Seasonal Nuisance Caused by Arboricultural Features

The proposed parking bays along the western boundary of the Site, will in some instances lie beneath the canopy of retained trees. Therefore, parked cars may potentially be subject to nuisance e.g. leaf and honey dew drop, or bird faeces deposited by birds perching in the trees. However, due to the nature of the development, the car park will be used transiently, with no single user occupying the same parking bay for a prolonged period of time. Therefore, such nuisances are not considered significant as to affect the usage of car park.

The proposed northern access footpath will lie adjacent to retained trees. Therefore, the footpath may require regular clearing to ensure they remain free of leaf debris build-up during the autumn. Such tasks can be included within the site wide management plan and fall under the remit of the appointed management company.

5.8 Future Pressure on Arboricultural Features as a Result of Development

The proposed buildings are of sufficient distance from the retained trees so as to not impose any potential future pressure.

Retained hedgerows on the Site will require on-going maintenance. Such pruning is considered to be beneficial as a part of positive hedgerow management.

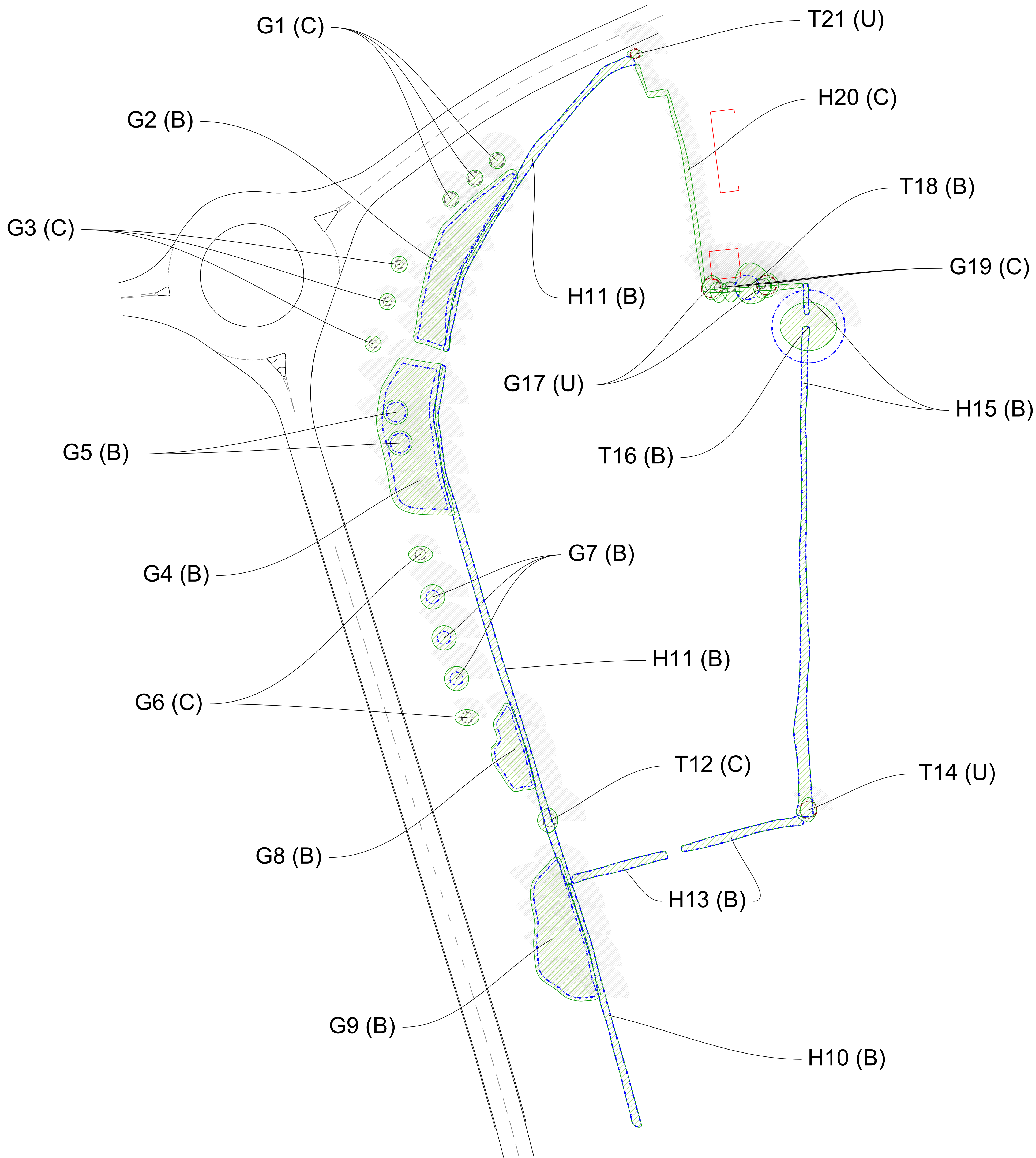
6 Further Considerations

6.1 Protected Species

All trees should be checked for protected species e.g. roosting bats and nesting birds prior to any works being undertaken. Failure to undertake adequate inspections that result in the disturbance of protected species may result in the contravention of wildlife legislation and the committing of a criminal offence.

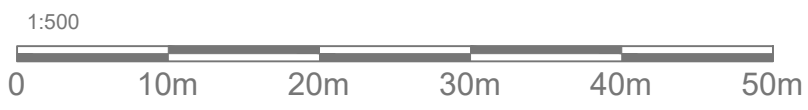


Appendix 1 – Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Retention Plan



Key:

- Indicative Tree Shadow Extent
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area (colour coded to indicate tree category)
- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U



Scale @ A1: 1:500

Drawing should be viewed in colour.

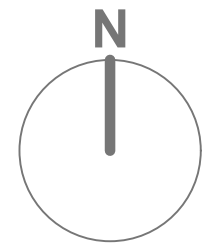
Location of trees suffixed with PA (position approximate) have been estimated on site.

