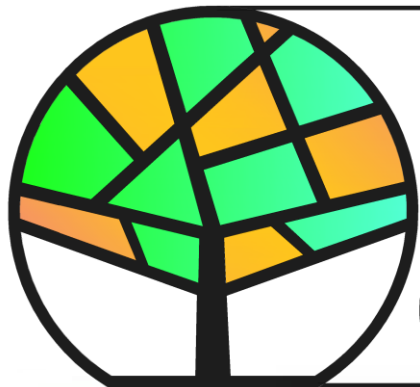




TGB TREE CONSULTING

BS 5837:2012 Tree Report

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

SITE ADDRESS:

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

CLIENT:

Nicky & Jasmine Dunne

REF NO:

TGB464.V1.0-AIA

SURVEY DATE:

30th of April 2026

PREPARED BY:

Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A
5th 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~	✗

Issue No	Author	Issue Date	Additions/alterations	Notes
TGB464.V1.0	TB	06/05/2026	NA	

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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 offer recommendations for effective tree protection strategies throughout the development process.
- 3.3 To prepare an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan for the proposal.
- 3.4 To supply the required Arboricultural information to meet the planning requirements of the LPA (Wiltshire Council).

4.0 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 4.1 This AIA is to be read in conjunction with the Arboricultural Report Tree Survey Ref: "TGB464.V1.0-TS(2 Downside View SN8 3RL)May 2026".

5.0 DOCUMENT SOURCE

Document	Source	Format	Name
Site plan	Nicky & Jasmine Dunne	PDF & DWG	<i>EX-001-Existing Site Plan & TOPO - 162_Planning_Landscaping</i>
Proposed Plans	Nicky & Jasmine Dunne	PDF & DWG	<i>PR-001-B-Proposed Site Plan</i>

6.0 PLANNING INFORMATION

- 6.1 The site falls under the jurisdiction of Wiltshire Council, the LPA for this area.
- 6.2 A planning application was submitted to Wiltshire Council and was validated on the 19th of March 2026, Reference No. PL/2026/01500.
- 6.3 The current status of the application is "Under Consideration", awaiting further information.
- 6.4 This report aims to address the Arboricultural aspect of the planning application, so that by using appropriate Arboricultural methodologies, planning permission may be granted.

7.0 PROPOSAL

- 7.1 The proposal is:
 - "Extensions and Alterations to existing dwelling including demolition of porch; demolition of two storey residential annex/garage, stables, sheds and workshop building; erection of replacement outbuildings comprising single storey garage/workshop, greenhouse, summerhouse, plant room and oil store; closure of existing vehicular access and its relocation off River Road with driveway and parking areas; refurbishment of swimming pool; landscaping and associated works".

