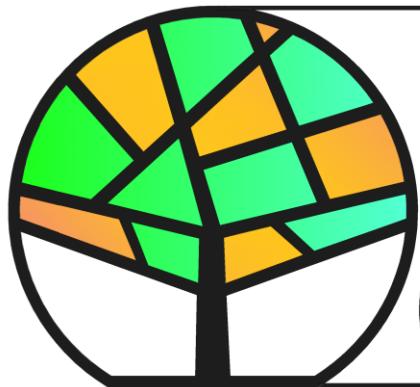




TGB TREE CONSULTING

BS 5837:2012 Tree Report

INITIAL TREE SURVEY

SITE ADDRESS:

Wheatlands, Rivar Road, Shalbourne, Marlborough, SN8 3RL

CLIENT:

Nicky & Jasmine Dunne

REF NO:

TGB464.V1.0-TS

SURVEY DATE:

30th of April 2026

PREPARED BY:

Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A
1st of May 2026

REPORTS	INCLUDED
~INITIAL TREE SURVEY~	✓
~TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE~	✓
~TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN~	✓
~ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT~	✗
~TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE + REQUIRED WORKS FOR THE PROPOSAL~	✗
~TREE PROTECTION PLAN~	✗
~ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT~	✗

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

- BS5837:2012. "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations".
- Mattheck, C., Breloer, H. (2006). "The body language of trees a handbook for the failure analysis". London: TSO.
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INTRODUCTION

1.0 TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

TPO	Tree Preservation Order	LPA	Local Planning Authority
CA	Conservation Area	TPF	Tree Protective Fencing
AIA	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	DBH	Diameter of the stem at breast height (1.5 meters)
AMS	Arboricultural Method Statement	TSS	Tree Survey Schedule
BS5837	British Standard 5837:2012 – Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations	CEZ	Construction Exclusion Zone
RPA	Root Protection Area	SUDS	Sustainable Urban Drainage System
RPR	Root Protection Radius	CCS	Cellular Confinement System
GP	Ground Protection	GP	Ground Protection

2.0 CONTACT DETAILS

Contact	Name	Company	Contact details	Issued
Client	Nicky & Jasmine Dunne	/	Nicky@heywoodhill.com	✓
Arboricultural Consultant	Tom Butterfield	TGB Tree Consulting	Tom@tgbtrees.co.uk	
LPA Tree Officer	/	Wiltshire Council	https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/	
Architect	Oliver Leech	Oliver Leech Architects	oliver@oliverleech.com	✓

3.0 BRIEF AND PURPOSE

- 3.1 This Arboricultural report was commissioned by Nicky & Jasmine Dunne on the 28th of April 2026.
- 3.2 To survey trees likely to be affected by the development in accordance with BS5837.
- 3.3 To make preliminary management recommendations where necessary.

4.0 PLANNING INFORMATION

- 4.1 The site falls under the jurisdiction of Wiltshire Council, the LPA for this area.

5.0 DOCUMENT SOURCE

Document	Source	Format	Name
Site plan	Nicky & Jasmine Dunne	PDF & DWG	EX-001-Existing Site Plan & TOPO - 162_Planning_Landscaping

INITIAL TREE SURVEY

6.0 THE SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

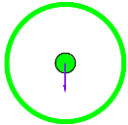
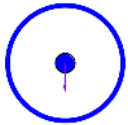
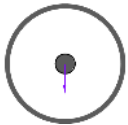
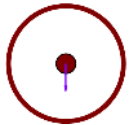
- 6.1 Only trees expected to be impacted by the development (including nearby trees) were checked and documented in the tree survey.
- 6.2 Only trees with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of 75mm or greater were surveyed in accordance with BS5837.
- 6.3 A comprehensive assessment of tree hazards (including decay, defects, and their consequences) and their ecological implications has not been conducted, as it is considered beyond the scope of this report.
- 6.4 Findings, including any identified hazards, have been recorded and detailed in the Tree Survey Schedule along with recommendations (see Appendix 1).
- 6.5 This tree survey provides data on the trees within and around the site. It does not set out to put arguments for or against any development. It should be used as a tool to support decision-making on the retention or removal of trees.
- 6.6 The primary purpose of this report is for the Client and Council to review the information provided and use it to consider planning applications or engage in further discussions towards the same end.

7.0 TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 The trees were surveyed on the 30th of April 2026.
- 7.2 The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the recommendations of British Standard BS5837:2012.
- 7.3 The trees were plotted (using AutoCAD) on an existing topographical survey map of the site supplied by the client.
- 7.4 The trees were evaluated from ground level utilising the Visual Tree Assessment (Mattheck et al., 1993), supported by binoculars and a mallet when required. No invasive methods were utilised to evaluate the trees' structural integrity, nor were soil samples collected.
- 7.5 Measurements are approximate but provide a reasonable representation of the trees' dimensions. Tree heights were visually estimated, crown spreads were paced out, and Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) measurements were taken with a diameter tape rounded down to the nearest centimetre. If tree stems were inaccessible, their measurements were estimated, and a "?" was noted in the Tree Survey Schedule.

