

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan

for trees on

Land North of High Street, Dilton Marsh



On behalf of

Redcliffe Homes Limited

Holly House
4 High Street
Chipping Sodbury
Bristol
BS37 6AH

Inspected and prepared by

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17th March 2026

SUMMARY

This arboricultural impact assessment report supports a reserved matters planning application, submitted by Redcliffe Homes, for approximately 54 new homes at a site north of High Street in Dilton Marsh.

Arboricultural advice was taken early in the planning process with the aim of incorporating the best trees on the site. To construct the proposed development, nine trees must be removed, including one two B-grade trees, six C-grade trees and one tree in poor condition (Category-U). One small C-grade hedgerow will also need to be removed, and sections will need to be removed from two other C-grade hedges to make space for new access routes. The loss of these trees will be compensated by new tree planting, which has been designed to complement the new site layout. These new trees will provide age and species diversity to enhance the resilience of the existing tree canopy cover.

During construction, temporary fencing will be used to protect retained trees situated near works areas. For effective tree protection, fencing must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist will be required in the event of any unforeseen construction activity within the root protection area of retained trees at or near the development site. It is advised to inform the project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

This report also includes further advice on the protection of trees during construction works. The site manager must be made aware of the tree protection requirements at the site. They must be given a copy of this report and impart the information herein to all construction staff.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Redcliffe Homes proposes a new development on land to the north of High Street, Dilton Marsh. This land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'. This report supports a reserved matters planning application for constructing 54 new houses and upgrading the access road; these proposals are hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'.

The following documents have been reviewed to inform this report:

- Topographical Survey - Clifton Surveys Ltd - Drawing # 989/5066/1
- Site Layout - Thrive - Drawing # REDC250804 SL.01 P10 Rev. A
- Soft Landscape Proposals - ACD - Drawing # REDC25060 11 (Sheets 1–6)

An initial tree constraints plan was produced in January 2022 and this has informed the design of the proposed site layout.

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system confirms that none of the trees at the property are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO), and that the site is not situated within a Conservation Area.

1.2 The assignment

Instructed by Redcliffe Homes, Bosky Trees conducted a site visit, surveyed the trees that might be affected by the proposed development and specified suitable tree protection measures in the event of a successful planning application. The information compiled in this report is in accordance with the British Standard *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*¹.

This report includes the following to accompany a planning application for the proposed development:

- A tree survey plan based on the topographical survey provided, with any additional tree(s) indicatively plotted
- An arboricultural impact assessment of the proposed development, identifying trees that will be lost, as well as trees that can be retained and protected during development works
- A tree protection plan, including information on the location of tree protection fencing and ground protection measures
- Recommendations for remedial works for retained trees to be undertaken before site clearance and construction
- Method statements for works near trees

¹ British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

1.3 Limitations

The assessment and works recommendations relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect present trees, or have implications for planning (including level changes, hydrological changes, storms, extreme climatic events or site works) will necessitate re-assessment of the trees.

Note that this survey is not a tree safety inspection; it has been carried out to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the works recommendations. A full assessment of the risks posed by trees would be informed by consideration of site use together with hazards present within a tree. Changes in site use are likely to occur during, and result from, the proposed development. Given these factors, regular tree risk assessments are advised.

This report does not consider tree-related building subsidence. If shrinkable clay soils are present on site, then guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, chapter 4.2² should be used to avert the risk of future subsidence of new buildings.

No detailed assessment of the potential conflict between future site use and the shade cast by trees has been undertaken within this report.

2 TREE SURVEY INFORMATION

2.1 Details of the site visit

Ben Rose of Bosky Trees visited the site and carried out tree surveys on 17th January 2022. The survey was not constrained by weather conditions and considered all trees on and around the site.

The proposed development site is currently a horse paddock and the trees are mostly situated in the field margins. There are also a few apple trees in the north-eastern corner of the site that could have once been part of an orchard.

