



Arboricultural Impact Assessment for: Character Garden at Longleat Center Parcs

Inspected and prepared by

Stuart Roberts
DipArb(RFS), MICFor, RCArbor A

Prepared for

Clare Winsor
Project Manager
Center Parcs Head Office
One Edison Rise
New Ollerton
Newark
Nottinghamshire
NG22 9DP

Report date

25th February 2026

Site address

Longleat Village Center Parcs
Longleat
Warminster
BA12 7PU

Report reference

LCP-Garden-AIA-022025

Planning Reference

TBC

Executive summary

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared to provide Wiltshire Council with arboricultural information in support of a planning application for a proposed Character Graden development at Longleat Center Parcs.

The information within is compliant with *BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* and contains details of the potential impacts of the proposals on trees and of mitigation measures for identified impacts.

It is proposed to remove a Rangers Lodge, various existing footpaths, a Cycle park, a Pony ride meeting hut and a pony ride track and to construct a new Rangers Hut, a Santas Grotto, a Reindeer Hut, a Food and Beverage Teepee, a new Cycle park and various new footpaths around a central surfaced area.

One tree is proposed for removal to facilitate the proposals and three further trees are being removed due to poor condition.

Tree protection barriers will be installed for the demolition phase of the project with protection measures illustrated on a Demolition Tree Protection Plan. Demolition works within RPAs will be conducted under the supervision of the project arboriculturist to ensure retained trees are not damaged during the works. Demolition tree protection measures will be removed following demolition works.

Tree protection measures during the construction phase of the development will consist of a combination of 3m tall weldmesh barriers for use around areas of high construction frequency, high visibility plastic mesh barriers for use in areas of low construction frequency where the use of weldmesh barriers is not feasible and a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System used to establish various permanent areas of surfacing in soft landscape within RPAs.

Electrical services are required throughout the site and will be NO DIG, installed at ground level below the Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System.

Various features including gates, timber knee rail fences and a post box, will require supporting timber posts within RPAs the holes for which will be hand dug, minor roots will be pruned and any significant roots with a diameter greater than 25mm will be retained. To prevent root contamination, any exposed roots within post holes will be separated from cement based fixing products by an impermeable membrane.

The site does not lie within the limits of a Conservation Area and there are no trees on the site that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO).

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Appendices

A	Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plans (demolition and construction)
B	Tree survey schedule and key
C	Tree survey methodology

1.0 Instructions

- 1.1 Assured Trees are instructed to carry out a survey of trees that could potentially be impacted by a proposed Character Garden development at Longleat Center Parcs and to prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment report to support a planning application to Wiltshire Council.
- 1.2 This report has been prepared by a qualified arboriculturalist in accordance with *BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations* (**BS5837: 2012** hereafter) and contains the components listed in Table 1. The aim of this report is to identify and assess potential impacts on trees as a result of proposed development works, identify any tree works or tree removals that are necessary to facilitate the proposals and outline suitable mitigation measures for identified adverse impacts on retained trees.

Component	Description
Tree survey	Including all trees that could potentially be impacted by the proposals with data and work recommendations presented in a Tree Survey Schedule and tree constraints illustrated on a Tree Constraints Plan.
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	An assessment of the potential impacts of development proposals on trees on the site.
Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)	Heads of terms - with details of issues to be considered as part of a Detailed Arboricultural Method Statement to be provided through planning condition.
Tree Protection Plans (TPP)	Containing a clear illustration of the extent and location of tree protection measures necessary during the demolition and development phases of the project.

Table 1: Report components

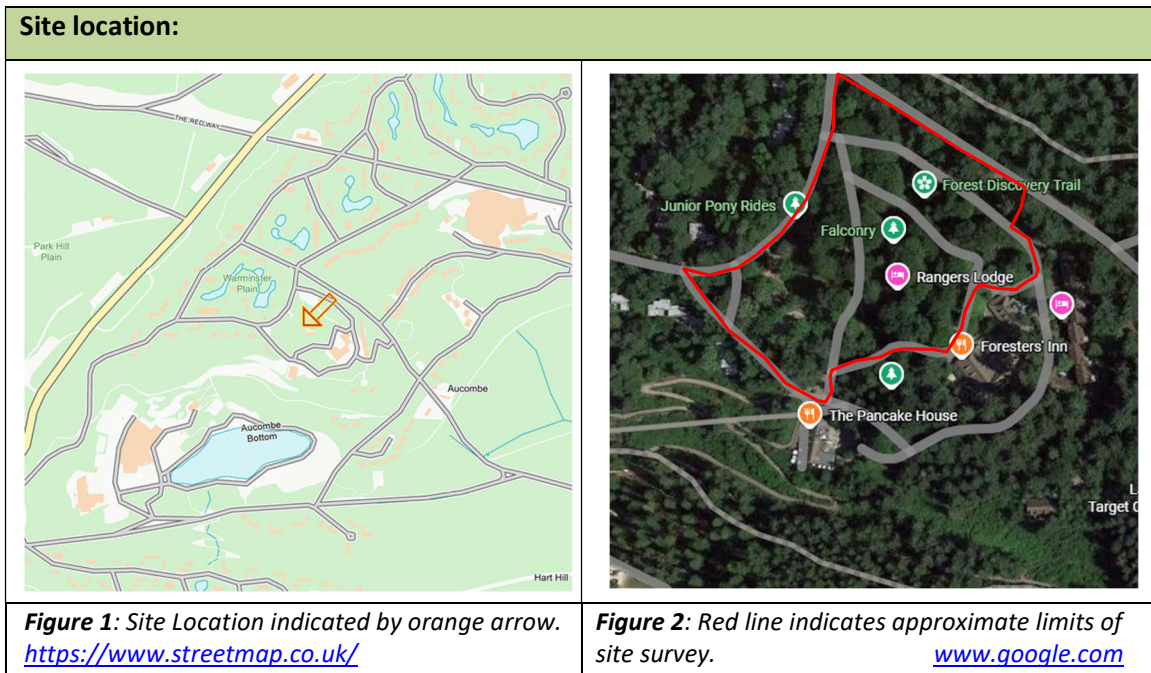
- 1.3 This report has been informed by the following documents:

Document	Reference	Supplied by
Topographical site survey	6080-01 Model (1) P	Center Parcs
Proposed Site Plan	25-2611-(90)002	Center Parcs

Table 2: Documents provided

2.0 Introduction

- 2.1 The application site is comprised of an area within Longleat Center Parcs known as the Village Square and currently contains a Rangers Lodge, a Falconry Centre, a Segway Experience meeting area, a Nature discovery trail, a Pony riding track, a Cycle park and various footpaths.
- 2.2 The proposals are to remove the Rangers Lodge, various existing footpaths, a Cycle park and the Pony ride track and to construct a new Rangers Hut, a Santas Grotto, a Reindeer Hut, a Food and Beverage Tee Pee, a new Cycle park and various new footpaths around a central surfaced area.



3.0 Report limitations

- 3.1 The tree survey was carried out from ground level, observations were made in the context of planning and development in accordance with BS5837:2012 and specifically relate to the conditions found at the time of the survey. The survey does not constitute a detailed hazard assessment, no decay detection equipment has been used in assessing trunk condition and no samples of any kind have been taken for analysis.

4.0 Trees included in the survey

- 4.1 Eighty-six trees and three tree groups were identified in the survey and have been awarded category ratings in accordance with the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree quality assessment (table 3). Category ratings of **A**, **B**, **C** or **U** are allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings, with **A** representing the higher quality trees, **B** the moderate quality, **C** the lower quality and **U** the trees that cannot realistically be retained in the context of the current land use. A full account of the tree survey methodology including the categorisation criteria for surveyed trees is presented at Appendix C.

	Category			
	A	B	C	U
Trees	18	33	32	3
Groups	2	0	1	0

Table 3: Tree categorisation quantities

5.0 Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

- 5.1 Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees on site have been calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 and form below ground constraints to development. The 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 the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority, the RPA does not represent the entire root system of a tree. The RPAs have been plotted onto the Tree Protection Plan as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.

6.0 Statutory constraints

- 6.1 A review of Wiltshire Council on-line resources¹ reveals that the site does not lie within the limits of a Conservation Area and that there are no trees on the site that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (**TPO**). It is not currently necessary to obtain consent from Wiltshire Council to carry out tree works on the site, however planning policy requires tree works that are in the interest of development to be included within arboricultural information supporting a planning application regardless of statutory tree protection.
- 6.2 Although trees on the site are not protected by Conservation Area or TPO designations, tree felling is a legally controlled activity and if tree removals are proposed on the site in excess of 5 cubic metres in volume in a calendar quarter (or 2 cubic metres if the timber is being sold), then a felling license may be required from the Forestry Commission².
- 6.3 The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, afford statutory protection for listed species of flora and fauna including birds and bats which are likely to use trees for nests and roosts. It is essential that any tree works do not disturb a nesting bird, bat or bat roost. If there is potential for nesting birds or roosting bats to be using a tree scheduled for works then a qualified ecologist should be consulted and tree works timed and planned to avoid disturbance.

7.0 Soils

- 7.1 Tree growth can cause differential movement in structures on shrinkable clay soils as moisture is removed from the soil below foundation depth during the growing season. Soil information obtained using the British Geological Survey Data³ indicates an underlying geology of *Cann Sand Member – Sandstone* and does not indicate there is an underlying clay soil with a high potential for volume change as a result of moisture abstraction by tree roots.