8.0 TREE DETAILS

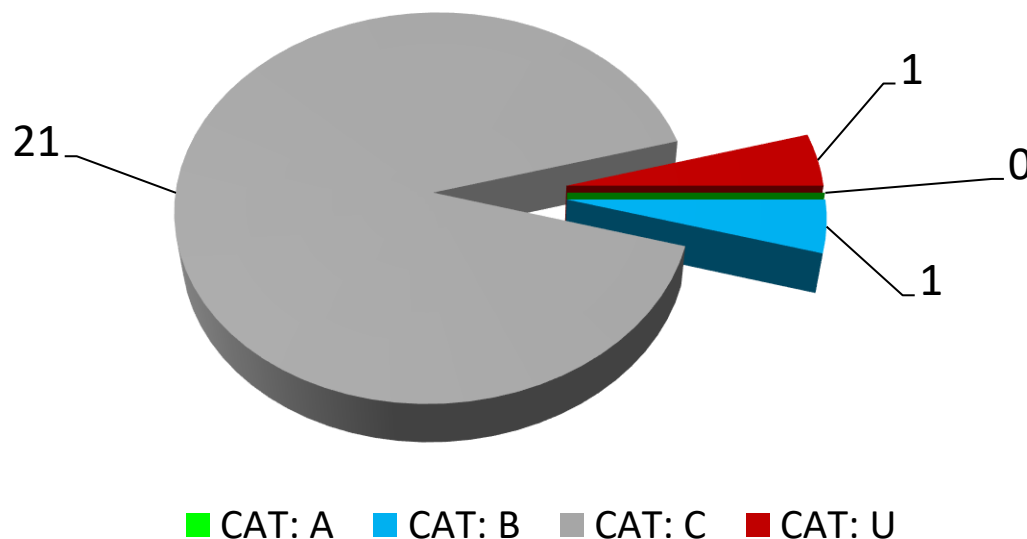
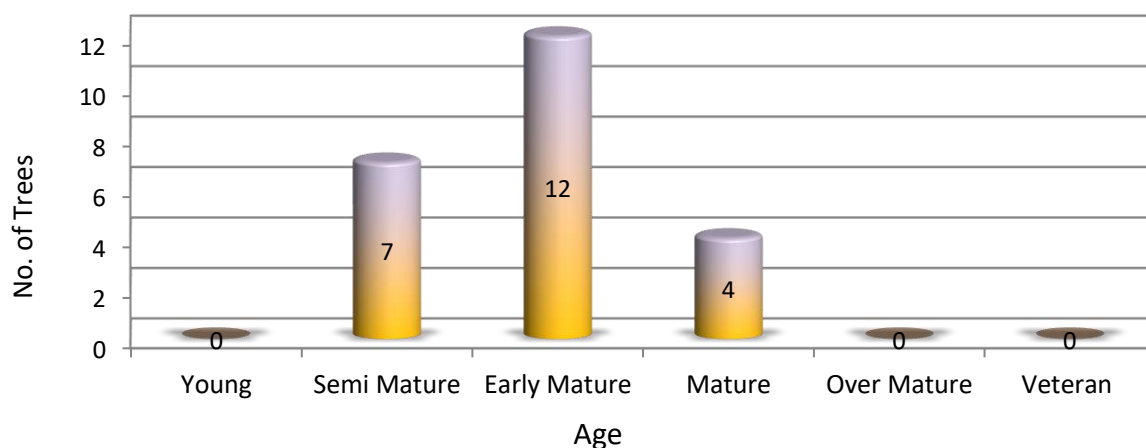
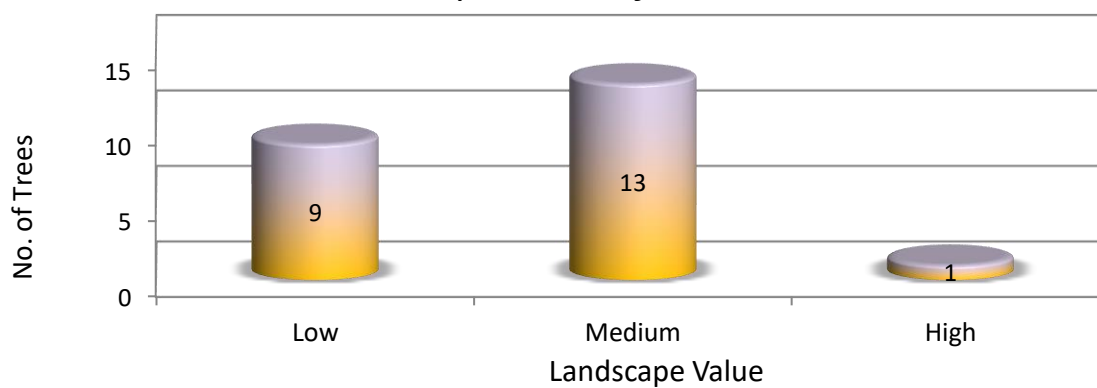
- 8.1 The total number of trees recorded are as follows:
 - Individual Trees (T): **Thirteen (13)**
 - Groups of Trees (G): **Ten (10)**
- 8.2 Comprehensive information regarding the surveyed trees is available in the Tree Survey Schedule (TSS) located in Appendix 1, while the locations of the trees are documented in the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan, provided in Appendix 3.
- 8.3 The quality and value of the trees on the site have been classified according to BS5837 guidelines. The grading system is outlined below:

 A-GRADE Trees of high quality and value, with a life expectancy of more than 40 years.	 B-GRADE Trees of moderate quality and value, with a life expectancy of more than 20 years.	 C-GRADE Trees of low quality and value, with a life expectancy of more than 10 years.	 U-GRADE Trees for removal, with a life expectancy of less than 10 years.
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(For full details on BS5837 cascade for tree quality assessment, refer to Appendix 2)

