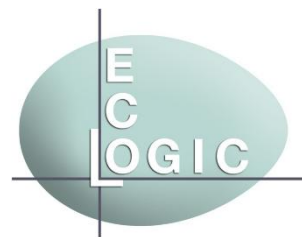


Arboricultural Assessment

Bluemay Phase 3
Sells Green
Melksham
Wiltshire
SN12 6RS



Planning Reference:		Report Reference:	250733 T rev00B
Client:	Beard Construction Ltd.		
Architect/Agent:	Kendall Kingscott Ltd.		
Survey Date:	13 th November 2025		
Report Date:	December 2025	OS Grid Ref:	ST 95540 62029
Report Author:	Dominic Sheldon BSc (Hons) PgCert ACIEEM TechArborA		
Approved By:	Andrew Charles BSc (Hons), MSc, MCIEEM (Partner)		
Surveyor/s:	Dominic Sheldon BSc (Hons) PgCert ACIEEM TechArborA		

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DISCLAIMER

It should be noted that this report is context-specific. If any changes are made to the brief and/or the development proposal Ecologic Consultant Ecologists LLP must be informed, as amendments may be required. The information provided in this report must be reviewed and updated in the time following twelve months from the date of survey. This report (including any enclosures and attachments) has been prepared for the exclusive use and benefit of the addressee(s) and solely for the purpose for which it is provided. Unless we provide express prior written consent, no part of this report should be reproduced, distributed or communicated to any third party. Ecologic Consultant Ecologists LLP do not accept any liability if this report is used for an alternative purpose from which it is intended, nor to any third party in respect of this report.

1.1 Introduction

This report aims to provide an outline of the arboricultural constraints identified at the site at Bluemay Phase 3, Sells Green, Melksham, Wiltshire, SN12 6RS, and to identify opportunities for incorporating arboricultural features into the future development proposals.

This report also sets out an assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on arboricultural features as well as a method statement for the protection of said features in relation to the proposed planning application.

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

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

- Existing Topographic Site Plan: 14385A Rev R2;
- Proposed Site Layout reference: 250274-6000 P07; and,
- Infrastructure Design Studio drawing: 1708 C02 Rev C.

1.2 Statutory Protection

1.2.1 Legislation

Some trees receive legal protection within England through the following:

- Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs);
- Conservation Areas; and,
- Planning Conditions.

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

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

1.2.2 Planning Policy

Chapter 118 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) states that 'planning permission should be refused for development resulting in the loss or deterioration of *irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and the loss of aged or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for, and benefits of, the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss*'.

1.2.3 Wiltshire Local Planning Policy

Wiltshire Council adopted the Wiltshire Core Strategy Development Plan Document in January 2015, which provides an overarching policy framework for Wiltshire up to 2026.

Core Policies (CP), which were considered as part of this report, include:

- CP50: Biodiversity and Geodiversity; and,
- CP52: Green Infrastructure

It is understood that it is proposed to develop the site by constructing a warehouse extension to the existing building at Bluemay Ltd. The warehouse unit extension is to include an amenities area for staff and management.

This document has been produced by EcoLogic Consultants LLP on behalf of Beard Construction Ltd. to provide an outline of the arboricultural features and any constraints identified at the above site and to identify opportunities for incorporating arboricultural features into the development proposals.

The survey comprised a thorough assessment of all trees on site and immediately adjacent to the site that have the potential to be impacted by any future development in accordance with BS5837:2012. Key characteristics of each arboricultural feature (tree, tree group, hedgerow or woodland) were recorded, and details can be seen within the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 2).

The characteristics of the arboricultural features are then used to calculate the root protection area, radius and categorise the tree using an alphanumeric system. The location of each arboricultural feature, their associated canopy spread and root protection area (colour coded to represent their category) is detailed on the Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix 3), whilst details of the protection of arboricultural features can be seen on the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 5). A Tree Retention Plan (Appendix 4) is also included, detailing the arboricultural features subject to tree protection measures.

The site is located on the eastern edge of the village of Sells Green with a light-industrial estate, approximately 3.8 km to the east of the town of Melksham. The site measured 0.5 ha and predominantly consists of areas of other neutral grassland, modified grassland, developed land; sealed surface in the form of an access road and vehicle parking areas, a pond, native hedgerows, tree lines and two individual trees.

The site was immediately surrounded by industrial units and associated hardstanding, agricultural land, grassland and pockets of woodland. The wider landscape consisted of agricultural buildings and land, pockets of woodland and dwellings. The Kennet and Avon Canal was located approximately 70 m south of the survey site.

4.1 The Arboricultural Survey

The arboricultural survey was undertaken by Dominic Sheldon BSc (Hons) PgCert ACIEEM TechArborA on the 13th November 2025. The visibility at the time of survey was adequate to undertake a thorough assessment of the trees from ground level. The trees were surveyed in the context of the existing site land use.

The trees were surveyed in accordance with BS5837:2012. The tree's stem diameter is used to calculate the root protection area and radius for each tree. In most instances this is represented as a circle at a set dimension from the tree stem. The RPAs are shown on the Tree Constraints Plan in Appendix 3 and are colour coded to reflect the category of the arboricultural feature. Where existing site constraints are considered to cause restrictions to the tree's rooting morphology, the RPAs have been amended to form a polygon of equal size.