2.2 Data collection

Trees, tree groups and hedgerows were allocated a unique identifying number, used throughout this report. ID numbers are listed in the tree schedule and are used on the tree plans.

Trees were inspected at ground level using the visual tree assessment method.³ As described in table 1 of BS5837,⁴ each tree was placed into one of four retention categories: A, B, C or U. Stem diameter was used to calculate the root protection area (RPA)⁵ required by each tree during construction. Information on each tree and hedgerow is given in Appendix 1.

² National House Building Council (2008). *NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building near trees*. NHBC: Milton Keynes.

³ Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). *The body language of trees: a handbook for failure analysis*. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO: London.

⁴ British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

⁵ The root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

A total of 48 individual trees and 12 hedges were surveyed (see table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the retentive worth of trees, groups and hedges included in the survey.

BS5837 Category	Quality	Number of trees	Number of hedges
A	High	1	0
B	Moderate	20	1
C	Low	26	11
U	Very poor	1	0
	Total	48	12

2.3 The tree plans

The tree removal plan (TR-1A) shows the root protection areas required by each tree and identifies which trees are to be removed to enable the proposed development. The tree protection plan (TPP-1A) shows where fencing and other protection measures are required to safeguard trees during construction. These plans are provided at the rear of the report.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

3.1 Trees for removal

Eight trees will need to be removed in order to construct the proposed development, these include two B-grade trees (T29 & T30), six C-grade trees (T28, T31, T32, T46, T47 & T48). One small hedgerow will need to be entirely removed (H8), and sections will need to be removed from two other C-grade hedges (H1 & H12).

The removal of one further tree (T27) is recommended because it is in poor condition and has less than ten years useful life expectancy, i.e. its removal is recommended regardless of any development proposals. This tree is considered to be category U in accordance with the guidance provided in Table 1 of BS5837.

3.2 Visual impact on the local treescape

The trees that will need to be removed are small and set back from the road and as such they have relatively low visual amenity value and their loss will not have a significant impact on the character or appearance of the local area. Nevertheless, there will be new tree planting to compensate for the loss of these trees included as part of the proposed development.

3.3 New tree planting

The loss of trees will be compensated by an extensive programme of new tree planting, which has been designed to complement the new site layout. The new trees will also provide age and species diversity to enhance the resilience of existing tree canopy cover. The proposed new tree planting is detailed in the soft landscape proposals that accompany this submission (drawing refs REDC25060 11, sheets 1–6).

3.4 New service runs

Typical ‘open trench’ installation of underground services near trees is likely to sever roots; this will harm the tree’s physiological condition, provide an opportunity for fungal infection, and could leave them prone to windthrow. Therefore, new underground services will be located and designed to avoid retained trees’ root protection areas.

If any additional underground services are required it will be necessary for suitable members of the project team, including an arboricultural consultant, to design their routes. An appropriate specification and method statement are required for their installation and guidance provided in Volume 4 of the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG4)⁶ must be followed.

3.5 Level changes and retaining walls

Level changes or slopes must comply with the constraints attached to the construction exclusion zones. This means that any soil grading must take place outside of the fenced areas identified on the tree protection plan.

3.6 Tree protection fencing

Temporary fencing and/or barriers must be used during construction to protect retained trees situated near works areas. The locations of such fencing/barriers is indicated on tree protection plan at the rear of the report (TPP-1). For effective tree protection, protective fencing must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until completion of construction works (unless under arboricultural supervision). The fenced off areas will be designated as ‘construction exclusion zones’.

A specification for suitable tree protection fencing is provided in Appendix 2.

3.7 General method statement for effective tree protection

Trees are vulnerable to root damage caused by ground disturbance, direct injury of the trunk or branches, environmental change, pests and diseases. Construction work often exerts pressures on existing trees. A tree that has taken many decades to reach maturity can be irreparably damaged in just a few minutes by unwitting or negligent actions.