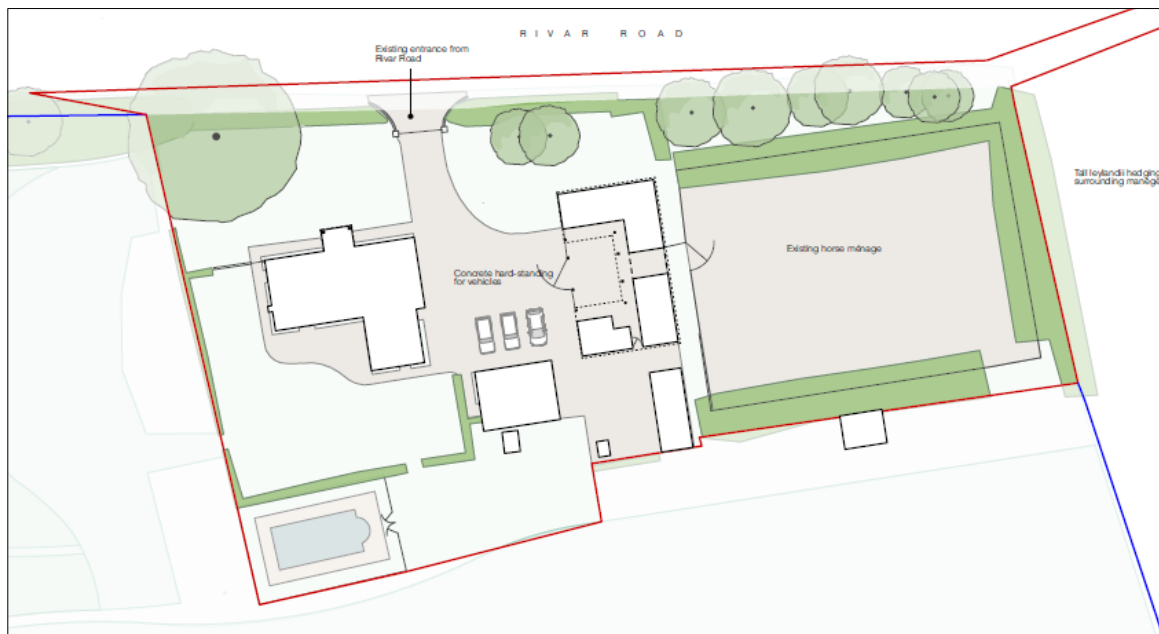


Figure 1 – Existing Site Plan

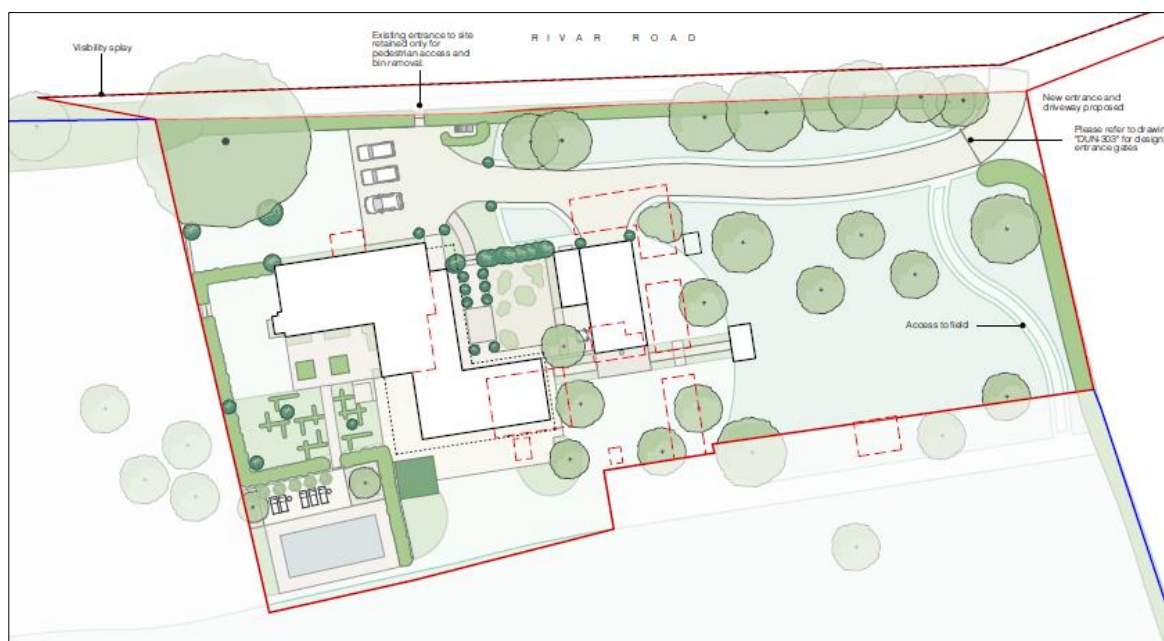
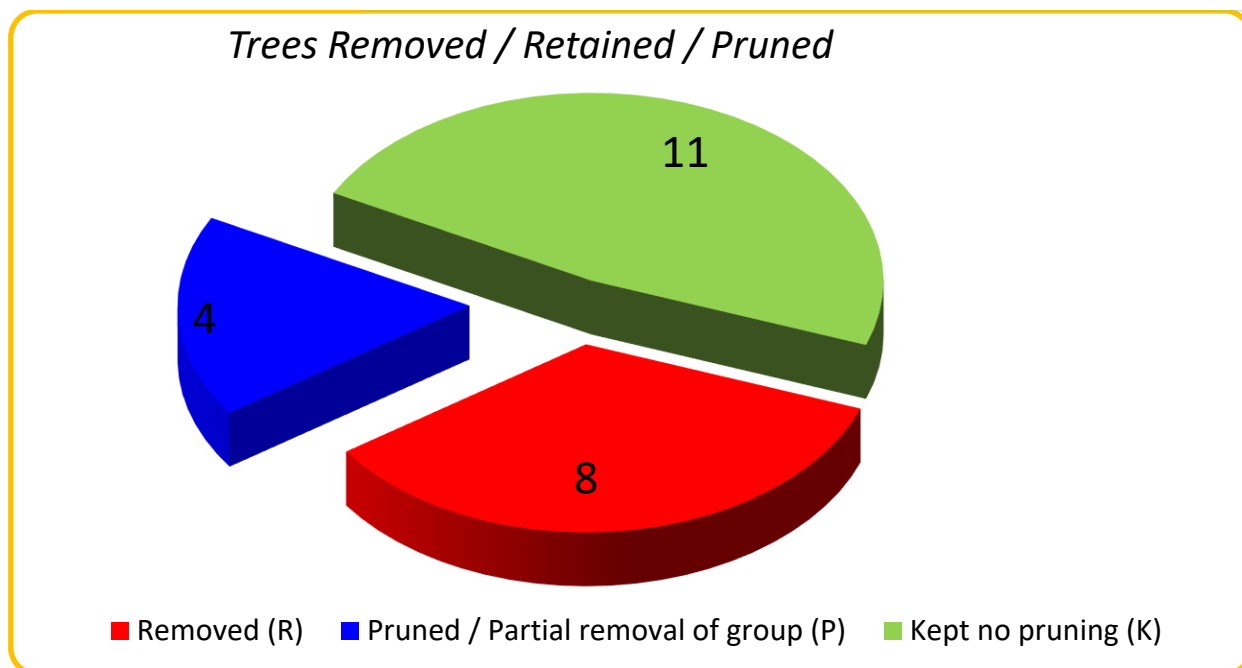