¹ <https://wiltscouncil.maps.arcgis.com/>

² <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/tree-felling-licence-when-you-need-to-apply>

³ https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/?_ga=2.152583345.92563876.1660213156-1216554341.1660213156

8.0 Planning policy

8.1 Planning applications must give due consideration to the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (December 2024) which states that *development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused*. Wiltshire Core Strategy⁴ contains the following policies that restrict development which would result in the loss of trees, hedges or other features that contribute to the character of an area:

- CP50: Biodiversity and Geodiversity
- CP51: Landscape
- CP52: Green Infrastructure
- CP57: Ensuring High Quality Design and Place-shaping

9.0 Tree removals and arboricultural works

9.1 **Tree removals:** One tree is proposed for removal to facilitate the proposals and three further trees are being removed from the site due to poor condition regardless of development proposals, as detailed in Table 4. All understorey Rhododendron shrubs that are growing within the development area will also be removed.

Number	Species	Stem diameter	Retention category	Reason for removal
T09	Beech	1,050	U	Advanced basal and stem decay.
T37	Sweet chestnut	730	U	Advanced basal and lower stem decay.
T38	Sweet chestnut	1,030	U	Advanced basal decay.
T48	Grand fir	320	C2	To allow light to a proposed Newt pond.

Table 4: Trees proposed for removal.

9.2 **Tree pruning:** All trees with crowns overhanging proposed new surfacing will be crown lifted to allow 2 metres clear crown height for pedestrian access.

10.0 General impacts of development

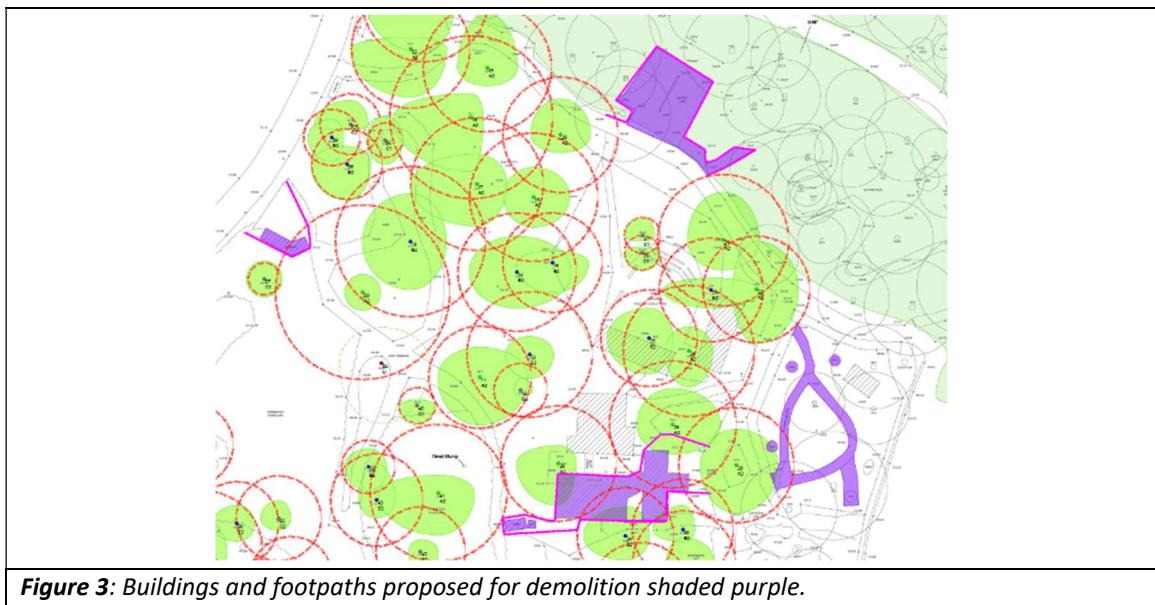
10.1 Trees are commonly damaged during development through root severance to construct foundations or install services or through soil compaction within the rooting area of a tree which adversely affects drainage, gas exchange, nutrient uptake and organic content, and will seriously impede or restrict root growth potentially causing the decline or death of the tree. Further damage can be caused by direct contact damage to parts of a tree from plant and equipment.

⁴ <https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/372/Wiltshire-Core-Strategy-adopted-2015/pdf/Wcs.pdf?m=1574343137353>

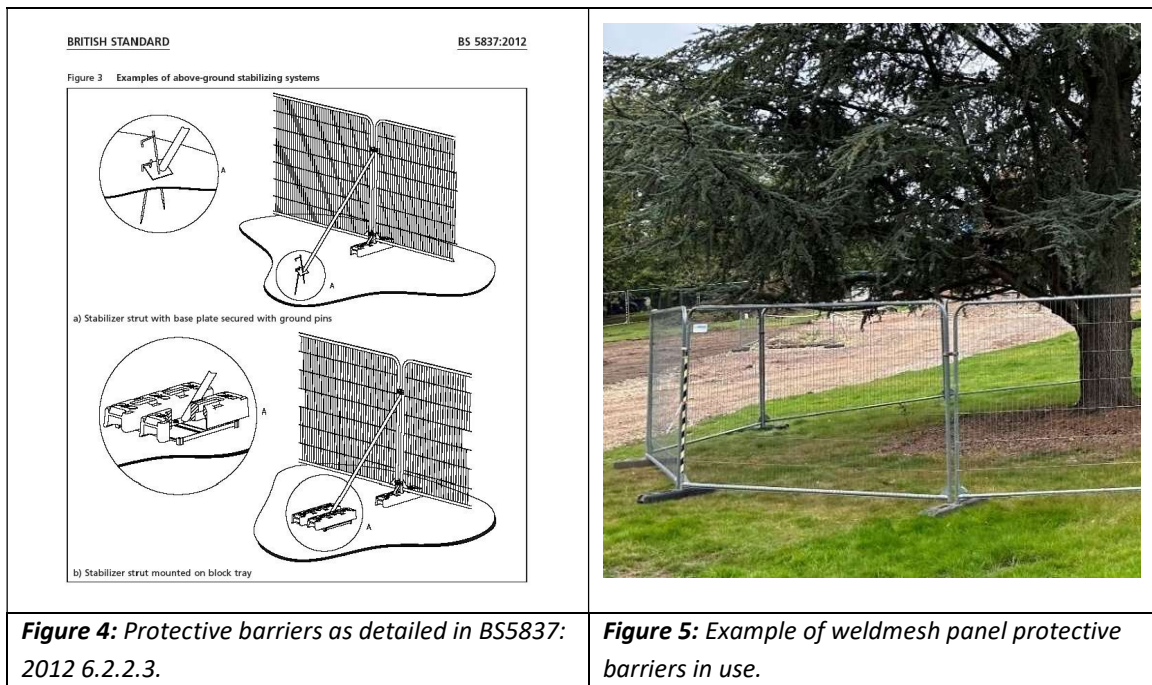
- 10.2 To avoid damage to trees, construction activity must be excluded from Root Protection Areas (RPAs) by robust physical barriers creating a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). If construction access is required within RPAs, barriers need to be set back and ground protection used over the exposed area of RPA to prevent soil compaction. Existing hard surfacing such as tarmac can be used as ground protection.

11.0 Potential impacts of demolition works

- 11.1 The Rangers Hut will be demolished along with a small shed to the west and a small portable toilet will be removed from site. A small shed used for the pony ride meeting area will be removed and a cycle park and several sections of footpath will be removed to reinstate the areas to soft landscape (figure 3).



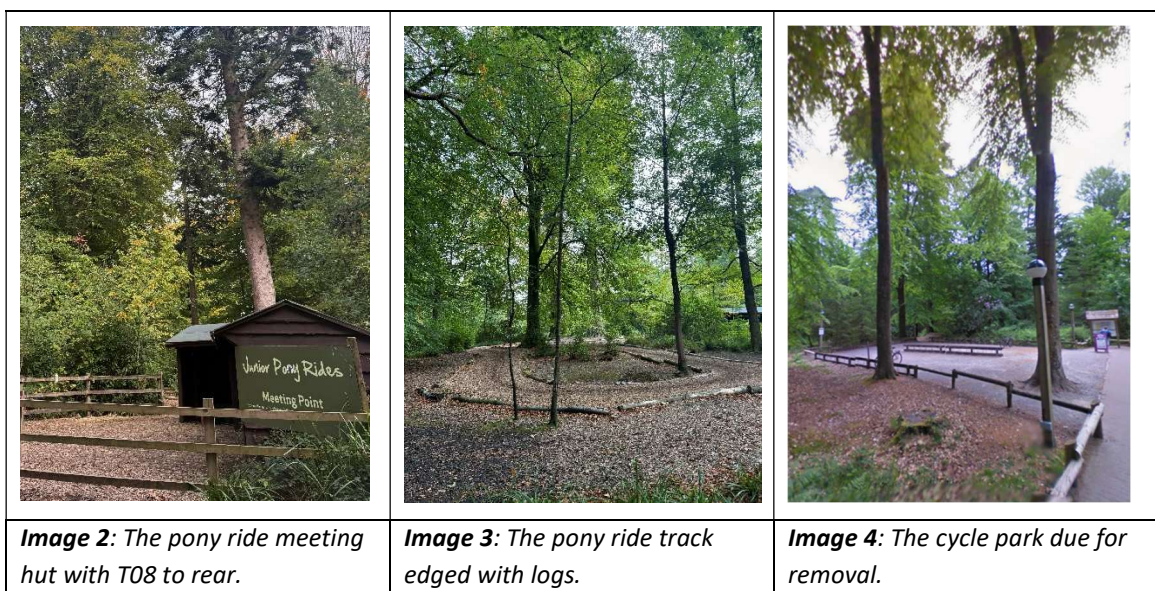
- 11.2 There is potential for demolition works to adversely impact adjacent retained trees through plant and machinery involved in the operation causing ground compaction and through direct contact damage from plant, equipment and materials during the demolition process. To prevent damage to retained trees robust protective barriers must be erected around the demolition structures to ensure demolition activity is excluded from RPAs vulnerable to compaction and to ensure a physical barrier is maintained between the trees and the works. The barriers must be appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees and must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete (figures 4 and 5).