The site manager must be informed of the tree protection requirements at the site and the guidance in this report. A pre-start meeting is strongly encouraged to ensure correct erection of temporary barriers forming construction exclusion zones to protect retained trees at the site (see also: Section 3.6).

Soil compaction can occur quickly by vehicles passing over an area of soil. Compaction may cause reduced infiltration rates of water, poor drainage, reduced availability of water and reduced air and oxygen supply to roots. This leads to reduced root growth and, as a result, the health of the tree is affected. To avoid soil compaction, no vehicles should enter the fenced-off areas during construction operations.

⁶ National Joint Utilities Group (2007). *Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in the proximity to trees*. Volume 4 (NJUG4). National Joint Utilities Group: Eastleigh.

All construction staff should be made aware of the following restrictions applying to construction exclusion zones:

- 1) Excavation or raising of soil levels is prohibited within construction exclusion zones without written permission from the project arboriculturist.
- 2) Site offices and staff welfare facilities must be located outside of construction exclusion zones unless agreed with the local authority's arboricultural officer.
- 3) No materials of any kind should be stored within the construction exclusion zone.
- 4) No utility trenches should be routed through a construction exclusion zone without written permission from the local authority's arboricultural officer.
- 5) Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plants with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. If necessary, branches may be tied out of the way.
- 6) Potential contaminants, such as fuel, oils and chemicals, must be stored on an impervious base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Provision must also be made for any spillage or run-off to be contained away from the protected area.
- 7) Cement and concrete mixing must take place at least 10m from any trees, over a suitable hard surface to prevent soil contamination from spillage or washing out.
- 8) Avoid fires; however, if permitted by the site manager, they must not be lit where heat could affect foliage or branches (at least 15 m from the base of a tree is normally sufficient).

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Evaluation of the proposed development's arboricultural impact

The trees that will need to be removed are small and set back from the road and as such they have relatively low visual amenity value and their loss will not have a significant impact on the character or appearance of the local area. Nevertheless, there will be new tree planting to compensate for the loss of these trees included as part of the proposed development.

Overall, provided that the tree protection measures detailed in this report are followed, I consider that the proposed development can be constructed without causing significant damage to any of the retained trees, and that the proposed new tree planting will be adequate to replace the trees that are to be lost. Therefore, I am satisfied that the proposed development will have an acceptable impact on local tree cover.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Tree work

All tree works necessary for the proposed development are listed in the schedule in Appendix 1.

All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for tree work*,⁷ ideally at the beginning of the construction phase before protective fencing is erected. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

5.2 Legal restrictions to tree works

At present none of the trees at the site are protected. If this report is submitted to support a full planning application, and that application is subsequently approved, any tree works listed in the report may be carried out prior to the commencement of construction without the requirement for further permission from the planning authority. But if any arboricultural works are intended before planning permission has been approved then, before works start, the local planning authority should be contacted again to confirm if any of the trees have subsequently become protected since the previous check. Also, if trees are owned by a third-party, permission for any arboricultural management must be agreed with the owner in advance of the works. Please contact Bosky Trees if you would like these matters explained in more detail.

Works may be constrained between March and August because it is illegal to disturb an active bird's nest. Bat roosts are also protected, so tree works might be delayed if roosting bats are encountered. A tree surgeon or ecologist will advise on this matter.

5.3 Arboricultural supervision

Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist is required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any trees retained on or near the site. The project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer should be informed of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

⁷ British Standards Institution (2010). *BS3998 Recommendations for tree work*. BSI: London.

Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Site: Land at Dilton Marsh

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 17th January 2022



Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T1	Privet	4	MS	30	2.8	2	2.5	2	3	M	F	10+	Arboreal ivy. Dense crown. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T2	Elder	5	1	17	2	2.5	1	2.5	3	M	F	10+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T3	Hawthorn	5	1	40	3	2.5	4.5	1	3	M	G	40+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T4	Lombardy poplar	20	1	16	0.5	1	1	1	7	M	G	40+	Suppressed by adjacent beech. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T5	Beech	21	1	40	3	5	4.5	4.5	4	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T6	Lombardy poplar	24	1	34	2	2	2	2	8	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T7	Horse chestnut	14	2	35	3	4	2.5	4	3	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T8	English oak	14	1	27	2.5	3.5	2	7	3	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T9	Sycamore	17	1	26	1	5	3	3	4	M	G	40+	Suppressed by larger adjacent poplar. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T10	Grey poplar	23	1	59	8	8	6	6	7	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T11	Beech	17	1	29	6	2	1	5	5	M	G	40+	Suppressed by larger adjacent poplar. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T12	English oak	16	1	38	6	6	2	7	4	M	G	40+	The crown extends over the site boundary. Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T13	Sycamore	10	1	18	3	3	2	3.5	4	EM	G	40+	Growing approx.1m to the west of the hedgeline.	No action required at present.	B1
T14	Field maple	11	2	35	4	4	3	4	4	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situating in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T15	Contorted willow	8	5	21	1	3	2	2	4	M	G	40+	Previously reduced to 3m but subsequently regrown. Situating in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T16	Hornbeam	7	1	13	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	3	EM	G	40+	This tree has grown out from the hedgeline. Situating in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T17	Apple	4	1	27	2	1	1	2	3	M	G	40+	Small fruit tree. Arboreal ivy. Situating in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T18	Hazel	8	MS	55	3.5	3	6.5	0.5	3	M	G	40+	This is an old coppice stool. The western half has recently been coppiced leaving a tree that mostly extends to the east.	No action required at present.	C1
T19	Hazel	7	MS	55	6	4	2.5	3	5	M	G	40+	This is an old coppice stool in a hedge line.	No action required at present.	C1
T20	Pear	6	2	19	2.5	1.5	1	3.5	2	M	G	40+	Hedgerow tree. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T21	Hawthorn	5	3	21	3	2.5	3	2	2	M	G	40+	Dense crown. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C1
T22	Hawthorn	6	2	20	2.5	2	2	1	2	M	G	40+	Dense crown. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C1
T23	Hazel	6	MS	55	5	4	5	1	3	M	G	40+	This is an old coppice stool in a hedge line.	No action required at present.	C1
T24	Hazel	6	MS	55	4	6	3	1	2	M	G	40+	This is an old coppice stool in a hedge line.	No action required at present.	C1
T25	Hazel	7	MS	55	3	6.5	3	4	2	M	G	40+	This is an old coppice stool in a hedge line.	No action required at present.	C1
T26	Wild cherry	12	4	55	6	6.5	4.5	5.5	2	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Situating in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T27	Apple	1	MS	2	0.5	0.5	1	0.5	0	M	P	<10	Regrowth from a cut stump.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T28	Apple	3	1	15	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	M	F	20+	Small tree. Trunk cavity at 1m. No obvious significant defects.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T29	Apple	4	1	31	2	3	3	4	2	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Tree would benefit from a prune.	Fell and remove the stump.	B3