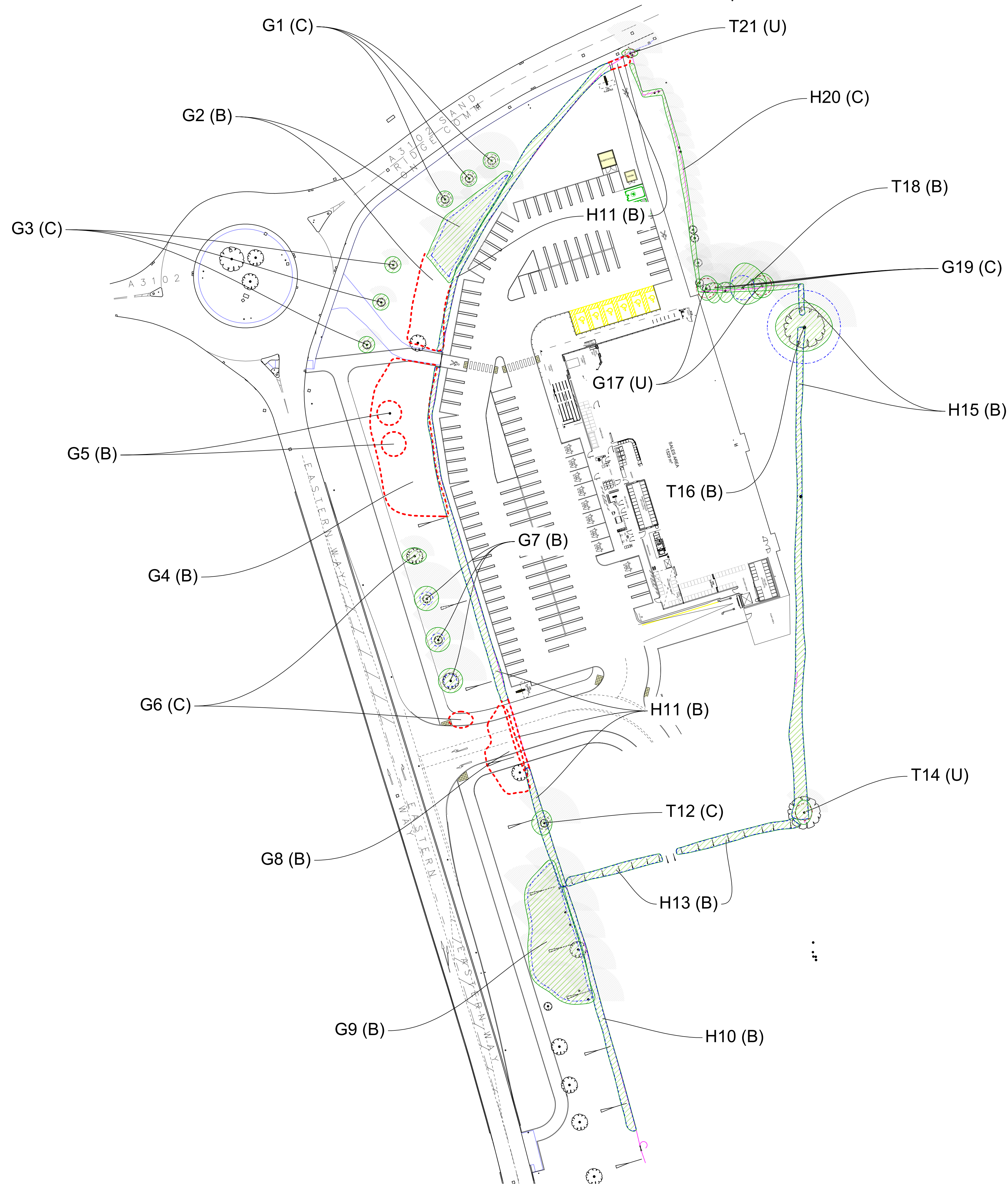
Drawing Title:
Tree Constraints Plan

Project:
Land at Eastern Way Melksham - Lidl

Client:
Lidl Great Britain Limited

Date: 02/10/2025	Drawn: JP
Drawing Number: 3074-TCP-JP	Revision: -





Key:

Trees To Be Retained

- Indicative Tree Shadow Extent
- Tree Canopy
- Root Protection Area (colour coded to indicate tree category)

Category B Category C Category U

Trees and Hedgerows To Be Removed

- Tree and Hedgerow to be Removed



Scale @ A1: 1:500

Drawing should be viewed in colour.

Location of trees suffixed with PA (position approximate) have been estimated on site.

Drawing Title:
Tree Retention Plan

Project:
Land at Eastern Way, Melksham

Client:
Lidl Great Britain Limited

Date: 04/02/2026	Drawn: JP
Drawing Number: 3074-TRP-JP	Revision: -





Appendix 2 – Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Survey Schedule

Feature Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height above ground (m)		Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Category	Suitable Useful Life Expectancy
				N	E	S	W	Crown	1st Sig. Branch							
G1	Field Maple	Up to 7	130 Av	2	2	2	2	0 Av	1 Av	Young	Good	Good	8.0	1.6	C2	40+
Comments	Planted trees. Epicormic growth at base. Growing on grass verge.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G2	Ash, Field Maple	Up to 7	Up to 170	3	3	3	3	3 Av	2 Av	Young	Good	Good	12.6	2.0	B2	20+
Comments	Small trees growing in boundary scrub. Signs of Ash Dieback Disease in ash and leaf loss in field maple. 100-170 DBH.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G3	Lime	Up to 4	85 Av	2	2	2	2	0 Av	N/A	Young	Good	Fair	3.1	1.0	C2	40+