The root protection area represents the minimum area of root growth required to support a tree. Therefore, any disturbance, damage or death of roots within this area can have a detrimental impact on the tree. Roots have many key functions, including as structural support for the tree, water and nutrient uptake and gaseous exchange, allowing the tree to respire. Therefore, any changes to the root protection area that may inhibit such functions (e.g. root severance, soil compaction, changes to hydrology through new surfacing and input of chemicals) can lead to the decline of the tree. Tree roots are more frequently found within the top 1m of soil, and therefore, even shallow excavation can cause damage to tree roots and the available rooting medium.

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

Table 1. Overview of tree categorisation process

	1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 – Mainly landscape qualities	3 – Mainly cultural/ conservation values
Category A (Life expectancy of 40+ years)	Features which are good examples of their species, or those that form an essential component to a wider feature.	A feature of particular visual importance as an arboricultural and/or landscape feature.	Feature of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees).
Category B (Life expectancy of 20+ years)	Features that may be included in category A but have been downgraded due to impaired condition, such that they have a predicted lifespan of < 40 years.	Tree groups or woodland which collectively have a higher rating than the component individuals, or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value.
Category C (Life expectancy of 10+ years)	Unremarkable tree of limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.
Category U (Life expectancy of <10 years)	Features that are dead or show signs of significant, immediate decline or have serious, irremediable structural defects which could result in collapse.		

4.2 Survey Limitations

The survey was limited to a visual inspection from ground level. Where existing constraints are present, e.g. dense vegetation around tree stems, or where the tree is located on third-party property or on inaccessible ground, the dimensions have been estimated on site to the best of the surveyor's ability.

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

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

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

A structural engineer should be consulted in all matters relating to the design and construction of buildings near trees. NHBC provides guidance for 'Building near trees'.

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A summary of the arboricultural features and their categorisation can be found in Table 2 below. Full details of each arboricultural feature can be found in the Tree Survey Schedule in Appendix 2. Explanatory notes on terms used can be found in Appendix 1.

Table 2. Summary of arboricultural features recorded on site

Categorisation	Arboricultural Feature			
	Tree	Tree Group	Hedgerow	Woodland
A	-	-	-	-
B	-	-	-	-
C	1	1	3	-
U	-	-	-	-

5.1 Appraisal of Arboricultural Features

The site is comprised of areas of other neutral grassland, modified grassland, developed land; sealed surface in the form of an access road and vehicle parking areas, a pond, native hedgerows, tree lines and two individual trees.

The site supports a number of trees planted for their amenity value within the site (trees T1 & T2) along with hedgerows H3 & H4, which are all considered to be of relatively recent origin, while hedgerow H5 and tree group G6 are of some antiquity.

The site supports a tree stock typical of deliberate planting with the trees within the main body of the site consisting of Chinese red birch *Betula albosinensis* (T1), Norway maple (T2) *Acer platanoides* (see Figure 1), three native hedgerow sections (H3, H4 & H5 – see Figures 2 & 3) and a line of alternating mature black poplar hybrids *Populus sp* and Monteray cedar *Cupressus macrocarpa* (G6 – see Figure 4).



Figure 1: View of trees T1 (to right) and tree T2 (to left) located to the south of the site.



Figure 2: View of the two tightly managed hedgerows (H3 right of gate (see arrow) & H4 left of gate).



Figure 3: View of the native unmanaged hedgerow H5.



Figure 4: View of the tree group G6 showing the alternate poplar and Monterey cedar.

5.2 Statutory Protection

The site supports no trees that are subject to any Tree Protection Order (TPO), as confirmed by Wiltshire Planning Explorer on the 8th December 2025. This tree also does not lie within any Conservation Area. As such, it can be confirmed that all of the trees and hedgerows within the survey area and development footprint are not covered by a TPO and do not lie within a conservation area.

Any person proposing to undertake works to the trees on site should re-check the status of the trees with the LPA immediately prior to undertaking the works.

6.1 Description of the Proposed Development

It is understood that it is proposed to develop the site by constructing a warehouse extension to the existing building at Bluemay Ltd. The warehouse unit extension is to include an amenities area for staff and management.

6.2 Implications of the Proposed Development

A single immature tree (T2) will be removed as part of the proposed development to make way for the proposed pond extension part of the proposed development. This tree will be moved and replanted within an area of proposed amenity grassland located to the west away from the proposed new extension. This tree is considered to be of low arboricultural value.

The development has been designed to avoid impacts to the root protection areas of the retained trees and tree groups as far as possible. No other impacts to the existing arboricultural features are anticipated.

6.3 Monitoring

The mature trees located to the north-west of the site boundary within G6 are mature and as such, these trees are recommended for annual monitoring to assess the risk to pedestrians and staff who may utilise this area.

6.4 Routing of Services & Utilities

A service plan has been developed for the site within the proposed layout plan (Infrastructure Design Studio drawing: 1708 C02 Rev C). The proposed sewerage and surface water will connect into the existing system located to the south and west of the site.