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T30	Apple	6	1	47	2.6	5.5	5	5	1	FM	G	20+	Trunk cavity. The whole tree leans to the south-east. Tree would benefit from a prune.	Fell and remove the stump.	B3
T31	Blackthorn	3	1	7	0.5	1.5	1	0.5	2	M	P	10+	Small tree.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T32	Blackthorn	2.5	1	10	1	1	1	0.5	2	M	P	10+	Small tree. Recently pruned.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T33	Tulip tree	11	1	28	4	6	4	5	3	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	B1
T34	Horse chestnut	6	1	31	3	2	3	3	3	M	F	20+	Symptoms of bleeding canker. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T35	Hawthorn	6	2	25	0.5	2.5	2	2	2.5	M	G	40+	Small tree within the site.	No action required at present.	C1
T36	Field maple	8	1	60	0	9.5	5	4	2	M	G	40+	Strong lean to south although the tree now appears to be stable. Arboreal ivy. Low crown within the site. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T37	Hawthorn	5	2	26	1.5	1.5	3	1.5	2.5	M	G	40+	Small tree within the site.	No action required at present.	C1
T38	Hawthorn	3	2	13	2	0.5	1	1	2	M	F	40+	Small tree within the site. Old bark wounds on the trunk.	No action required at present.	C1
T39	English oak	12	1	41	6	6	6	5.5	2	M	G	40+	Attractive tree with good form and no obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A2
T40	Field maple	10	3	46	5	6	5	3.5	3	M	G	40+	Situated on adjacent land beyond a ditch. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T41	English oak	11	1	30	3	6	3	4	3	M	G	40+	Situated on adjacent land beyond a ditch but most of the crown extends over the site to the south. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T42	Common lime	10	1	55	4	4	4	5	4	M	G	20+	Situated on adjacent land beyond a ditch. Recent crown reduction. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T43	Plum	5	MS	19	3	1	2	3	3	M	G	20+	Small garden tree. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T44	Silver birch	9	1	13	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	4	M	F	40+	No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	No action required at present.	C1
T45	Hawthorn	4	1	28	3	1	2	2	3	M	P	20+	Heavily ivy clad.	Sever the ivy at the base.	C1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T46	Plum	4	2	24	1.7	1	2.5	2.5	2	M	F	20+	Recently cut back to the boundary. No obvious significant defects. Situated in an adjacent garden.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T47	Pear	4	1	25	1	1	2.5	2.5	2	M	F	20+	Small fruit tree. No obvious significant defects.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1
T48	Pear	4	1	25	1	2	2.5	2.5	2	M	F	20+	Small fruit tree. No obvious significant defects.	Fell and remove the stump.	C1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Hedge Schedule

Site: Land at Dilton Marsh

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 17th January 2022



Hedge Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Condition & Notes	Recommended Management	Category
H1	Cherry laurel and hawthorn	2	MS	5	1	26	M	F	20+	This is a neatly clipped garden hedge.	Remove 8.5m from the eastern end of the hedge (as indicated on the tree removal plan).	C2
H2	Leyland cypress and cherry laurel	4	1	15	3	6	M	G	20+	This is a garden hedge. It has been trimmed in the past but not recently.	No action required at present.	C2
H3	Hawthorn, privet and lilac	2	MS	5	1	28	M	G	20+	This is a neatly clipped garden hedge.	No action required at present.	C2
H4	Hawthorn, holly, blackthorn and elm	9	MS	10	2	100	M	F	20+	This is a remnant hedgeline with numerous gaps. Some of the elms are dead. No signs of recent management.	No action required at present.	C2
H5	Hawthorn	6	MS	8	2	100	M	F	20+	This is a remnant hedgeline with numerous gaps. No signs of recent management. Could potentially be laid.	No action required at present.	C2
H6	Hornbeam	2	1	5	1	16	SM	G	40+	This is a neatly clipped garden hedge.	No action required at present.	C2
H7	Wild cherry and hawthorn	5	1	6	2	9	SM	G	40+	Small trees on a garden boundary.	No action required at present.	C2
H8	Hawthorn and blackthorn	1.5	1	9	1	20	FM	P	10+	Remnant hedgeline. The trees are small and widely spaced. A few are dead.	Remove.	C1
H9	Hawthorn, blackthorn, field maple, hazel, horse chestnut and elm	6	1	20	2	140	M	G	40+	Field boundary hedgeline situated on adjacent land beyond a ditch. Some gaps. Also some of the elms are dead.	No action required at present.	B2
H10	Hawthorn	5	1	10	1.5	90	FM	P	10+	Remnant hedgeline. The trees are small and widely spaced.	No action required at present.	C1
H11	Leyland cypress	4	1	15	4	10	M	F	10+	Garden hedge recently topped at 4m.	No action required at present.	C1

A key explaining each category can be found at the rear of the schedule.