Comments	Planted trees on boundary verge. Middle tree main stem dead.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G4	Field Maple, Ash, Hazel, Grey Willow	Up to 8	Up to 130 est	3	3	3	3	3 Av	2 Av	Early Mature	Good	Good	8.0	1.6	C2	20+
Comments	Planted trees growing in boundary scrub. Signs of Ash Dieback Disease in ash. Blackthorn understorey.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G5	Ash	10	180	3	3	3	3	3 Av	2 Av	Early Mature	Fair	Good	14.6	2.2	B2	20+
Comments	Boundary planted trees. Mild signs of Ash Dieback Disease.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G6	Ash	8	200	3	3	3	3	1 W	2 Av	Young	Fair	Good	18.1	2.4	B2	20+
Comments	Planted on grassland verge. Minor Ash Dieback Disease. 2x trees.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G7	Cherry	5	110	2	3	2	3	2 Av	2 Av	Young	Fair	Fair	5.5	1.3	C2	20+
Comments	Planted on grassland verge. Minor deadwood. North most tree has two large wounds on stem, partially occluded.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G8	Grey willow, Ash, Hawthorn, Field Maple	9 Est	Up to 130 est	3	3	3	3	2 Av	2 Av	Young	Fair	Good	8.0	1.6	B2	40+
Comments	Boundary planted scrub. Blackthorn and hawthorn understorey.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G9	Grey willow, Ash, Hawthorn, Ash	9 Est	Up to 185	3	3	3	3	2 Av	2 Av	Young	Good	Good	15.2	2.2	B2	40+
Comments	Add in ash. Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel and cherry understorey. Provides some screening from road to west. DBH range 50-185mm.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
H10	Blackthorn, Elm, Hawthorn	Up to 3	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0 Av	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	2.5	0.9	B2	40+
Comments	Flail managed hedgerow. E most section going south - dead. Growing into post and rail fence.										Management	None at the time of survey.				