- 11.3 Rangers Hut:** During the demolition of the rangers hut (image 1) the above ground parts of the building must be removed with great care so as not to cause contact damage to the trunks of trees 28, 30, 34 and 39, pulling materials away from the trees for disposal outside of RPAs. The base of the building must be retained as ground protection until all other materials have been removed from site. The base must then be removed under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist, working from the east to the west with any plant and/or machinery used in the works only operating from hard standing and never accessing the soft landscape exposed by the surface removal. It is essential that works to remove the surface do not extend into the ground level below the base where roots could be damaged and that works are carried out as directed by the project arboriculturalist.



- 11.4 **Pony ride hut and track:** The removal of the pony ride meeting hut (image 2) must be carried out by hand if possible, if machinery and equipment are used they must operate from a position to the west outside of the RPA of T08. The pony ride track (image 3) is comprised of woodchip edged with logs, the woodchip can remain on site, the edging logs must be removed by hand, no vehicles, plant or equipment can be used in the removal of the pony ride track as the area is vulnerable to compaction and contains the RPAs of many high value trees.
- 11.5 **Cycle park:** The cycle park to the north of the site (image 4) is within G88 which contains many high value trees and there are likely to be significant roots below the existing hard surface. To prevent damage to underlying roots the surface must be removed under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist, working from the north to the south with machinery only working from the existing hard standing and never accessing the soft landscape exposed by the surface removal. The surface must be removed in shallow layers using a toothless bucket and/or hand tools as directed by the project arboriculturalist and must be disposed of outside of all RPAs.



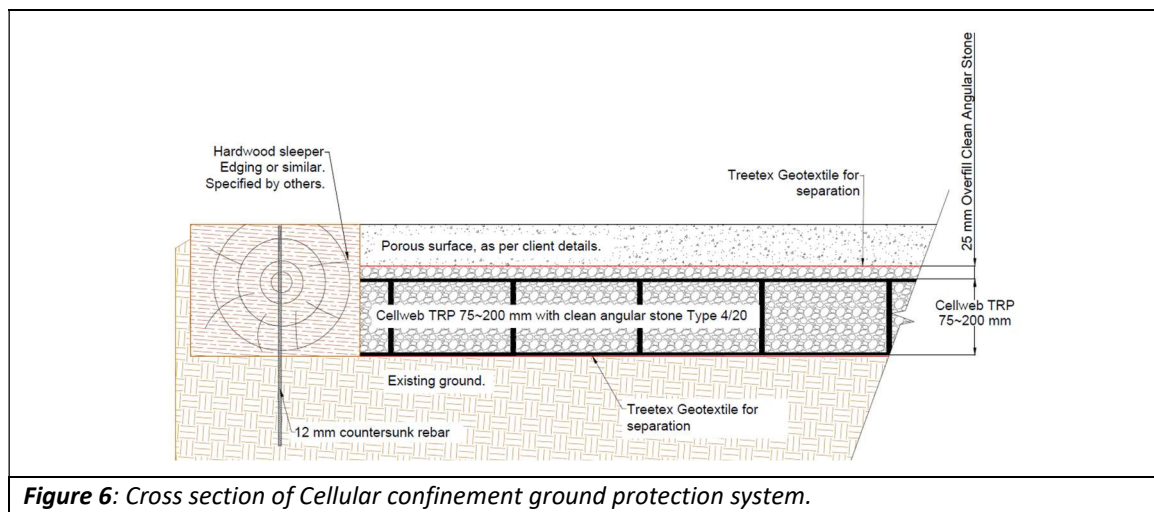
- 11.6 **Footpaths:** A footpath is proposed for removal from an area to the north-east of the rangers lodge to return the area to soft landscape for use as a dog exercise area. The footpath will be taken up under the supervision of the project arboriculturalist. Any plant and/or equipment used in the works must be the smallest and lightest possible working from the existing footpath, starting at the furthest point from retained hard standing and working backwards. The surface must be removed in shallow layers using a toothless bucket and/or hand tools as directed by the project arboriculturalist and must be disposed of outside of all RPAs.

11.7 Demolition works must take place following tree works and prior to any other site preparation or construction works and before the installation of tree protection for the main construction phase. Tree protection associated with the demolition phase must be removed following demolition works and new tree protection must be installed for the construction phase. A Tree Protection Plan specific to demolition operations is provided at Appendix A.

12.0 Potential impacts of construction works

12.1 **Development activity** has the potential to cause compaction damage within RPAs in soft landscape and has potential to cause contact damage to the above ground parts of trees. To prevent damage to retained trees temporary protective barriers must be erected to exclude development activity from RPAs and to separate the trees from the working area. Barriers in areas of high construction frequency must be to the specification detailed in 11.2 above, a secondary specification for barriers adjacent footpaths can be used as detailed in 12.7 below.

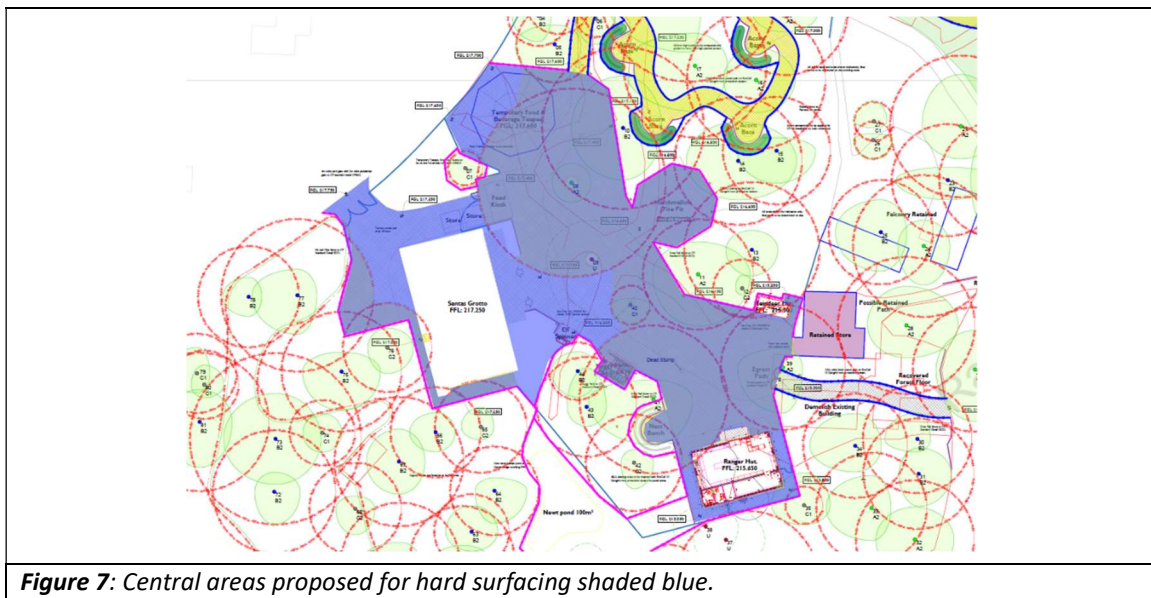
12.2 For areas where construction access is required into RPAs the temporary protective barriers must be set back into the RPA and the exposed areas of RPA must be protected by a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System similar to Cellweb⁵ (figure 6) which will be a permanent protection measure incorporated into the development and surfaced with a porous wearing course.



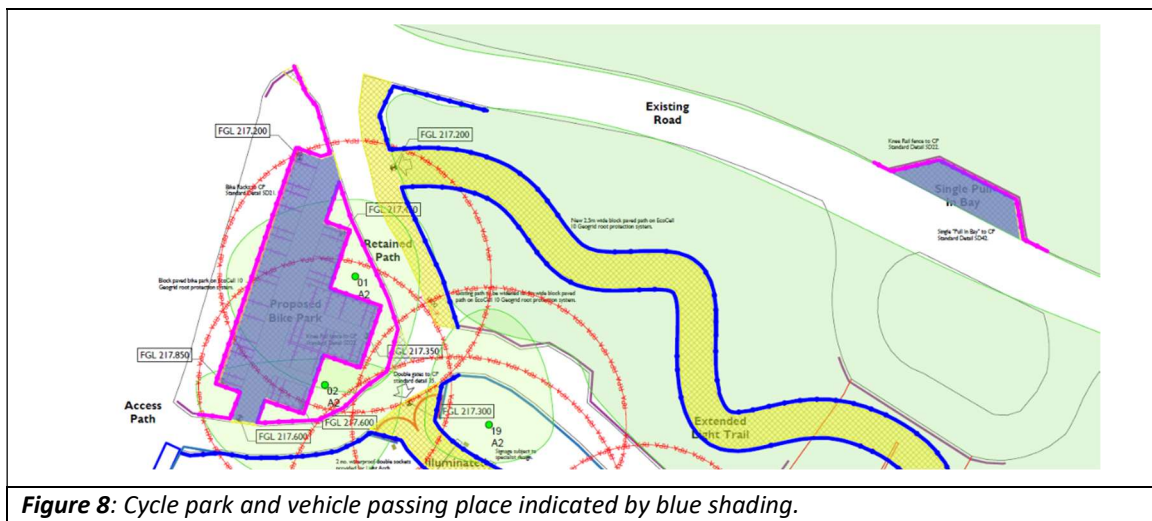
12.3 **Buildings:** A Santas Grotto is proposed to the west of the site and a new Rangers Hut is proposed to the south-west of the site, both buildings have been designed to avoid any significant encroachment into the RPAs of retained trees and can be constructed onto conventional concrete strip foundations without adversely impacting retained trees.