6.5 Tree Planting Strategy

The development of the site is understood to retain all of the trees, hedgerows and tree groups that are located to the east and north of the site, along with the immature T1. Tree T2 is to be translocated to the west

The retained arboricultural features located on the north-western and south-eastern side of the site will retain their screening and landscape value, while tree T2 will be translocated to the west.

However, the implementation of a tree planting strategy is recommended to enhance the arboricultural and ecological value of the site, with a total of two new native trees (plus the translocated tree T2) being proposed for the site.

This strategy will create a gain in overall vegetation cover across the site over time, as well as enhancing the green infrastructure along the eastern site boundary. The proposed planting will enhance the site and provide additional screening from the property to the east.

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

6.6 Shade & Future Pressure Created by Arboricultural Features

The proposed development will be subject to minimal levels of shade from the translocated T2 and one of the proposed new trees, as these proposed trees are to be located in relatively close proximity to the proposed new building.

However, the other retained and proposed arboricultural features are considered unlikely to be considered to be under future pressures from shade. The proposed planting is for native trees only and is focused within the new amenity area of grassland located to the south of the proposed building and within the small area of public open space located to the south of the site. Depending on the species chosen, future pressures could vary. Species of medium height with dense foliage that provide screening, forage and shelter for native species and are visually appealing should be chosen to produce this infrastructure.

6.7 Seasonal Nuisance Caused by Arboricultural Features

The development has been designed to avoid the canopies of retained trees. However, due to the presence of the translocated tree and proposed tree planting, the proposed development will be subject to limited seasonal leaf drop in future years, which, if allowed to build-up in these areas could develop into a slippery surface. Clearance of

leaves from the parking area should be included as a responsibility of the owner/occupier and/or management company.

6.8 Legal Considerations Relating to Tree Operations

Protected Species

None of the arboricultural features present on site supported features that have the potential to support roosting bats. The hedgerows, tree groups and trees have a low – medium potential to support nesting birds. As such, the hedgerows, tree groups and trees have a very limited potential to support nesting birds during the bird nesting season (March – August inclusive).

7.1 Protective Barrier Fencing

All trees, tree groups and sections of hedgerow that are being retained on the site and are adjacent to working areas should be protected by barriers and ground protection where deemed appropriate, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan (See Appendix 5)

All barriers should conform to the specification provided in Appendix 6 unless the presence of underground services precludes the use of driven poles, in which case an alternative specification should be prepared that provides an equal level of protection (such as attachment of panels to a freestanding scaffold support frame).

7.2 Site Specific Recommendations - Arboricultural Method Statement

Work Phase	Relevant Arboricultural Feature(s)	Protection Measure/ Methodology	Responsibility
Enabling	T2	Initial Tree Works – Removals and Pruning - All works to be carried out in accordance with the works specified in Appendix 2 and following BS3998:2010 'Tree Works – Recommendations'. - No bonfires are permitted within 5 m of the canopy of any retained tree. Ground-level vegetation and tree stumps should be removed using powered hand tools e.g. brush cutter and stump grinder if it is to be undertaken in the root protection areas of retained trees. Stump grinding should not penetrate further than 100 mm below ground level and plant machinery should not be used to scrape vegetation or remove stumps in the root protection areas of retained trees.	Contractor/ Arborist
Enabling	Refer to TCP	Tree Protection Fencing (TPF) - All TPF should be installed in the locations as shown on the Tree Protection Plan in Appendix 5, following completion of the initial tree works. - The specification for the TPF can be found in Appendix 6 & 7. - Adequate signage denoting the importance of TPF should be affixed to the fencing. Example signage can be found in Appendix 6. - The TPF will denote and form the boundary to the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). - Fencing to remain in place for the duration of construction.	Contractor with sign off from the project arboriculturalist.

Work Phase	Relevant Arboricultural Feature(s)	Protection Measure/ Methodology	Responsibility
Enabling	Outside CEZ, refer to TPP	Temporary Site Buildings and Materials Storage - All buildings and materials shall be located outside of the CEZ as denoted by the TPP. - Harmful chemicals/materials should be stored on an impermeable membrane and at a sufficient distance from the CEZ so that any potential spillages will not enter the root protection areas of retained trees. The location of site cabins and materials store should be agreed with the project arboriculturalist during the pre-commencement meeting.	Contractor with sign off from the project arboriculturalist.
All	All features	Unpredictable Tree Impacts - If, during construction, damage is inadvertently caused to the retained trees or hedgerows, the project arboriculturalist should be contacted immediately. The arboriculturalist will be able to assess the impact of the damage and prescribe remedial measures where necessary. - Inadvertent damage includes significant root severance (roots in excess of 25 mm diameter or densely matted fibrous roots), direct strikes to tree stem/limb, chemical spillages in RPA and fire damage.	Contractor
All	All features	Site Monitoring - The project arboriculturalist will undertake regular site visits during the construction phases of development to ensure that the arboricultural features on site are protected in accordance with this arboricultural method statement. - The visits should include, but not be limited to: - A pre-commencement meeting to discuss the tree protection methodology, the phasing of works and the location of contractor facilities and materials storage areas. - A further pre-commencement meeting to certify the location and specification of the tree protection fencing (and other tree protection measures, if required). - In addition to the above, a monitoring regime should also be established by the project arboriculturalist, with the frequency of visits discussed during the pre-commencement meeting and agreed with the local authority arboricultural officer. A fully auditable site monitoring log should be prepared following each visit, a copy of which should be retained on site and provided to the local authority arboricultural officer on request.	Project arboriculturalist following appointment by contractor.