8.4 Quality and overview of existing tree stock:

Grade	A	B	C	U
No of Trees.	0	1	21	1

BS5837 Categorisation of Tree Stock*Age Class of Tree Stock**Landscape Value of Tree Stock*

9.0 SITE DETAIL & SOIL ASSESSMENT

- 9.1 The site is located on the East side of Rivar Road.
- 9.2 The site comprises a large detached dwelling with associated outbuildings, including stables, a former horse-riding ménage, an access driveway, domestic gardens, and a larger paddock to the South and East.
- 9.3 The site is bounded by open farmland to the North, East and South East, a neighbouring property to the South, and Rivar Road to the West.
- 9.4 The site is mostly level, with no notable changes in elevation.
- 9.5 The soil type onsite, at a scale of 1:50,000, is classified as "Upper Greensand Formation" and "West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation," as shown on the Online British Geological Society.
- 9.6 It is widely accepted that the soil types onsite are not shrinkable, indicating it will be less vulnerable to compaction and subsidence than clay soil.
- 9.7 Note: No soil samples were taken on-site to confirm these findings.

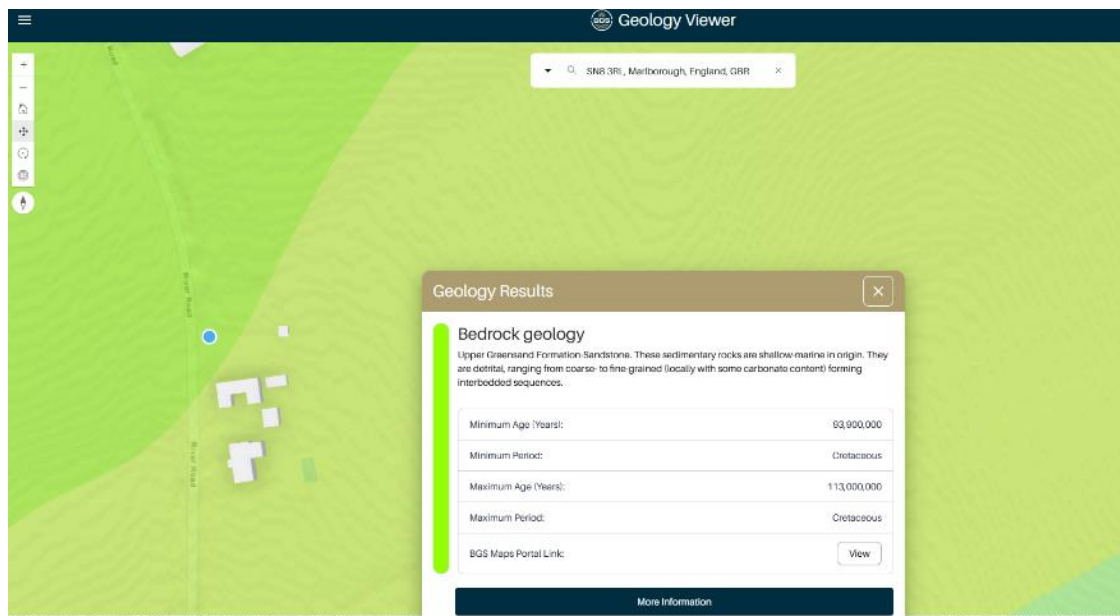


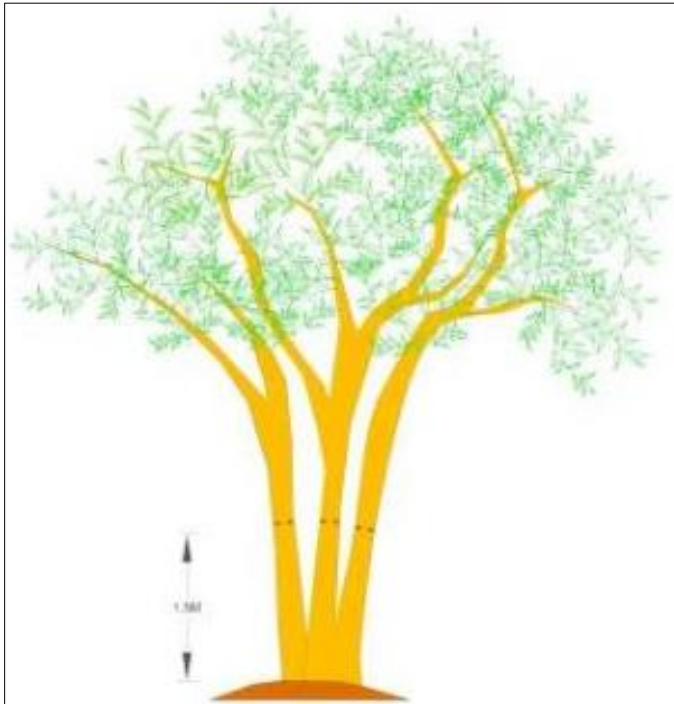
Figure 1 – BGS website 2026

10.0 ECOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

- 10.1 The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) and The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, provide statutory protection to birds, bats, and other tree-dwelling species. They could impose significant constraints on the use and timing of any tree matters considered in this report.

11.0 ROOT PROTECTION AREAS

- 11.1 The RPA radius is calculated by multiplying the tree's stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level by 12. The RPA radius is calculated for multi-stem trees by multiplying a formulated stem diameter by 12, as shown below.