⁵ <https://www.geosyn.co.uk/product/cellweb-tree-root-protection>

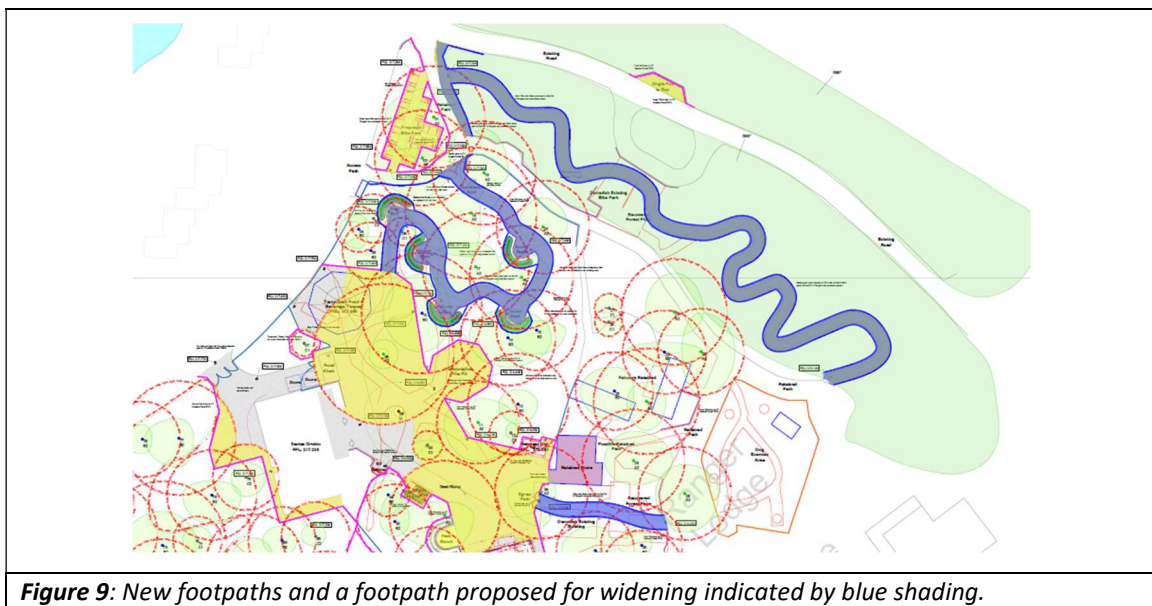
- 12.4 A small Reindeers Hut is proposed that partially encroaches on the periphery of the RPAs of trees 12, 13 and 39. The hut will be constructed onto a concrete raft that will be laid directly onto existing ground level in accordance with *BS5837:2012 7.5 Special engineering for foundations within the RPA - 7.5.3* which states that 'Where a slab for a minor structure (e.g. shed base) is to be formed within the RPA, it should bear on existing ground level, and should not exceed an area greater than 20% of the existing unsurfaced ground'.
- 12.5 A central area connecting the various features subject of this application is proposed for surfacing for guest use (figure 7) and encroaches on the RPAs of a number of trees. Access will also be required to this area during the construction of the various buildings and features. The area is currently soft landscape and vulnerable to compaction damage from development activity which would adversely impact the roots of all adjacent retained trees. To prevent an adverse impact on retained trees the entire area must be a NO DIG construction, built onto existing ground level using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System similar to Cellweb as a subbase, surfaced with a porous wearing course. Several features such as the Food and Beverage Teepee, Marshmallow firepit, Food kiosk, Elf Spinner and a Buggy park will be constructed directly onto the surface.



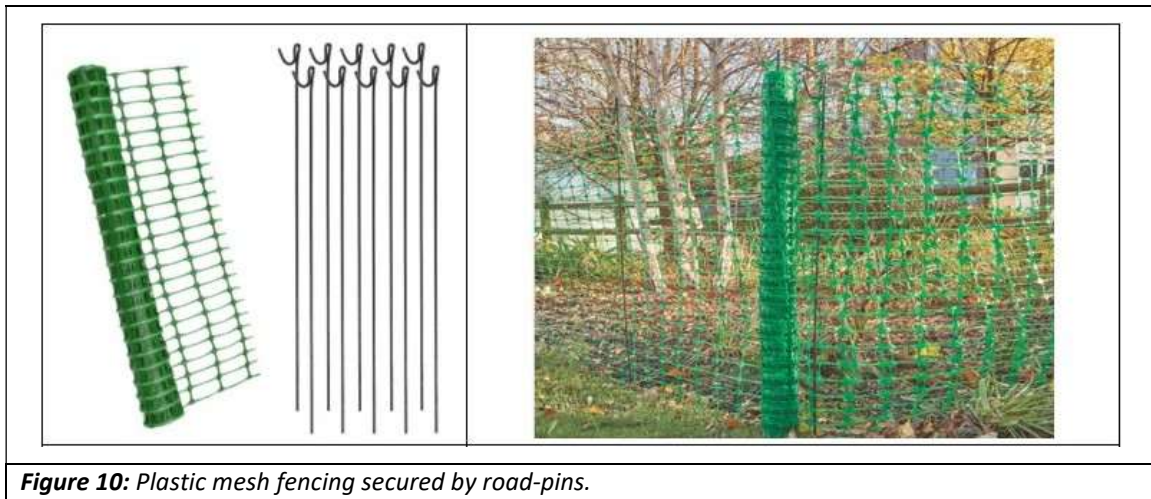
- 12.6 **Cycle park and passing bay:** A new cycle park is proposed to the north-west of the site and a vehicle passing place is proposed to the north of the site (figure 8), both areas are within RPAs in areas of soft landscape. To avoid causing compaction damage to underlying roots both features must be a NO DIG construction using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System similar to Cellweb as a subbase.



- 12.7 **Footpaths:** Three new footpaths are proposed within RPAs and one existing footpath within RPAs that runs from the east side of the cycle park due to be demolished to the east of the site is proposed for widening (figure 9). Conventional footpath construction techniques will cause ground compaction which will damage underlying roots. To avoid causing compaction damage to underlying roots the footpaths must be a NO DIG construction using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System similar to Cellweb as a subbase. The section of existing footpath must be retained in situ with the new NO DIG footpath laid directly on top.



- 12.8 As the footpath sections are relatively low impact and as they are significantly curved over a relatively small distance, tree protection barriers consisting of 3m tall weldmesh barriers on rubber feet will not be feasible around the footpaths and a secondary specification of barrier must be used consisting of high visibility plastic mesh fencing secured with road-pins (figure 10). These sections of secondary barrier are shown in blue on the Construction Tree Protection Plan.



- 12.9 In all areas proposed for construction using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System, the system must be installed in strict accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and with *Arboricultural Guidance Note 12 The use of cellular confinement systems near trees: A guide to good practice*⁶ and must be installed following tree removals and prior to any construction works on the site. Following the installation of the system and before the commencement of any development works, including materials storage, the project arboriculturalist must visit the site to confirm the system has been laid correctly in the correct positions.
- 12.10 Adjacent to the footpath leading from the proposed cycle path to the Food and beverage Teepee, small soil bunds are proposed to provide areas of amenity planting to screen benches, the bunds have a small footprint and will have a negligible impact on RPAs.
- 12.11 A newt pond is proposed between trees 42 and 64 which has been designed to avoid impact on RPAs. Plant and/or machinery used during pond construction must access the site from the ground protection laid around the proposed Rangers Hut between trees 36 and 42.

⁶ <https://www.trees.org.uk/News-Blog/Latest-News/New-guide-to-use-of-cellular-confinement-systems-n>

- 12.12 Throughout the site various features including gates, timber knee rail fences and a post box, will require supporting timber posts within RPAs. Excavations for post holes and alkaline leachates associated with cement based post fixing products and have the potential to damage underlying roots. To minimise the impact on retained trees, post holes within RPAs must be hand dug to the minimum depth and width necessary, minor roots with a diameter less than 25mm can be pruned and major roots with a diameter greater than 25mm must be retained with the position of the post altered if necessary to retain the root. Exposed roots within post holes must be separated from cement based fixing products by an impermeable membrane.
- 12.13 **Services:** Electrical services will be required throughout the development area, excavations into existing ground level to establish a service trench will sever any underlying roots. To prevent root damage the electrical cable run within RPAs must be installed at ground level below the Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System that is throughout the area. There must be no excavations within RPAs to bury electrical services.
- 12.14 The incorrect storage or mixing of cement, fuel and harmful chemicals could result in contamination damage to trees. To prevent contamination damage, potentially harmful chemicals must be stored and mixed in designated areas as far away from the outer edge of all RPAs as possible using spill trays. Spill kits must be kept on site at all times and all staff must be briefed on the location and correct use of the spill kits.
- 12.15 Planning of site operations must take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights (including drilling rigs), in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Such contact can result in serious damage to the trees and might make their safe retention impossible. Consequently, any transit or traverse of plant in proximity to trees must be conducted under the supervision of a banksman, to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times.