Work Phase	Relevant Arboricultural Feature(s)	Protection Measure/ Methodology	Responsibility
Enabling	T2	Initial Tree Works – Transplanting Mature Trees This method statement outlines the procedure for transplanting small immature trees (typically standards or feathered whips) during the dormant season (October–February). Timing: • Transplant trees only during the dormant season unless container-grown stock allows otherwise. Pre-Lift Preparation: • Inspect the tree for damaged or crossing branches and remove only essential defective material. • Mark the north-facing side of the stem to ensure correct orientation on replanting. Excavation: • Using hand tools or a small mechanical digger, excavate a circular trench around the tree at a minimum distance of 300–500 mm from the stem, depending on size. • Excavate to form a manageable root ball with minimal disturbance to fine roots. • Carefully undercut the root ball until the tree can be lifted safely. Protection and Handling: • Protect the stem with hessian or similar material when applying lifting straps. • Lift manually or with light machinery, ensuring the root ball remains intact. • Transport the tree promptly to avoid desiccation. Cover the root ball if conditions are windy or dry. Planting Pit Preparation: • The pit should be at least twice the width of the root ball and the same depth. • Ensure a minimum of 300 mm good-quality topsoil beneath the root ball. • Loosen the pit base and sides to aid root penetration. Planting: • Position the tree at the same depth as previously grown and orient the north mark correctly. • Backfill with a mix of excavated topsoil and compost if required. Do not add high-nutrient fertilisers at this stage. • Lightly firm the soil to remove air pockets. Staking: • Install a single low stake and soft tie, or use a double-stake system for exposed sites. • Ensure the tree has some flexibility to promote taper development Watering and Aftercare: • Create a watering berm around the tree. • Water thoroughly immediately after planting. • Maintain a regular watering schedule for at least the first two growing seasons. Monitoring: • Inspect the tree periodically to ensure establishment, adjust ties, and maintain weed-free conditions.	Contractor/ Client

APPENDICES

- Appendix 1: Tree Schedule Explanatory Notes
- Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule
- Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan
- Appendix 4: Tree Retention Plan
- Appendix 5: Tree Protection Plan
- Appendix 6: Default Specification for Protective Barrier
- Appendix 7: Alternative Specification for Protective Barrier

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Species – Common name with scientific name in brackets

Height (HGT) – Height from round level measured with a clinometer

Stem diameter – Tree stem diameter in millimetres at 1.5 metres above the adjacent ground level, rounded up to the nearest 10mm. For multi-stemmed trees, a cumulative diameter is calculated /9in accordance with BS 5837: 2012 Annex C)

Crown Spread – The distance from the centre of the stem to the outer edge of the canopy, measured in meters at the four cardinal points

Crown Height (Crown) – Height of the base of the crown measured from ground level

Crown Height (Branch) – Height (HGT) of the first significant branch above ground level

Life Stage

Y	Young	Recently planted or established tree.
SM	Semi-mature	Age less than one-third life completed. Established tree but one that has not reached its potential ultimate height and has significant growth potential.
EM	Early-mature	One third to two-thirds life is completed, A tree reaching its ultimate potential height, whose growth rate is slowing down but will still increase in stem diameter and crown spread
M	Mature	Two-thirds plus life completed. Specimen with limited potential for any significant increase in size but with a reasonable life expectancy.
LM	Over-mature	Two thirds plus life completed and declining. A tree that has passed its optimum growth rate and may require specialist management. These trees may offer significant benefits in terms of nature conservation. May also contain significant structural defects with attendant safety and/or duty of care implications.
V	Veteran	A tree that shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristic of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned.

Remaining Contribution – The estimated remaining contribution in years (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)

Root protection area (RPA) - 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 is treated as a priority.

Physiological Condition

G	Good	A tree that appears to be in good condition and healthy without significant defects
F	Fair	Tree that appears to be structurally sound but due to minor defects is downgraded from good.
P	Poor	Tree which shows signs of poor health, in decline and/or with significant defects.
D	Dead	Tree which is moribund or has died

Retention Category – listed in accordance with BS 5837 2012 – Tree Categories
(See Appendix 2)