Key

T: Tree G: Group H: Hedgerow W: Woodland Av: Average
Est: Estimated Dimension Comb: Combined Stem Diameter



Feature Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height above ground (m)		Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Category	Suitable Useful Life Expectancy
				N	E	S	W	Crown	1st Sig. Branch							
H11	Blackthorn, Dogwood, Elm, Ash	2	75	1	1	1	1	0 Av	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	2.5	0.9	B2	40+
Comments	Flail managed. Mixed species hedgerow bordering site. Growing into post and rail fence.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
T12	Oak	9	130 est	3	2	3	3	3 E	2 W	Young	Good	Good	8.0	1.6	C2	40+
Comments	Standard in hedgerow. Asymmetric crown - flailed on eastern face. Minor wound 2.5m up main stem.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
H13	Elm	3	75	0.5	1	0.5	1	0 Av	1 N	Early Mature	Fair	Good	2.5	0.9	B2	20+
Comments	Flail managed mature hedgerow with some gaps. Signs of Dutch Elm Disease. Some dead trees.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
T14	Elm	6	175 est	3	2	3	2	N/A	0.5 Av	Dead	Poor	Poor	13.8	2.1	U	0
Comments	Dead elm. Once standard in hedgerow. Likely Dutch Elm Disease.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
H15	Field Maple, Hawthorn, Elm	3 Av	75	1	0.5	1	0.5	0 Av	N/A	Early Mature	Good	Good	2.5	0.9	B2	40+
Comments	Flail managed mixed species hedgerow bordering site. Minor gaps of dead elm. North most section 2m.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
T16	Oak	13	750 est	6	7 e	6	7	2 Av	2 S	Late Mature	Poor	Good	254.3	9.0	B2	30+
Comments	NE of crown mostly dead with some epicormic growth. Developing veteran features with a range of deadwood throughout.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G17	Elm	11	200 est	3	3	3	2	N/A	3 S	Dead	Poor	Poor	18.1	2.4	U	0
Comments	2x standing dead elms. Likely Dutch Elm Disease. Offsite. Elm, blackthorn understorey.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
T18	Oak	10	250 est	6	6	4	3	2 E	1 E	Early Mature	Good	Poor	28.3	3.0	B2	30+
Comments	Offsite. Heavy lean to Northeast. Pruning evident. Minor deadwood.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
G19	Blackthorn	6	100 est	1	2	4	2	3 S	2 S	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	4.5	1.2	C2	20+
Comments	Offsite boundary trees. Heavy lean to south, Outgrown hedgerow to linear group. Eastern most tree dead.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
H20	Elm, Blackthorn, Hawthorn	4	Up to 130 est	1	1	1	3	0 Av	2 Av	Early Mature	Good	Good	8.0	1.6	C2	20+

Key

T: Tree G: Group H: Hedgerow W: Woodland Av: Average
Est: Estimated Dimension Comb: Combined Stem Diameter

Tree Survey Schedule

Feature Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)				Height above ground (m)		Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Category	Suitable Useful Life Expectancy
				N	E	S	W	Crown	1st Sig. Branch							
Comments	Unmanaged hedgerow to linear group. Offsite. Provides screening from house to east. Some dead elms. Some lean to west. DBH range 50-130 mm.										Management	None at the time of survey.				
T21	Elm	8	130 est	1	2	1	2	N/A	2 Av	Dead	Poor	Poor	8.0	1.6	U	0
Comments	Dead elms in hedgerow. Likely Dutch Elm Disease.										Management	None at the time of survey.				

Key

T: Tree G: Group H: Hedgerow W: Woodland Av: Average
 Est: Estimated Dimension Comb: Combined Stem Diameter



Website: www.ge-consulting.co.uk
Phone: 01647 253652
Email: info@ge-consulting.co.uk

GE Consulting is a trading name for
GE Consulting Services (UK) Ltd
registered number 08435536

Registered office: Unit 11A, Gidleys
Meadow Business Park, Christow,
Devon, EX6 7QB.
VAT Number 160595992

Ecology
Arboriculture
Land Management