13.0 Conclusions

- 13.1 The scheme has been designed taking into account the constraints of all valuable trees on the site, tree removals are confined to a low number of low quality trees the removal of which will have a minor impact on the overall character and appearance of the area. The potential adverse impacts on trees have been identified and assessed, retained trees will not be harmed during development provided works are carried out in strict accordance with a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement to be provided as a pre-commencement planning condition.

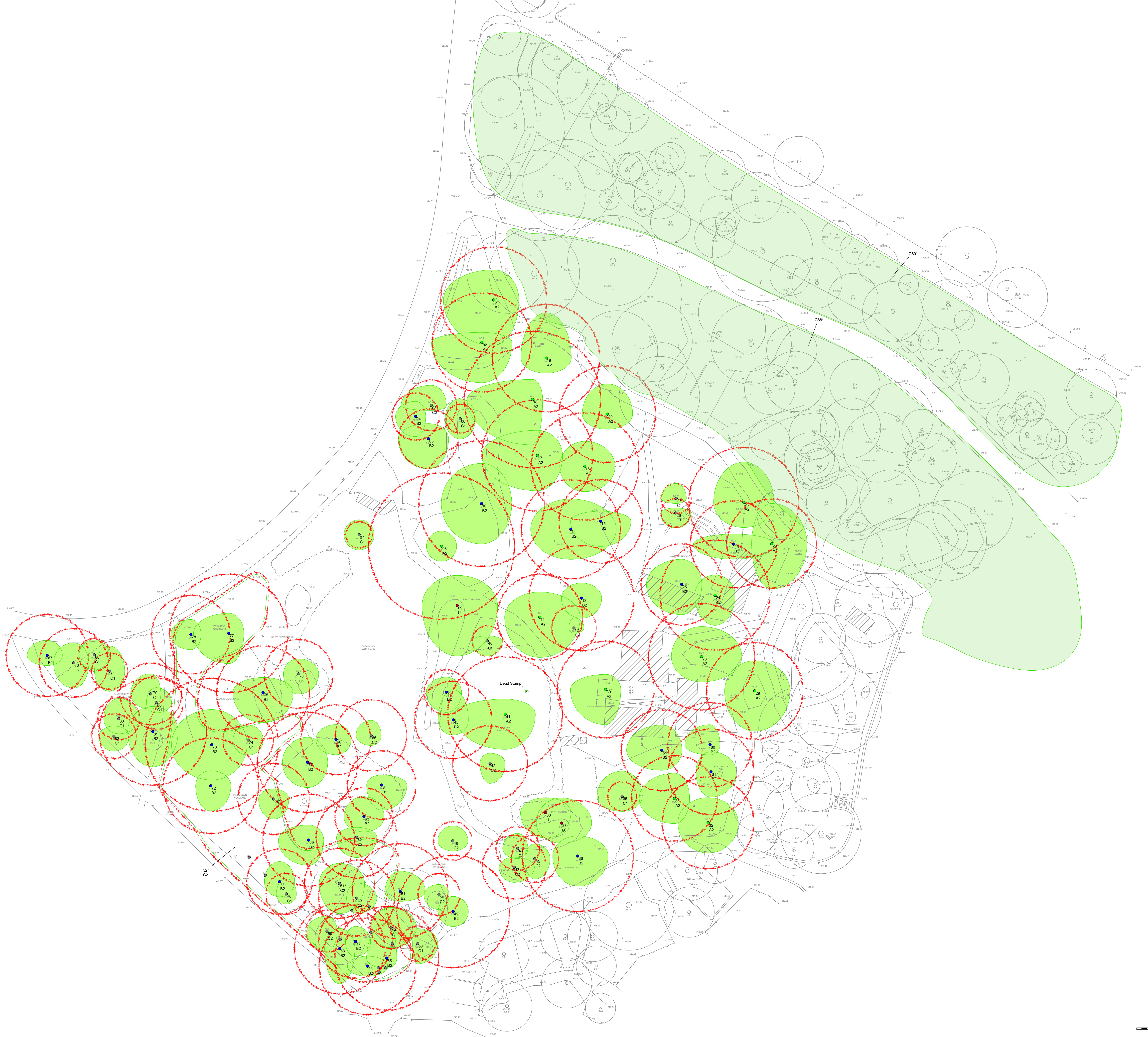
14.0 Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)- Heads of Terms

- 14.1 As full details of activities that could impact retained trees are not generally known at application stage, BS5837:2012 (Annexe B, table B.1) recommends that a heads of terms Arboricultural Method Statement delivers a sufficient level of tree related information into the planning system and that a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement might need to be provided through planning condition.
- 14.2 A detailed Arboricultural Method Statement will be based on the potential impacts identified within this Arboricultural Impact Assessment. Items to be included in the Detailed Arboricultural Method Statement include the following:
- 14.3 **Tree removals and arboricultural works:** Containing details of the number and location of all trees required for removal to facilitate development and full details of any proposed tree pruning works.
- 14.4 **Tree protection:** A clear specification for temporary tree protection barriers to create construction exclusion zones, including a secondary barrier specification for use around curved sections of proposed footpath, a specification for permanent ground protection to facilitate access to a trees RPA during development or to facilitate surfacing within RPAs in soft landscape and the timing of the removal of temporary tree protection measures.
- 14.5 **Works within Root Protection Areas:** Details of how any works within the root protection area of retained trees will be achieved without adversely impacting the tree including:
- The demolition of the existing Rangers Hut, Pony Ride hut, cycle park and various sections of footpath.
 - The installation of a central surfaced area using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System.
 - The construction of a new Cycle park and various footpaths using a Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System.
 - A specification for a concrete raft during the construction of a Reindeers Hut.
 - Details of how wooden posts will be installed to support various features including gates and knee rails.
- 14.6 **Services:** Details of the location of electrical service runs at ground level below the Cellular Confinement Ground Protection System.

- 14.7 **Additional precautions outside of the construction exclusion zone:** Details of measures necessary to control potentially harmful operations such as site preparation (including demolition, clearance, earthworks and level changes), the storage, handling, mixing or burning of materials on the site and of how site operations will take sufficient account of wide loads, tall loads and plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, in order that they can operate without coming into contact with retained trees.
- 14.8 **Access for construction works:** Details of how construction traffic will enter and move around the site without adversely impacting retained trees and of the location of construction compounds, material storage areas, welfare facilities and contractor car parking in relation to retained trees.
- 14.9 **Supervision and monitoring:** Details of how tree protection measures will be monitored by the project arboriculturalist, how demolition operations will be supervised by the project arboriculturalist and details of any site visits and/or supervision required for the duration of the development, including the issue of certificates of compliance where appropriate.
- 14.10 **Contingency plans:** Details of how unforeseen incidents that may adversely impact retained trees will be reported, acted upon and recorded.
- 14.11 **Tree Protection Plan:** A scaled Tree Protection Plan clearly illustrating the extent and location of all tree protection measures specified within the arboricultural method statement, for the demolition and construction phases of the project, based on the Tree Protection Plans provided at Appendix A.

Appendix A: Tree Constraints plan and Tree Protection Plans





Symbol Guide

Category — Crown Spread
Root Protection Area — Tree Number
Category

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

Category A Trees High Quality	Category C Trees Low Quality
Category B Trees Moderate Quality	Category U Trees Poor Quality/Remove

NOTE: Tree group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

ASSURED TREES

Project Name:

Longleaf Character Garden

Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing Number:

260225-LC-TCP-Rev A-SD&DB

Client:

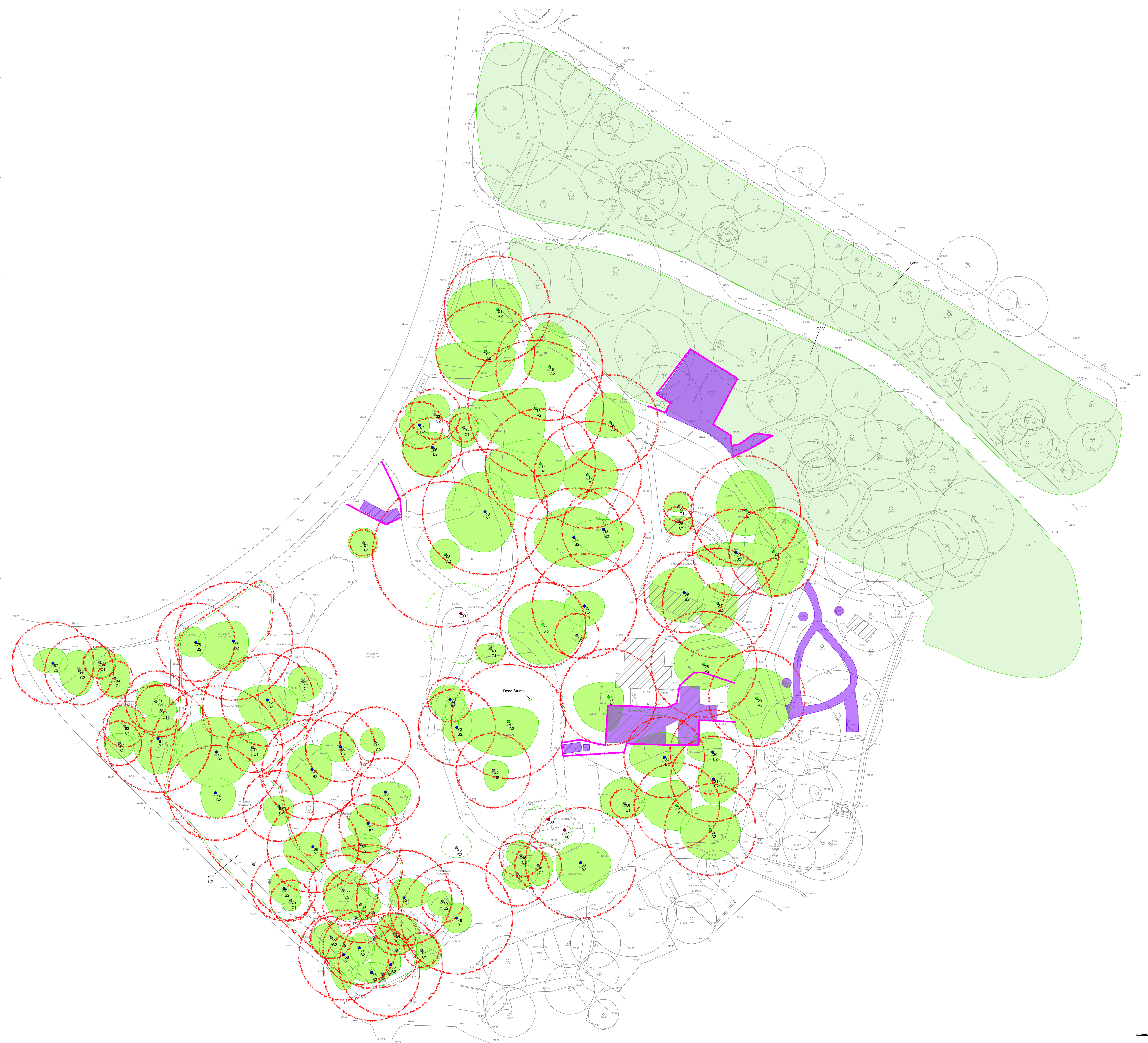
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Date:

February 2026

Scale:

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Symbol Guide

Category

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Category

Root Protection Area

Tree Category

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

Category A Trees
High Quality

Category C Trees
Low Quality

Category B Trees
Moderate Quality

Category U Trees
Poor Quality/Remove

Line of Protective Fencing

Area for Demolition

Proposed Tree for Removal

NOTE: Tree group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.

ASSURED TREES

Project Name:

Longleat Character Garden

Drawing Title:

Demolition Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:

260225-DTPP-SD&DB

Client:

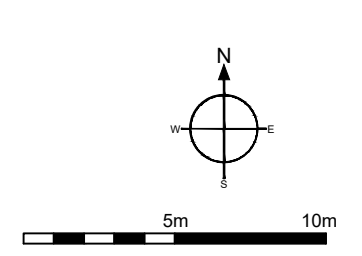
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Date:

February 2026

Scale:

1:250@A0



The Application Site

LEGEND

- "No Dig" 70mm thick 6mm to duct CED Stone "CEDEC Gold Footpath Grave" crushed stone with EcoCell 10 Geogrid laid to falls and 19mm thick caulked rubber edging with rubber stakes to CP Standard Detail CP70.
- "No Dig" 50mm bark mulch cover over 100mm concrete base and 100mm min. crushed granite sub base with EcoCell 10 Geogrid.
- "No Dig" Marshalltown Sawn block paved footpath on sand bed laid to falls over 100mm hardcore base with EcoCell 10 Geogrid.
- Returned to forest floor with top soil and additional planning following demolition / removal of existing features.
- Additional tarmac surface to KSA specification.
- Existing retained structure.
- Knee Rail Fence to CP Standard Detail SD12.
- Hi and Mee Fence to CP Standard Detail SD13.
- 550m Dog Exercise Area to CP Standard Detail SD20.
- Low level timber sleeper electrical mounting column.
- Existing Feature to be demolished.
- Block paved "Bike Park" with racks to CP Standard Detail SD21.
- Single Pull in Bay to CP Standard Detail SD24.
- Rugby Park to Center Peris Standard Detail SD47.
- Posterior Gates to Center Peris Standard Detail CP35.
- 400mm Manual Yr/ Gates to Center Peris Standard Detail CP66.

All existing buildings are to be subject to an Refurbishment and Demolition Survey prior to demolition. All report recommendations to be followed and any Asbestos to be appropriately disposed of.

ALL existing trees to remain and to be provided with tree and root protection measures in accordance with Arboriculture reports. Final paths and paved areas to be a "No Dig" solution with EcoCell 10 Geogrid root protection.

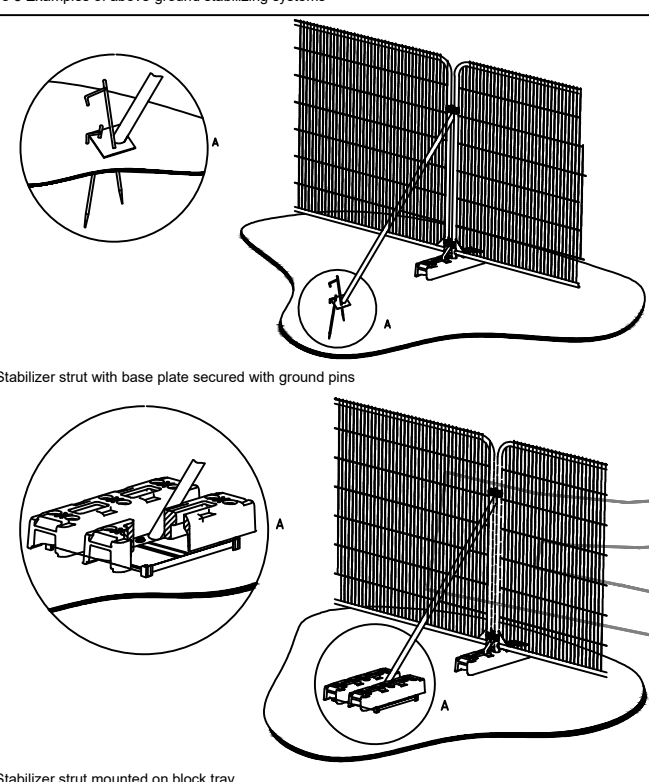
Note - Nest Bench and Acom features to be CP supply and install.

Food Kiosk and Store to be CP supply.

Aluminium light tunnel to be CP supply for contractor installation.

Note - Where proposed planting, contractor to make good and clear the area for Center Peris landscape team to commence work.

Figure 3 Examples of above ground stabilising systems



Symbol Guide

- Category A Trees High Quality
- Category B Trees Moderate Quality
- Category C Trees Low Quality
- Category U Trees Poor Quality/Remove
- Line of Protective Fencing
- Proposed Tree for Removal
- Crown Spread
- Tree Number
- Category
- No Dig surface construction in accordance with AMS
- Tree Protection Existing - High Visibility Plastic Mesh Fencing

NOTE: Tree group numbers marked with an * have approximate locations.



Project Name:
Longleat Character Garden

Drawing Title:
Construction Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:
260414-CTPP-Rev A-SD&DB

Client:

Date:
April 2026

Scale:
1:250@A0

Appendix B: Tree Survey Schedule



Tree Survey Schedule										 ASSURED TREES
Client: Center Parcs										
Location: Longleat Center Parcs, Character Garden										
Date of survey: October 2025										

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North (m)	South (m)	East (m)	West (m)								
01	S	Beech	34	880	1	5	6	9	5	10	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to the west of the survey area, good condition with a high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	10.6
02	S	Beech	32	820	1	6	2	8	6	10	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to the west of the survey area, good condition with a high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	9.8
03	S	Sycamore	20	420	1	3	4	1	3	6	Sm	G	G	Twin stem from 6 metres from good union, crown bias north-west.	None.	40+	C2	5.0
04	S	Sycamore	21	390	1	4	3	4	2	4	Sm	G	G	Single stem sycamore, crown bias west.	None.	40+	B2	4.7
05	S	Sycamore	20	490	1	3	3	6	4	6	Sm	G	G	Twin stem from 6 metres from good union, crown bias south-west.	None.	40+	B2	5.9
06	S	Sycamore	15	240	1	2	4	4	3	3	Y	G	F	Single stem sycamore with drawn up slender crown form due to suppression by adjacent mature trees.	None.	40+	C1	2.9
07	S	Grand fir	15	220	1	2	3	3	3	3	Y	G	G	Fir on south side of pony ride meeting hut in area of dense bramble and rhododendron, good condition.	None.	40+	C1	2.6
08	S	Silver fir	35	1,210	1	7	3	3	3	3	M	G	G	Large single stem fir with a with a high level of visual amenity value.	None.	40+	A2	14.5
09	S	Beech	33	1,050	1	2	6	10	8	7	M	P	P	Advanced basal decay to the north from 0-1m, severe dieback of upper crown to the west and the east to a lesser extent, major dead wood over the pony ride track, advanced decay of central stem above 20m.	Fell tree due to basal decay and stem decay and high use of target area regardless of development.	<10	U	12.6
10	S	Beech	34	1,040	1	1	8	8	6	8	M	G	G	Large beech, twin stem from 10m from narrow union with bark inclusion to east, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	B2	12.5
11	S	Beech	34	710	1	3	5	8	8	7	M	G	G	Large single stem beech with a high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	8.5