Tree Survey Schedule

Client: Dominic Sheldon
Site: 13th November 2025

Survey Date: Beard Construction Ltd
Surveyor: Bluemay Phase 3

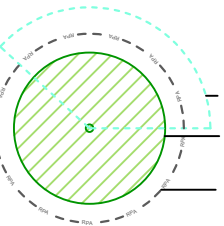
Feature Number	Species	Height (m)	Stem Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Height above ground (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Management Recommendations	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Radius (m)	Feature Category
T1	<i>Betula albosinensis</i>	4	75	N: 1	Canopy	I	Good	Good	Memorial tree	Translocate	2.5	0.9	C2
				E: 1	1.9								
				S: 1	1.9 W								
				W: 1									
T2	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	5	95	N: 2	Canopy	I	Good	Good	Memorial tree. Minor strimming impacts to stem base.	Translocate	4.1	1.1	C2
				E: 2	1.5								
				S: 2	Branch								
				W: 2	1.5 W								
H3	<i>Corylus avellana, Rosa rugosa, Rosa canina, Dioscorea communis, Prunus spinosa</i>	1.5	up to 75	N: 1.3	Canopy	S/M	Good	Good	Hedgerow of recent origin <20 years	Retain & protect	2.5	0.9	C2
				E: 1.3	0								
				S: 1.3	Branch								
				W: 1.3	0								
H4	<i>Corylus avellana, Rosa rugosa, Rosa canina, Dioscorea communis, Prunus spinosa</i>	1.5	up to 75	N: 1.3	Canopy	S/M	Good	Good	Hedgerow of recent origin <20 years	Retain & protect	2.5	0.9	C2
				E: 1.3	0								
				S: 1.3	Branch								
				W: 1.3	0								
H5	<i>Prunus spinosa, Crataegus monogyna, Acer pseudoplatanus, Populus sp.</i>	3	up to 100	N: 2	Canopy	M	Good	Good	Unmanaged remnant section of hedgerow.	Retain & protect	4.5	1.2	C2
				E: 2	0								
				S: 2	Branch								
				W: 2	0								
G6	<i>Populus sp, Cupressus macrocarpa</i>	22	up to 1000	N: 6.5	Canopy	M	Good	Good	Species planted alternatly.	Retain & protect	452.2	12.0	C2
				E: 6	1.5								
				S: 6.5	Branch								
				W: 6	2 W								

Key

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



Key:



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



Category C



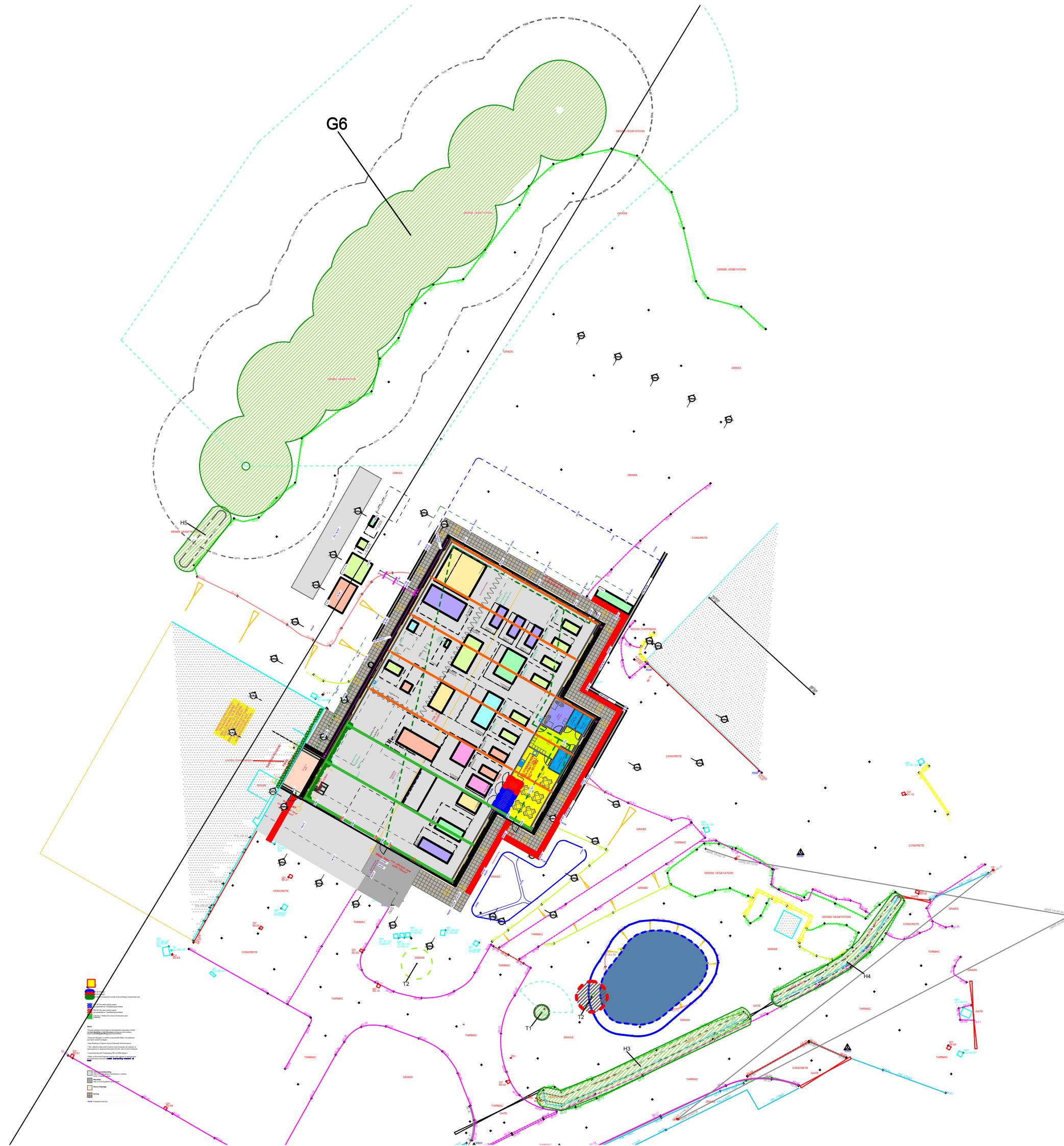
Drawing should be viewed in colour.