Hedge Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Condition & Notes	Recommended Management	Category
H12	Hawthorn and blackthorn	1	1	9	0.5	25	M	F	10+	This is a neatly clipped garden hedge. Ivy throughout.	Remove 8m from the eastern end of the hedge (as indicated on the tree removal plan).	C1

A key explaining each category can be found at the rear of the schedule.

Tree Schedule - KEY

Tree/Group/Hedge Number

Tree, tree-groups or hedges have been allocated a number for the purpose of this survey. Numbers within the Tree Schedule relate to those marked on the Tree Removal Plan and Tree Protection Plan drawings.

Trees protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) are highlighted by grey colouration in the tree schedule.

Species

Common names are listed.

Number in Group

Number of trees within a group. A group of trees may comprise of more than one species.

Height (m)

All heights are estimated in metres.

Number of Stems

The number of stems is either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or MS (multi-stemmed). This feature influences how the area of the recommended root protection area is calculated.

Stem or Combined Diameter (cm)

Single stem diameters are measured at 1.5m with a diameter tape. The combined stem diameters for trees with up to five stems and trees with more than five stems (MS) trees are calculated in accordance with the guidance.

Crown Spread Radius (m)

The crown radius from tree trunk to crown limit identified at the four cardinal points (N, S, E and W) in order to allow presentation of the above ground constraints on the Tree Protection Plan.

Measurements are approximate and recorded to the nearest half metre.

1st Branch (m)

This is a record of the height of the lowest branch. This is useful when planning access routes or considering if pruning will be required to site new features under a tree crown.

Age Class

(Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early-Mature, (M) Mature, (FM) Fully-Mature or (V) Veteran.

Overall Health

An overall assessment of the physiological condition of the tree recorded as (G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor, (D) Dead.

ULE (Years)

Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.

Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes

Observations on the form of the tree, condition and structural integrity.

Site notes are detailed when relevant to the growth conditions or rooting constraints.

Management Recommendations

Recommended tree surgery works to be carried out prior to construction. Terminology used is based on guidance detailed in BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work¹.