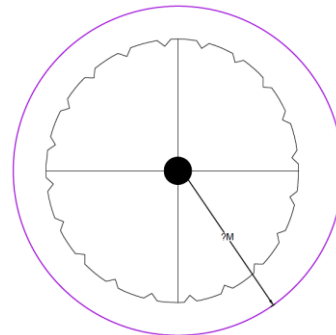
Multi-stem diameter calculations:

For Trees with 2 – 5 stems:

$$\sqrt{(\text{Stem diameter } 1)^2 + (\text{Stem diameter } 2)^2 \dots + (\text{Stem diameter } 5)^2}$$

For Trees with more than 5 stems:

$$\sqrt{((\text{Mean stem diameter})^2 \times \text{Number of stems})}$$



Purple circle represent RPA

- 11.2 In situations where tree root growth is likely to have been restricted by pre-existing site conditions, the shape of the RPA may be adjusted to reflect the rooting pattern and distribution, with the total area remaining the same.
- 11.3 The RPA figures shown in the TSS (Appendix 1) are square meters, and the RPR figures represent the radius in meters from the tree stem. These figures are derived from DBH calculations in accordance with section 4.6 of BS5837 Appendix D.
- 11.4 The figures should provide retained trees with sufficient rooting material to survive and remain healthy during the proposed development and beyond.
- 11.5 The RPA of each tree has been plotted as a purple circle on the constraints plans, as illustrated above.

12.0 CURRENT TREE PROTECTION STATUS

Protection type	Constraints/details
Tree Preservation Order (TPO)	✗
Conservation Area (CA)	✗

12.1 Details were checked with Wiltshire Council (LPA) via their interactive website on the 1st of May 2026.

12.2 No further communication was initiated to confirm these findings.

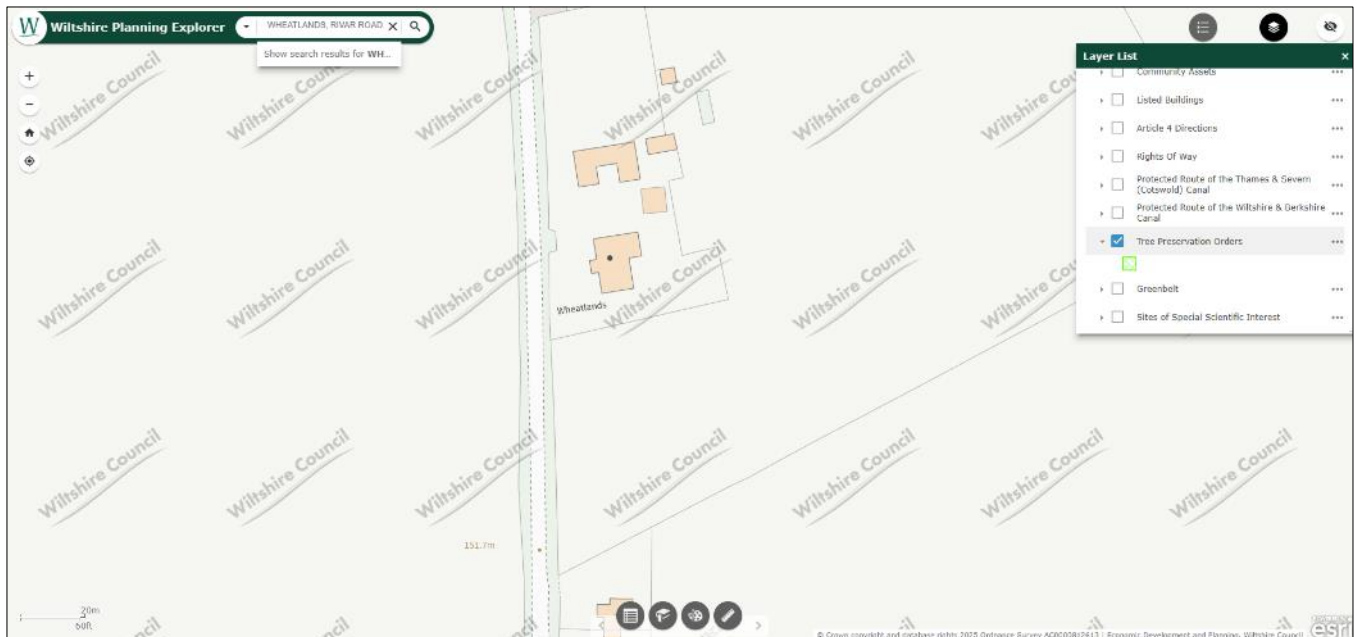


Figure 2 – Wiltshire Council website 2026

13.0 SUMMARY

- 13.1 Of the trees included in the survey, 0% of the tree stock is of high quality (A-Grade), 4% is of moderate quality (B-Grade), 92% is of low quality (C-Grade), and 4% is dead or dying (U-Grade).
- 13.2 The majority of the tree stock is low quality (C grade).
- 13.3 Efforts should be made to retain A-Grade and B-Grade trees, and where possible, C-Grade trees.
- 13.4 Root Protection Areas of all trees to be retained should be avoided during any potential development phase.
- 13.5 If development is proposed within the RPAs, it should be carefully considered to minimise the impact on the ground and associated roots.
- 13.6 Several trees were identified as dead or dying (U grade) during the survey. These trees should not be considered in the future landscape or potential development.
- 13.7 The site does not reside within a Conservation Area and has no TPOs located within its boundary.
- 13.8 Any trees that must be removed must be replaced with an additional requirement to achieve a minimum 10% net gain in biodiversity in accordance with the Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG) requirement.