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

TCP prepared using drawing ref. 'Topographical Survey'

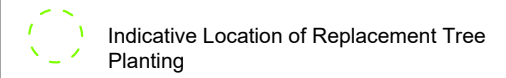
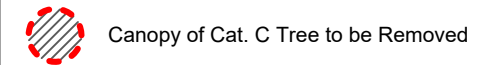
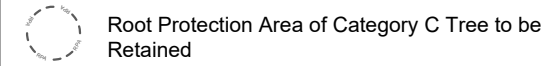
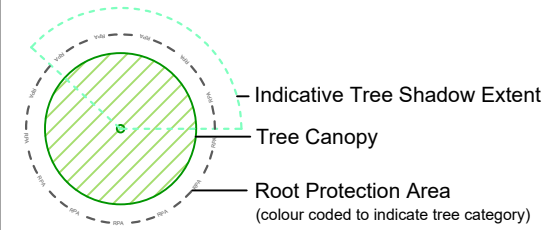
Tree Constraints Plan	
Client: Beard Construction Ltd	
Project: Bluemay Phase 3	
Date: 02/12/2025	Ref: 250733/TCP
Revision: -	Drawn: DGS
Scale (A3): 1:500	Approved: AC





Key:

Trees To Be Retained



Drawing should be viewed in colour.