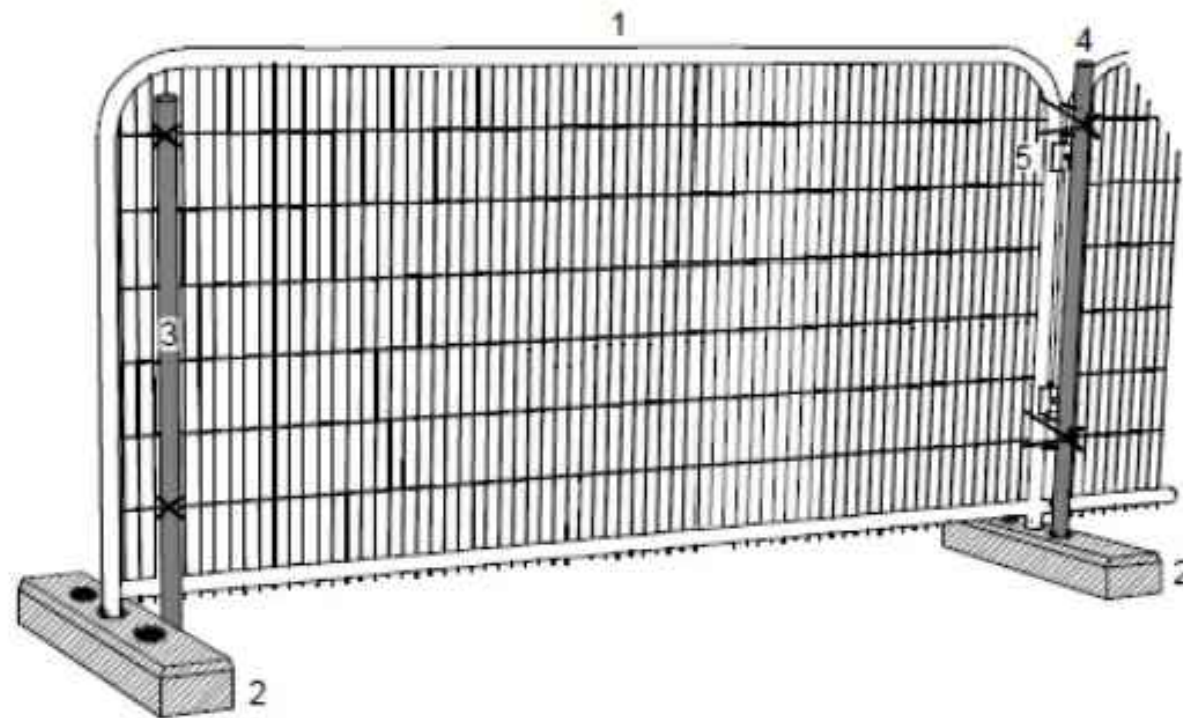
Category

Tree category as defined within BS5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality) and C (low quality) are trees that should be considered for retention. Category U trees are unsuitable for retention.

¹ British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

The TPF shall comprise of interlocking weld-mesh panels (e.g. Heras), well braced by attachment to scaffold pole uprights driven firmly into the ground. Should any alternative method of barrier construction be proposed, consultation with the project arboriculturist will be obtained to clarify the efficacy of the revised design prior to informing the local planning authority and obtaining their consent. Once the exclusion zone has been protected by barriers and/or ground protection, construction work can commence. All weather notices may be erected on the barriers.



- 1: Weldmesh (e.g Heras) Panels. 2: Concrete or rubber ground blocks
- 3: Scaffold pole uprights, driven firmly into ground, then secured to panel
- 4: Uprights driven into ground through fixture in ground block, then secured to panel.
- 5: Panels to be interlinked using scaffold clamps

Redcliffe.