14.0 IMAGES



Figure 3 – T1



Figure 4 – T1: Area between tree and house



Figure 5 – T1: Main stem and multiple stem crown break



Figure 6 – H3



Figure 7 – T4



Figure 8 – H3



Figure 9 – T5 & Existing entrance driveway



Figure 10 – H2: Part replaced with Leyland



Figure 11 – T5 & T6



Figure 12 - T6: Open section of crown on East side



Figure 13 - G7 & T8



Figure 14 - Image between G18 and trees to the West



Figure 15 - T15 (U grade): Leaning tree



Figure 16 - T14, T15 & T16 looking South



Figure 17 – Dead void between Cypress groups G17 & G18

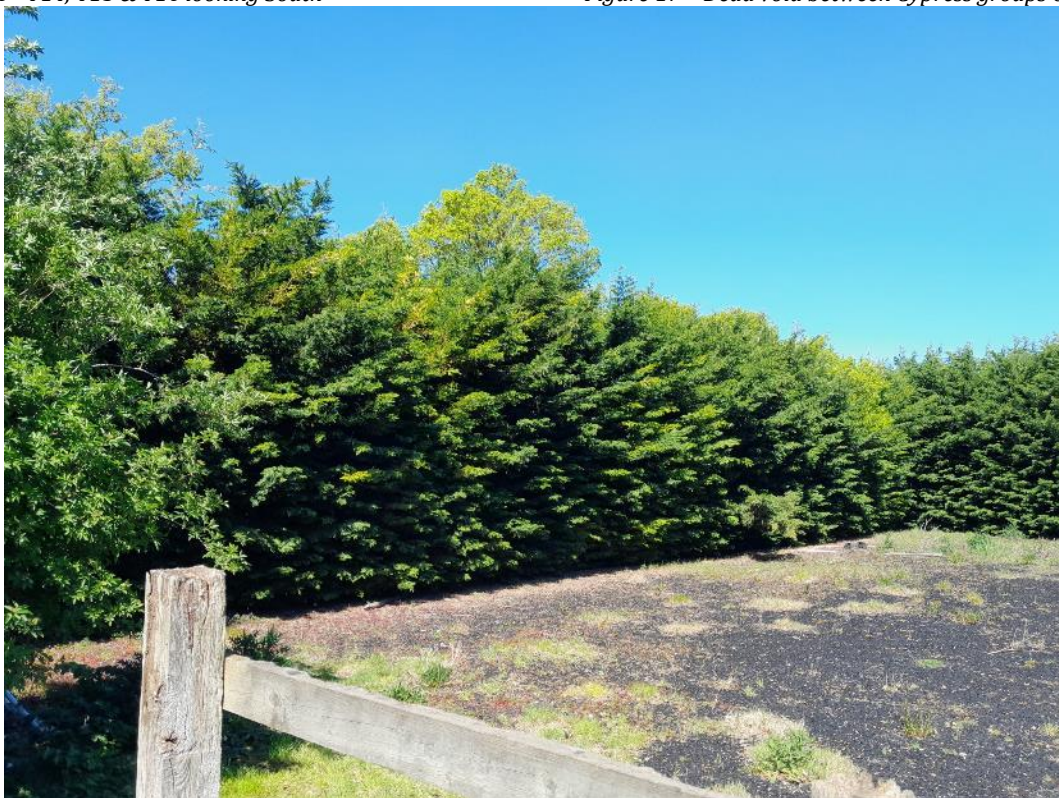


Figure 18 – G18



Figure 19 – G18 & G19



Figure 20 – G20



Figure 21 – G21



Figure 22 – G22: Trees along roadside



Figure 23 – G23: Section of Ash suffering from Ash Dieback Disease



Figure 24 - G23: Section of Ash suffering from Ash Dieback Disease on right



Figure 25 – G23: Looking South East



Figure 26 - T8: Looking from roadside



Figure 27 – T16: Looking from roadside

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Tree Survey Schedule BS5837:2012

Site: Wheatlands, Rivar Road, Shalbourne, Marlborough, SN8 3RL
Client: Nicky & Jasmine Dunne
Survey Date: 30th of April 2026
Ref No: TGB464.V1.0-TS
LPA: Wiltshire Council
Weather: Sunny
Inspector: Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A

Tree Survey Schedule



TGB Tree Consulting,
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 Surrey,
 GU83 4ND.
www.tgbtrees.co.uk
info@tgbtrees.co.uk