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
12	S	Silver fir	22	370	1	15	2	1	2	1	Y	G	F	Drawn up slender crown form, crown suppressed to the south-west by adjacent beech.	None.	40+	C2	4.4
13	S	Silver fir	35	870	1	15	3	4	4	4	M	G	G	Large single stem tree, good condition.	None.	40+	B2	10.4
14	S	Beech	34	820	1	7	6	6	9	8	M	G	F	Triple stem from 7m from narrow unions with bark inclusion, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	B2	9.8
15	S	Beech	32	690	1	6	2	5	6	6	M	G	G	Large single stem beech, crown suppressed to the north.	None.	40+	B2	8.3
16	S	Beech	35	890	1	1	5	5	6	5	M	G	G	Large single stem beech high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	10.7
17	S	Beech	35	920	1	1	5	7	5	11	M	G	G	Large single stem beech with a crown bias south-west and a high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	11.0
18	S	Oak	34	1,130	1	8	4	9	2	13	M	G	G	Large oak, multi stem from 12m from good unions, major dead wood (not unstable), crown suppressed to east from recently removed tree, crown bias south-west, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	13.6
19	S	Oak	30	890	1	6	9	3	5	5	M	G	G	Multi-stem from 6m from good unions, major dead wood (not unstable), high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	10.7
20	S	Beech	35	800	1	8	6	3	5	5	M	G	G	Large single stem beech with a high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	9.6
21	S	Beech	35	910	1	6	8	5	6	6	M	G	G	Large single stem beech on the north edge of the falconry area, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	10.9
22	S	Beech	35	740	1	10	8	9	7	4	M	G	G	Large single stem beech on the north edge of the falconry area, crown bias south-east, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	8.9

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
23	S	Beech	35	720	1	15	2	3	8	8	M	G	F	Large beech on north-east boundary of falconry area, twin stem from 11m from narrow union, crown bias east to west.	None.	40+	B2	8.6
24	S	Beech	35	910	1	10	4	6	4	4	M	G	G	Large beech on east boundary of falconry area, twin stem from 12m from good union, crown bias to the south-east.	None.	40+	A2	10.9
25	S	Beech	35	670	1	3	5	6	4	7	M	G	G	Large beech in falconry area, twin stem in upper crown from narrow union, crown bias to the south-west.	None.	40+	B2	8.0
26	S	Douglas fir	19	240	1	3	1	3	3	3	Y	G	G	Young single stem tree, crown suppressed to north.	None.	40+	C1	2.9
27	S	Birch	17	250	1	4	3	1	2	3	Y	G	G	Young single stem birch, crown bias north.	None.	40+	C1	3.0
28	S	Beech	35	880	1	4	6	5	8	6	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to the north of the Rangers Lodge, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	10.6
29	S	Beech	35	800	1	6	6	8	7	6	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to the east of the Rangers Lodge, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	9.6
30	S	Beech	35	700	1	8	4	2	2	5	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to the south of the Rangers Lodge, crown bias north.	None.	40+	B2	8.4
31	S	Beech	35	710	1	4	4	5	5	3	M	G	G	Large beech to the south of the Rangers Lodge, twin stem from 7m, union obscured by prolific ivy.	None.	40+	B2	8.5
32	S	Beech	35	760	1	8	5	6	6	6	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to south of the Rangers Lodge, crown bias south-east, prolific arboreal ivy.	None.	40+	A2	9.1
33	S	Beech	35	710	1	4	5	5	3	7	M	G	G	Large single stem beech to south of the Rangers Lodge, crown bias west.	None.	40+	A2	8.5
34	S	Beech	35	670	1	3	5	4	4	7	M	G	G	Large beech to the south of the Rangers Lodge, twin stem from 9m from narrow union.	None.	40+	B2	8.0
35	S	Beech	12	240	1	1	5	3	4	5	Y	G	G	Young beech to the south of the Rangers Lodge, crown bias west.	None.	40+	C1	2.9
36	S	Sweet chestnut	28	920	1	2	4	6	6	5	M	G	G	Large single stem sweet chestnut, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	B2	11.0

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
37	S	Sweet chestnut	14	730	1	2	5	4	6	5	M	P	P	Top historically failed at 10m, significant bark decay from base to top of trunk, significant basal and lower stem decay.	Fell or reduce height to 6m and retain as ecological resource.	<10	U	8.8
38	S	Sweet chestnut	25	1,030	1	6	3	5	5	5	M	P	P	Advanced basal decay with prolific fungal fruiting bodies at the base on all sides, severe crown dieback and major dead wood overhanging the pony ride track.	Fell tree regardless of development proposals.	<10	U	12.4
39	S	Beech	34	800	1	5	3	7	3	7	M	G	G	Single stem beech to the west of the Rangers Lodge, twin stem from 9 metres from good union, major dead wood.	None.	40+	A2	9.6
40	S	Sycamore	12	250	1	2	1	3	3	3	Y	G	F	Young sycamore with suppressed crown form and a crown bias south.	None.	40+	C1	3.0
41	S	Beech	35	950	1	2	3	7	6	10	M	G	G	Large beech in pony ride area, crown bias north-west, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	11.4
42	S	Sweet chestnut	30	620	1	4	2	4	3	2	M	P	F	Single stem sweet chestnut in the pony ride area, significant dieback in upper crown, major dead wood (not in a position to pose a hazard).	None.	10+	C2	7.4
43	S	Oak	32	640	1	4	6	3	3	3	M	G	G	Oak in pony ride area, twin stem from 10m from good union, drawn up slender crown form, crown bias north.	None.	40+	B2	7.7
44	S	Birch	28	370	1	2	3	4	3	4	Sm	G	F	Birch in pony ride area, drawn up slender crown form.	None.	40+	B2	4.4
45	S	Norway maple	18	390	1	5	3	4	3	2	Sm	G	G	Maple in pony ride area, twin stem from 5m from good union, crown bias east.	None.	40+	C2	4.7
46	S	Sycamore	19	360	1	2	3	2	2	3	Sm	G	G	Single stem sycamore in pony ride area, crown bias north-west.	None.	40+	C2	4.3
47	S	Sycamore	20	530	1	4	2	3	4	3	M	G	G	Sycamore in pony ride area, twin stem from 4m from a narrow union.	None.	40+	C2	6.4
48	S	Grand fir	10	320	1	1	3	2	3	3	Y	G	G	Fir growing in area of dense rhododendron, crown suppressed to south.	Fell to allow light to proposed Newt pond.	40+	C2	3.8
49	S	Monterey cypress	30	930	1	15	3	3	3	3	M	G	G	Large single stem cypress in woodland opposite the Pancake House, lower crown suppressed to north.	None.	20+	B2	11.2

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
50	S	Douglas fir	20	350	1	5	2	3	2	3	Y	G	F	Young fir with a drawn up slender crown form.	None.	40+	C2	4.2
51	S	Sweet chestnut	30	790	1	4	4	2	5	3	M	F	F	Single stem sweet chestnut, sparse upper crown, prolific arboreal ivy.	None.	20+	B2	9.5
52	G	Fir and sycamore	18	200	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Y	G	F	Dense group of young fir and sycamore with an understorey of rhododendron and bramble, below canopy of mature trees.	None.	40+	C2	2.4
53	S	Larch	20	290	1	5	3	4	4	1	Sm	F	F	Single stem larch, minor dieback to east, crown bias south-east.	None.	<10	C1	3.5
54	S	Sycamore	22	350	1	3	4	4	5	4	Sm	G	F	Sycamore in dense tree group with suppressed crown form.	None.	20+	C1	4.2
55	S	Douglas fir	34	860	1	15	7	2	2	4	M	G	G	Large fir on edge of dense tree group, crown bias north-east.	None.	20+	B2	10.3
56	S	Douglas fir	34	800	1	12	2	2	4	4	M	G	G	Large fir on edge of dense tree group, crown bias south-east.	None.	20+	B2	9.6
57	S	Douglas fir	34	610	1	8	3	3	3	2	M	G	G	Large fir on edge of dense tree group, crown suppressed to west.	None.	20+	B2	7.3
58	S	Douglas fir	34	750	1	5	4	7	3	3	M	G	G	Large fir on edge of dense tree group, crown bias south.	None.	20+	B2	9.0
59	S	Douglas fir	28	350	1	3	3	4	2	4	Y	G	F	Young fir on edge of dense tree group, crown bias south-west.	None.	40+	C2	4.2
60	S	Sweet chestnut	30	630	1	9	3	3	4	2	M	F	F	Single stem sweet chestnut, sparse upper crown, epicormic growth throughout crown, major dead wood.	None.	20+	C2	7.6
61	S	Sweet chestnut	27	580	1	3	4	6	5	4	M	F	F	Single stem sweet chestnut on edge of area used for Segways, sparse upper crown, epicormic growth throughout crown, major dead wood.	None.	20+	C2	7.0
62	S	Sweet chestnut	27	670	1	4	2	4	4	4	M	P	P	In compacted area used for Segways, twin stem from 8m from good union, significant dieback and dead wood in sparse upper crown.	None.	10+	C2	8.0