HOLLY HOUSE
4 HIGH STREET
CHIPPING SODBURY
BRISTOL, BS37 6AH
TEL: 01454 316633
FAX: 01454 317744

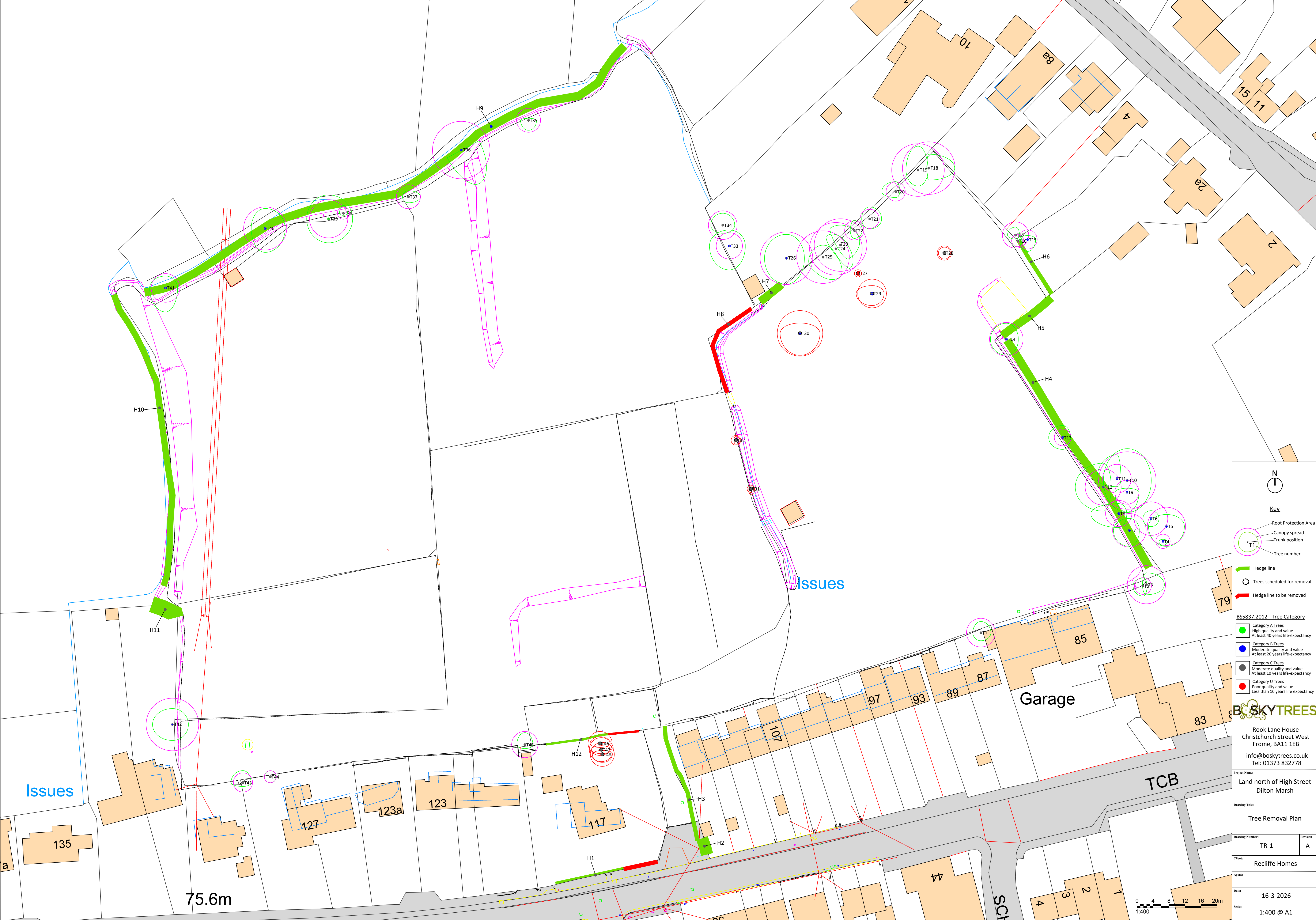
TREE PROTECTION

SCALE

NTS

REVISION

A



N

Key

Root Protection Area

Canopy spread

Trunk position

Tree number

Hedge line

Trees scheduled for removal

Hedge line to be removed

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

Category A Trees

High quality and value

At least 40 years life-expectancy

Category B Trees

Moderate quality and value

At least 20 years life-expectancy

Category C Trees

Moderate quality and value

At least 10 years life-expectancy

Category U Trees

Poor quality and value

Less than 10 years life expectancy

BOSKYTREES

Rook Lane House

Christchurch Street West

Frome, BA11 1EB

info@boskytrees.co.uk

Tel: 01373 832778

Project Name:

Land north of High Street

Dilton Marsh

Drawing Title:

Tree Removal Plan

Drawing Number:

TR-1

Revision

A

Client:

Recliff Homes

Agent:

Date:

16-3-2026

Scale:

1:400 @ A1

75.6m

Issues

Issues

Garage

TCB

SCH

135

127

123a

123

117

107

97

93

89

87

85

83

79

10

8a

15

17

2a

2

4

1

2

3

4



N

Key

T1

Tree protection fencing

Canopy spread

Trunk position

Tree number

Hedge line

Measurement from trunk to fence

BOSKY TREES

Rook Lane House
Christchurch Street West
Frome, BA11 1EB
info@boskytrees.co.uk
Tel: 01373 832778

Project Name:

Land north of High Street
Dilton Marsh

Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan

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TPP-1

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A

Client:

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Scale:

1:400 @ A1