Prefix	ID	Species	No. Trees	No. Stem	HT (m)	N E S W	LB/Bear	LB/Ht(m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Landscape	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Vitality	Structure	BS Cat	Life (yrs)	Notes and Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Reason
T	1	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	1	1	16	10 10 10 10	E	3	1150	M	High	13.8	598.4	G	F	B1 B2	20+	Single stem. Multiple stem from the crown break at 2m. Tight stem unions. Moderate volume of minor size dead wood and several pieces of medium size dead wood in the crown. Branches encroaching onto utility lines. Previously pruned clear on utilities wires to the East. Exposed sapwood wound on the main stem on the West side at 1.4m. Exposed buttress roots on the East side show minor previous mechanical damage.	/	/
H	2	Thuja plicata (Western Red Cedar), X Cupressocypariseleylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	2	0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	E	0	100	SM	Med	1.2	4.5	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Mixed Cypress hedge running along the West boundary. Provides screening from the road. Maintained by regular trimming. The majority is Western Red Cedar; one patch has been infilled with Leyland Cypress.	/	/
H	3	Prunus lusitanica (Portugal Laurel)	1	1	1.2	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	E	0	50	SM	Low	0.6	1.1	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Hedge running around the garden areas.	/	/
T	4	Viburnum (Viburnum)	1	1	2.5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	100	SM	Low	1.2	4.5	P	F	C2 C3	10+	Multiple stems at ground level. Crown die-back. Sparse crown. Growing around a utility pole.	/	/
T	5	Malus (Apple)	1	1	3.5	2 3.5 3.5 2	E	0.5	260	EM	Low	3.1	30.6	G	F	C1 C2	10+	Multiple stem from crown break. Asymmetrical crown. Crown bias to the East. Previously pruned. Lower stem leans to the East.	/	/
T	6	Malus (Apple)	1	1	4.5	3.5 3 3 3	E	0.5	310	EM	Low	3.7	43.5	G	F	C1 C2	10+	Multiple stem from crown break. Wounds on the main stem associated with previous pruning. Previously pruned. Regrowth approximately 2-2.5m. Slight gap on the East side of the crown associated with the loss of a larger lateral branch.	Recommend reducing the crown by approximately 1.5m all around to reduce weight.	General Maintenance
G	7	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	1	1	2	1 1 1 1	E	0	100	SM	Med	1.2	4.5	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Planted screen of Cherry Laurel. Multiple stem for ground level.	/	

Prefix	ID	Species	No. Trees	No. Stem	HT (m)	N E S W	LB/Bear	LB/Ht(m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Landscape	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Vitality	Structure	BS Cat	Life (yrs)	Notes and Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Reason
T	8	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	6	8.5	4.5 3.5 3 6	NE	2	180	EM	Med	5.3	87.9	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Epicormic growth on the stem. Has undergone various pruning work in the past. Two of the stems are slightly decayed.	Reduce crown height by 1.5m. Reduce crown spread by 1.5m to the West (over the road).	General Maintenance
T	9	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	2	4.5	3 4 3 3	E	2	200, 180,	EM	Med	3.2	32.8	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Multiple stems at ground level.	/	/
T	10	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	3	4.5	1 2.5 2.5 2	E	2	200, 140, 160,	EM	Med	3.5	38.5	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Multiple stems at ground level. The smaller Northern stem is dead and appears to have fractured at 2.5m.	Remove the dead stem down to 1.5m and retain it for wildlife.	General Maintenance
T	11	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	8	2.5 5 2.5 3.5	E	2.5	340	EM	Med	4.1	52.3	F	G	C1 C2	10+	Single stem. Part of linear group. Basal growth around stem base. Ivy colonised tree.	/	/
T	12	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	1	3	7	3 3.5 2 2.5	E	3	160, 170, 160,	EM	Med	3.4	36.3	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Multiple stems at ground level.	/	/
T	13	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	7.5	0.5 4.5 4.5 4	E	3	440	M	Med	5.3	87.6	G	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Sheltered by surrounding companion trees. Ivy colonised tree. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Multiple stem from crown break. Asymmetrical crown. Crown bias to the South.	/	/
T	14	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	7.5	4.5 6.5 4.5 4	E	3	450	M	Med	5.4	91.6	G	F	C1 C2	10+	Part of linear group. Sheltered by surrounding companion trees. Ivy colonised tree. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Multiple stem from crown break. Asymmetrical crown. Crown bias to the North. Low lateral rising limb to the North East.	/	/
T	15	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	7	2.5 1.5 0.5 1.5	NE	4.5	210	EM	Med	2.5	20.0	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Drawn out structure. Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Epicormic growth on stem.	/	/
T	16	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	1	1	4	2 0.5 0.5 4.5	W	4	230	EM	Med	2.8	23.9	F	P	U	<10	Part of linear group. Ivy colonised tree. Epicormic growth on the stem. Heavily leaning to the West over the road, interfering with utility lines. Appears to hang low over the road to the West.	Remove.	General Maintenance
G	17	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	200	EM	Low	2.4	18.1	F	F	C3	10+	Group of trees. Previously topped at 2m and have grown up since. Planted as part of boundary screening and wind protection for the horse riding ménage. The lower branches on the North side have been cut back to near the boundary and have since browned.	/	/

Prefix	ID	Species	No. Trees	No. Stem	HT (m)	N E S W	LB/Bear	LB/Ht(m)	DBH (mm)	Age	Landscape	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)	Vitality	Structure	BS Cat	Life (yrs)	Notes and Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Reason
G	18	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	200	EM	Low	2.4	18.1	F	F	C3	10+	Group of trees. Previously topped at 2m and have grown up since. Planted as part of wind protection for the horse riding ménage.	/	/
G	19	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	1	1	6	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	200	EM	Low	2.4	18.1	F	F	C3	10+	Group of trees. Previously topped at 2m and have grown up since. Planted as part of wind protection for the horse riding ménage.	/	/
G	20	Sambucus nigra (Elder)	3	1	3.5	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	100	SM	Low	1.2	4.5	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Group of trees. Self-sown. Small trees. Multiple stems at ground level.	/	/
G	21	Mixed (Mixed)	1	1	4	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	N	0	100	SM	Low	1.2	4.5	F	F	C2 C3	10+	Mixed group of shrubs and small trees includes. Berberis, Viburnum, Hawthorn, Weigelia and Dogwood.	/	/
G	22	Mixed (Mixed)	1	1	7	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	N	0	200	SM	Med	2.4	18.1	F	F	C1 C2	10+	A mixed group of shrubs and small trees includes Hazel, Hawthorn, and Field Maple. Provides screenage from the road.	/	/
G	23	Mixed (Mixed)	1	1	9	4 4 4 4	N	1	350	M	Med	4.2	55.4	F	F	C1 C2	10+	Mixed group of trees, mainly Hawthorn, Field Maple and Ash growing along the Southern boundary. Some are neighbouring, and some are within the property's ownership. A group of Ash located at the West End of the group (next to the road) appear to be suffering from Ash Dieback Disease. These appear to be within the neighbouring property. I would advise that the neighbour have those trees further inspected and, if necessary, removed to abate potential health and safety concerns.	Contact the owner of the Ash adjacent to the road and advise them that the trees should be further inspected in the summer and, if necessary, removed to abate potential health and safety concerns.	/