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

TRP prepared using drawing ref. 250274-6000 PO6
Proposed Site Layout

Tree Retention Plan

Client: Beard Construction Ltd

Project: Bluemay Phase 3

Date: 02/12/25

Ref: 250733/TRP

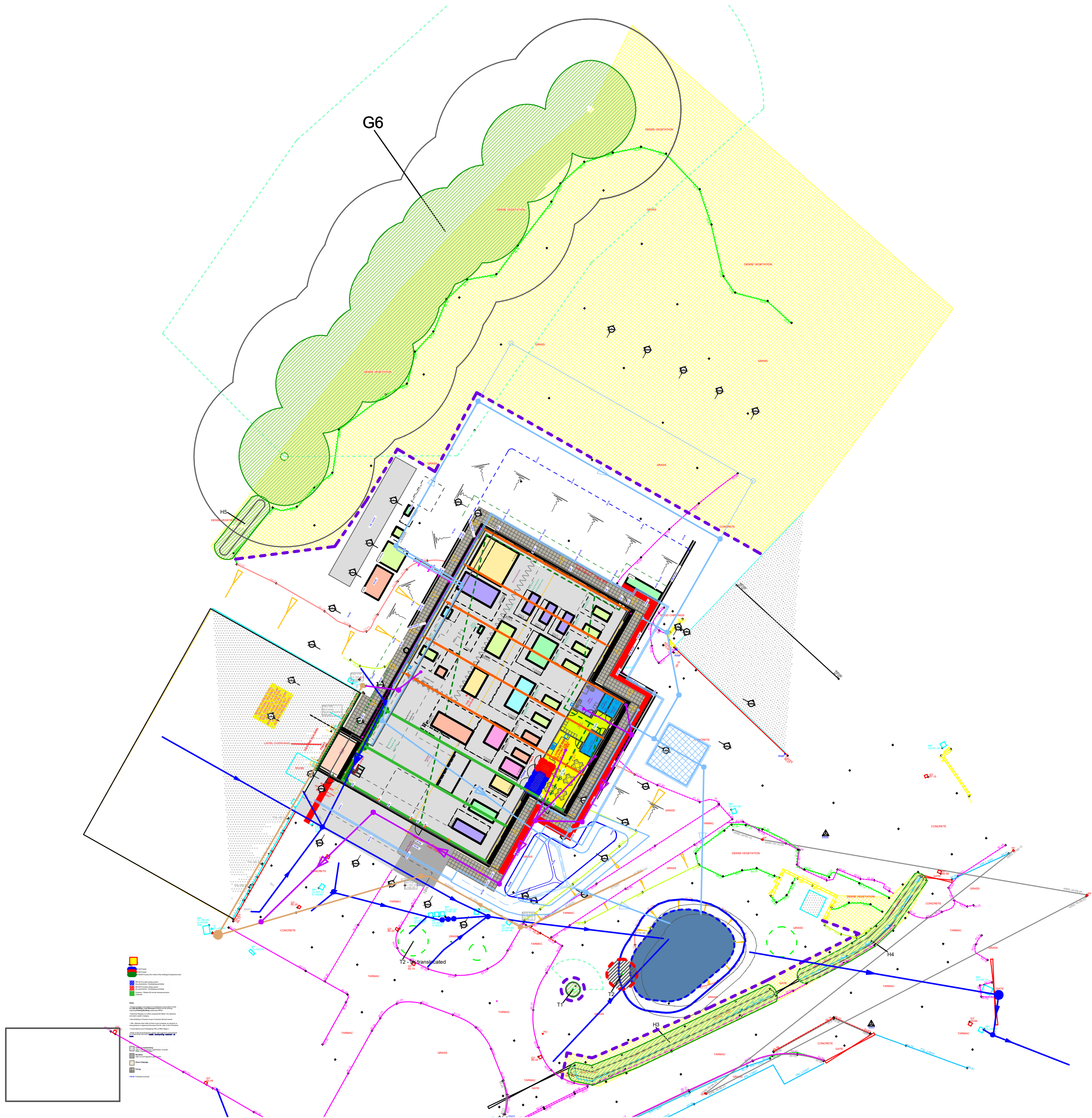
Revision: -

Drawn: DGS

Scale (A3): 1:500

Approved: AC





Key:

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Canopy
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Construction Exclusion Zone
- Tree To Be Removed

N

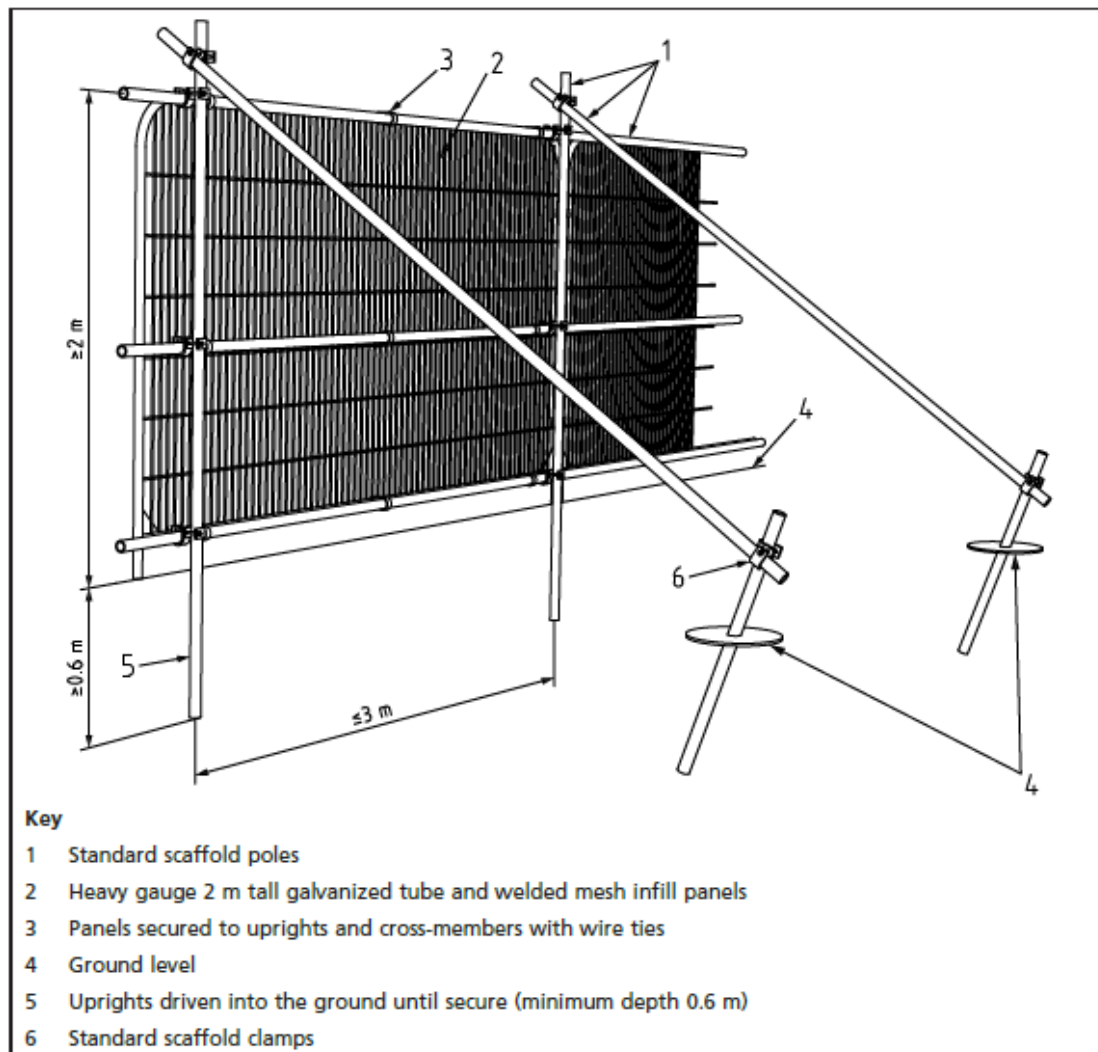
Drawing should be viewed in colour.