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
63	S	Beech	25	480	1	3	4	3	4	4	Sm	F	F	In compacted area used for Segways, sparse upper crown with minor dieback and dead wood.	None.	20+	B2	5.8
64	S	Sweet chestnut	27	570	1	2	2	5	5	3	M	F	F	In compacted area used for Segways, sparse upper crown with epicormic growth on branches.	None.	20+	B2	6.8
65	S	Sweet chestnut	27	590	1	3	3	2	2	3	M	P	F	On north edge of compacted area used for Segways, significant dieback and dead wood in upper crown, epicormic growth throughout crown.	None.	10+	C2	7.1
66	S	Sweet chestnut	26	580	1	2	3	3	3	4	M	F	F	On north edge of compacted area used for Segways, sparse upper crown with minor dieback.	None.	20+	B2	7.0
67	S	Sweet chestnut	27	830	1	2	5	5	4	5	M	F	F	On west edge of compacted area used for Segways, minor dieback and dead wood in upper crown.	None.	20+	B2	10.0
68	S	Sweet chestnut	27	590	1	12	2	4	3	3	M	F	F	To south of compacted area used for Segways, non-progressive stem lean east, sparse upper crown with minor dieback and dead wood.	None.	20+	C2	7.1
69	S	Sweet chestnut	27	760	1	5	3	5	3	6	M	F	F	To south of compacted area used for Segways, twin stem from 8m from good unions, sparse upper crown with minor dieback and dead wood.	None.	20+	B2	9.1
70	S	Grand fir	15	340	1	3	3	2	2	2	Y	G	F	Young fir with drawn up slender crown form.	None.	40+	C1	4.1
71	S	Grand fir	21	540	1	4	4	3	3	3	M	G	G	Mature single stem fir adjacent footpath.	None.	40+	B2	6.5
72	S	Sweet chestnut	28	790	1	3	3	5	4	3	M	F	F	Sparse upper crown with minor dead wood.	None.	40+	B2	9.5
73	S	Sweet chestnut	28	1,100	1	10	7	7	7	8	M	F	F	Large single stem sweet chestnut, major dead wood, sparse upper crown with minor dieback.	None.	20+	B2	13.2
74	S	Grand fir	18	420	1	1	3	3	3	3	Sm	G	G	Semi-mature fir suppressed by adjacent mature trees.	None.	40+	C1	5.0
75	S	Sweet chestnut	28	770	1	2	3	6	6	6	M	F	F	Sparse upper crown, minor dieback.	None.	20+	B2	9.2
76	S	Sweet chestnut	27	570	1	2	3	4	4	3	Sm	P	F	Drawn up slender crown form, sparse with dieback and dead wood, fungal fruiting bodies at base.	None.	<10	C2	6.8

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
77	S	Sweet chestnut	30	980	1	3	4	6	3	7	M	F	G	Single stem sweet chestnut, sparse upper crown with minor dieback and dead wood.	None.	20+	B2	11.8
78	S	Spruce	28	650	1	15	3	3	2	4	M	G	G	Single stem tree, good condition.	None.	20+	B2	7.8
79	S	Western red cedar	15	510	1	1	4	3	2	4	Sm	G	F	Suppressed crown form.	None.	40+	C1	6.1
80	S	Douglas fir	20	440	1	3	3	2	3	2	M	F	F	Suppressed tree in dense tree group.	None.	40+	C1	5.3
81	S	Sweet chestnut	24	890	1	5	5	7	5	5	M	F	F	Sparse in upper crown with minor dieback and dead wood.	None.	20+	B2	10.7
82	S	Grand fir	19	370	1	3	2	3	3	3	Sm	G	F	Suppressed crown form, growing on edge of dense tree group.	None.	40+	C1	4.4
83	S	Grand fir	19	350	1	2	4	3	4	3	Sm	G	F	Suppressed crown form, growing on edge of dense tree group.	None.	40+	C1	4.2
84	S	Sweet chestnut	12	300	1	4	5	4	3	3	Y	G	G	Small sweet chestnut in dense tree group, suppressed crown form.	None.	40+	C1	3.6
85	S	Goat willow	12	270	1	3	3	3	3	3	Sm	F	F	Wound at base to west, major dead wood, suppressed crown form.	None.	20+	C1	3.2
86	S	Grand for	18	570	1	0	4	5	3	4	M	G	G	Twin stem in upper crown, growing on edge of dense tree group.	None.	20+	C2	6.8
87	S	Douglas fir	28	680	1	5	3	2	3	4	M	G	F	Single stem fir on edge of dense tree group, multiple limb failures.	None.	40+	B2	8.2
88	G	Mixed species	25	600	1	0	See tree constraints plan.				M	G	G	Mixed species group dominated by beech and including oak and Douglass fir, group has higher value collectively that the individual trees within do as individuals.	None.		A2	7.2
89	G	Mixed species	25	600	1	0	See tree constraints plan.				M	G	G	Mixed species group dominated by beech and including oak and Douglass fir, group has higher value collectively that the individual trees within do as individuals.	None.		A2	7.2

Table Heading	Definition
Tree Number	Tree numbers as they appear in the Tree Schedule and are marked on the Tree Protection Plan drawings.
Single or group	S for a single tree, G for a group of trees and H for a hedge
Species	The common name of the tree
Height (m)	In meters measured with a laser clinometer
Calculated stem diameter (mm)	Calculated diameter of the stem(s) measured in millimetres at 1.5 meters from ground level
Number of stems	Indicates the number of stems measured to inform the Root Protection Area
Crown clearance (m)	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
Crown spread (m)	The spread of the crown measured in metres, taken at the four cardinal points from the trunk
Age class	(Np) Newly planted, (Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early mature, (M) Mature, (A) Ancient or (V) Veteran
Physiological condition	Good – tree has good health and vitality. Fair- tree has minor health and vitality problems. Poor- tree has low vitality and significant health problems. Dead- dead tree.
Structural condition	G-good P- poor F- Fair D-dead
Condition notes	Specific notes relating to the condition of the tree- for ash trees symptomatic of Ash Dieback Disease the following crown class references are used: Class 1 - 75%-100% remaining crown (early stage infection) Class 2 - 50%-75% remaining crown (established symptoms but tree is still viable in the short term and may live at this stage for a number of years) Class 3 – 25%-50% remaining crown (late stage infection, tree vulnerable to infection by secondary pathogens and likely to drop significant dead wood) Class 4 – 0%-24% remaining crown (Final stage, tree is dead or near dead and a potential failure risk)
Recommendations	Recommendations for tree surgery based on any physical defects found or for further investigation of defects that require a more detailed assessment
Estimated remaining contribution	In years <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+
RPA (Root Protection Area) Radius (m):	The radius of the area in square metres that will need to be protected during construction with a protective fence and/or load bearing surface
Category grading Category	Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm Category U: 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
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY	

Appendix C: Tree survey methodology

The tree survey

A baseline tree survey is carried out by a qualified arboriculturalist, from ground level, in accordance with the methodology set out in *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

The results of the tree survey are used to establish material constraints arising from existing trees and is intended to be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and made available to the design team independently of any specific proposals for the development of a site.

The tree survey will include all individual trees, tree groups, woodlands and hedges within influencing distance of the proposed development site. Trees will ordinarily be recorded as individuals but may be recorded as groups if there is no need to differentiate between the trees in the group.

The quality of each tree or group of trees is recorded by allocating it to one of four categories along with a sub-category in accordance with the *BS5837:2012* Cascade chart for tree quality assessment. A category rating of either A, B, C or U is allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings, category definitions are detailed below:

Category	Criteria
A	<i>Trees or groups which have high quality and value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to have a useful life expectancy of at least another 40 years- indicated in green on the associated plans</i>
B	<i>Trees or groups which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower value, poorer structural condition, or which are expected to have a useful life expectancy of a minimum of 20 years- indicated in blue on the associated plans</i>
C	<i>Trees or groups which are of low quality and value, trees currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established or are young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm. Category C trees are expected to have a life expectancy of a minimum of 10 years- indicated in grey on the associated plans</i>
U	<i>Trees or groups in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within ten years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management- indicated in red on associated plans</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation criteria

Sub categories are awarded in accordance with the following criteria:

Sub category	Inclusion criteria
1	<i>Trees with arboricultural value</i>
2	<i>Trees with landscape value</i>
3	<i>Trees with cultural or conservation (ecological) value</i>

BS5837:2012 Tree sub-category criteria

Data for all trees, groups and hedges within influencing distance of the proposed development site is recorded in a tree survey schedule in accordance with *BS5837: 2012*. Trees are not physically tagged (unless we are instructed to do so) but are assigned individual numbers that are used to identify the tree, tree group, woodland or hedgerow throughout the report, within the Tree Survey Schedule and on the associated plans. The following information is collected for each tree in the survey:

Tree or group number; Single or group category; Common name of species; Height in metres; Number of stems; Stem diameter; Clearance of crown from ground level in metres; Crown spread in cardinal directions; Age class; Physiological condition; Structural condition; Estimated remaining contribution in years; Preliminary management recommendations; Tree categorisation; Radius in metres of the **Root Protection Area (RPA)**.

All measurements are taken using a stem diameter measuring tape, laser clinometer and laser distance measuring device. Where site constraints prevent the use of a measuring device the measurement is estimated and is suffixed with a '#' symbol in the tree survey schedule.

Root protection areas

Below ground constraints or Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees included in the site survey are calculated in accordance with *BS5837:2012 4.6.1*. The 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 the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority, the RPA does not represent the entire root system of a tree.

The RPAs are plotted onto the associated plans as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. For tree groups the largest stem diameter in the group is used to set the RPA.

If deemed appropriate by the arboricultural surveyor the individual stem diameters of trees within a group may be taken in order to set an accurate group RPA boundary whilst still recording all trees within the group as a single group record.

BS5837:2012 4.6.2 requires that where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically the RPA should be modified to produce a polygon of an equivalent area. Any trees on site identified as requiring a modification to their RPA are indicated within the AIA.