Tree Survey Schedule Key and Notes

Prefix	T NT G NG W H	Tree Neighbouring Tree Group Neighbouring Group Woodland Hedge	ID	Refers to a unique identification number or tag number for the given tree or group. Corresponds to the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Survey Schedule
No. Trees	Refers to the number of trees in a group.			
No. Stem	Refers to the number of stems per individual tree.			
Height	Describes the approximate height of the tree from ground level or buttress flare in meters.			
Crown Spread	Refers to the radius of the canopy in meters from the stem of the tree in the directions of North, East, South and West.			
LB/Bear	Lowest Branch Bearing: Refers to the directions of the lowest point of the canopy in meters.			
LB/Ht(m)	Lowest Branch Height: Refers to the ground clearance from the ground level to the height of the lowest point of the canopy in meters.			
DBH	Diameter at Breast Height. Stem diameter of the tree trunk measured in millimetres. If the tree is multi-stemmed, each diameter is recorded in the survey and a final DBH is calculated in accordance with BS5837.			
Age	Y SM EM M OM V	Young Semi-Mature Early Mature Mature Over Mature Veteran	Age class of the tree: Young - Usually less than 10 years old Semi-Mature - Significant future growth to be expected, both in height and crown spread (typically below 30% of life expectancy) Early Mature - Full height almost attained. Significant growth may be expected in terms of crown spread (typically 30-60% of life expectancy) Mature - Full height attained. Crown spread will increase but growth increments will be slight (typically 60% or more of life expectancy) Over Mature - A level of maturity whereby significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition Veteran - A level of maturity whereby the crown has undergone natural or aided regression (veteranisation), significant management may be required to keep the tree in a safe condition. Typically contributes richly to ecological diversity.	
RPR	The radius of the Root Protection Radius is given in meters. The minimum area of ground requiring protection through development.			
RPA	The radius of the Root Protection Area is given in meters. The minimum area of ground requiring protection through development.			
Vitality	G F P D	Good Fair Poor Dead	Refers to the vitality of the tree: Having above-average vitality. Having average vitality. Having well below average vitality is struggling to survive and may be dying. Tree is dead.	
Structure	G F P D	Good Fair Poor Dead	Refers to the structure of the tree: Tree presents no significant structural defects Tree presents some structural defects, unlikely to lead to high-priority works. Tree presents significant structural defects that may lead to high-priority work. Tree is dead .	
Landscape	H M L	High Medium Low	Refers to the Landscape contribution value of the tree: Exceptional or very attractive specimen, observable by a significant number of people and in various locations. Attractive specimen, Medium potential to be observable by many people or vice versa. Unattractive specimen or largely hidden from view.	
BS CAT	The retention category refers to the BS5837:2012 (See Appendix 2) list, which considers both quality and value. "A"-High, "B"-Moderate, "C"-Low and "U"-Remove. List retention criteria. "1"- Arboricultural, "2"-Landscape and "3"- Cultural / Conservational.			
Life Exp	Life Expectancy: An estimated useful remaining contribution in years before the tree requires removal. Classed as (<10), (>10), (20+), (40+)			
Reasons	Refers to the reason a recommendation is made. Typically, to facilitate the development, access, good Arboricultural practice or Health and Safety.			

Appendix 2 –Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS 5837:2012. TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS

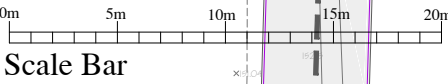
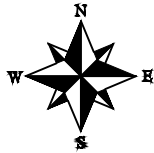
~ Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment ~

Trees to be considered for retention (see Note)				Identification on Plan
Category U Those 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	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees [e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning] - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline - Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7			Dark Red RGB Code: 127-000-000
	1 Mainly Arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	Identification on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal Arboricultural features [e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue]	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as Arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value [e.g. veteran trees or wood- pasture]	Light green RGB Code: 000-255-000
	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition [e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage]. such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years, or trees lacking a special quality necessary to merit the category A destination	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as 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	Mild Blue RGB Code: 000-000-255
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very 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 significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey RGB code: 091-091-019

Appendix 3 - Tree Constraints Plans

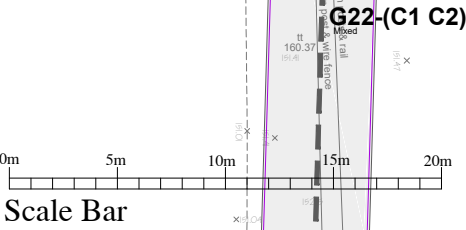
TGB464.V1.0.A3.TCP (Port) 1-350 (Tree Constraints Plan)

TGB464.V1.0.A3.TCP (Port) 1-500 (Tree Constraints Plan)



Scale Bar

161950N



Notes:		
BSS837 Tree Retention Categories		
	CATEGORY A	Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
	CATEGORY B	Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
	CATEGORY C	Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
	CATEGORY U	Tree of poor condition that cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	Precautionary areas - soil structure must be protected.