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

TPP prepared using drawing ref. 250274-6000 PO6 Proposed Site Layout

Tree Protection Plan	
Client: Beard Construction Ltd	
Project: Bluemay Phase 3	
Date: 02/12/25	Ref: 250733/TPP
Revision: -	Drawn: DGS
Scale (A3): 1:500	Approved: AC



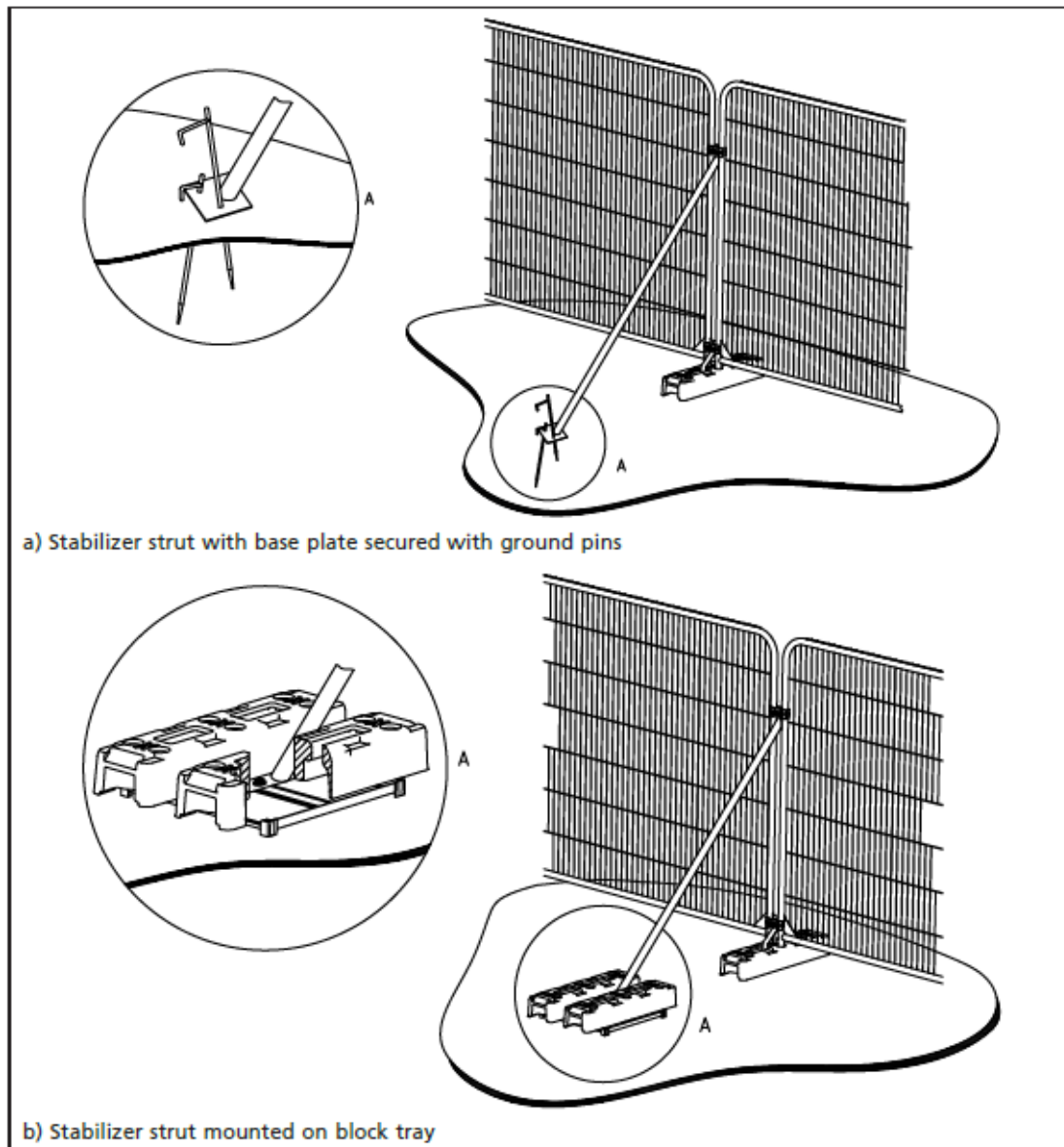


- Protective barrier consists of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to protect from impacts.
- Vertical tube should be placed at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground.
- Welded mesh panels should be securely fixed to framework.
- Care should be taken when installing vertical poles to avoid underground services and structural roots.
- All weather notices should be attached to the fence stating words to the effect of "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access"

Example of Tree Protection Fencing Signage.



APPENDIX 7 ALTERNATIVE SPECIFICATION FOR PROTECTIVE BARRIER



- Two-meter-high welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet.
- Fence panels joined together using a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from the inside of the fence
- The distance between fence couplers should be at least 1 m and be uniform throughout the fence-line
- Fence should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should be attached to a base-plate with ground pins
- Stabilizer pins should be mounted on a block tray where ground pins are unsuitable due to hard surfaces or otherwise unfeasible
- All weather notices should be attached to the fence stating words to the effect of "Construction Exclusion Zone – No Access"