Title: Tree Constraints Plan

Site: Wheatlands, Rivar Road, Shalbourne, Marlborough, SN8 3RL

Client: Nicky & Jasmine Dunne

Project No: TGB464.V1.0

Drawing No: TGB464.V1.0-A3-TCP (Part) 1-350

Scale @ A3: 1:350

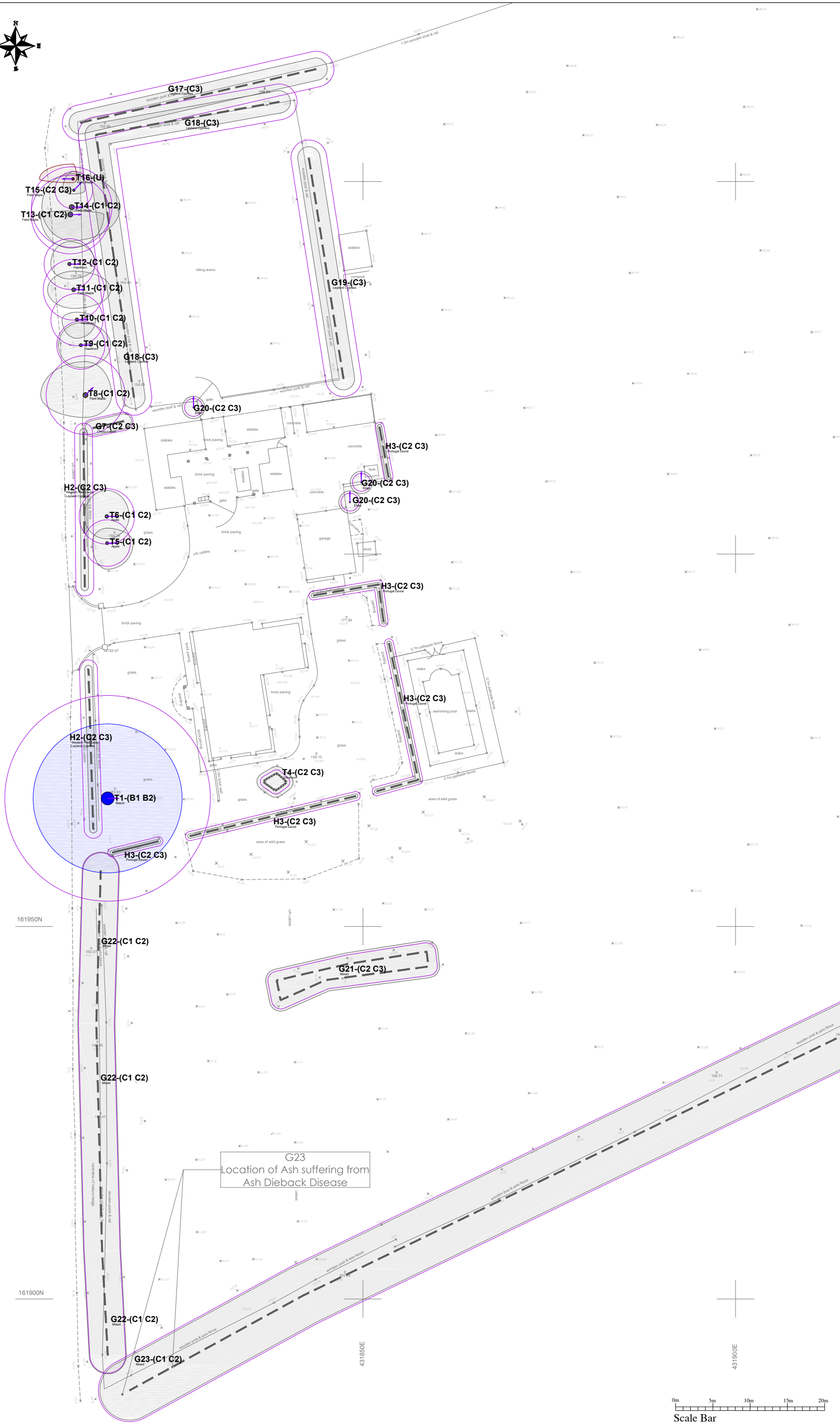
Date: 01/05/2026

Drawn By: Tom B

Revision: 1.0

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Notes:	
BSS837 Tree Retention Categories	
	CATEGORY A Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
	CATEGORY B Trees of a moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
	CATEGORY C Trees of a low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
	CATEGORY U Tree of poor condition that cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA Precautionary areas - soil structure must be protected.
	EXISTING DRIVEWAY / PATIO / HARD STANDING

Title: Tree Constraints Plan

Site: Wheatlands, Rivar Road, Shalbourne, Marlborough, SN8 3RL

Client: Nicky & Jasmine Dunne

Project No: TGB464.V1.0

Drawing No: TGB464.V1.0-A3-TCP (Part) 1-500

Scale @ A3: 1:500

Date: 01/05/2026

Drawn By: Tom B

Revision: 1.0

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