Figure 2 – Proposed Site Plan

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

8.0 OVERVIEW

- 8.1 This section evaluates the potential impacts of the proposed works outlined in Section 7.0 on nearby trees. It addresses the Arboricultural considerations and pertinent mitigation measures.
- 8.2 The tree numbers and details below are provided solely for instances where works are designated to facilitate development, excluding cases where recommendations have been made based on Good Arboricultural Management principles. Additionally, the preliminary recommendations outlined in the initial tree survey should be followed for trees intended to be retained.



9.0 TREE RETENTION

- 9.1 The following trees are deemed suitable for retention and protection during the development.

Grade	A	B	C	U
Tree No.	/	T1	H2, T5, T6, T8, T9, T10, T11, T12, T13, T14, T15, G21, G22, G23	/

*{} denotes partial removal of the group

10.0 TREE REMOVAL

- 10.1 The following trees were deemed unsuitable for retention and require removal before the commencement of the development. The removal of these trees is unlikely to significantly detract from the character and amenities of the local area.

Tree Removal		
Tree Grade	Tree Number	Reason
A	/	/
B	/	/
C	H3	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality group of small hedges. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme.
	T4	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality multi-stem shrub. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme.
	G7	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality small group of shrubs. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme.
	G17	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality. Poor aesthetic value. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme and in location of proposed driveway.
	G18	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality. Poor aesthetic value. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme and in location of proposed driveway.
	G19	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality. Poor aesthetic value. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme.
U	G20	(Facilitate the development) – Low quality. Poor aesthetic value. Not in keeping with the proposed landscape scheme.
	T16	(Facilitate the development) – Leaning low over the road to the West, partially blocking visibility splays.

- 10.2 All trees identified for removal to facilitate the proposed development are of low quality and limited Arboricultural merit, typically falling within the lower categories when assessed in accordance with BS5837. These specimens are generally of limited longevity and make only a modest contribution to the overall character and visual amenity of the site. While their removal will result in a minor and localised reduction in canopy cover, this change is not considered to materially affect the wider amenity value of the site or its landscape setting. Furthermore, the loss is mitigated through the proposed planting scheme, which will provide replacement tree cover over time and contribute to a more sustainable and cohesive Arboricultural structure across the site in the longer term.

11.0 TREE PRUNING WORKS

- 11.1 Tree pruning has been recommended to facilitate the development.
- 11.2 Pruning works have also been recommended as part of the preliminary recommendations but not individually listed here.
- 11.3 Trees/groups that require pruning include:

Tree Pruning		
Grade	Tree Number	Reason
A	/	/
B	/	/
C	T5	(Facilitate the development) – Minor crown pruning to allow clearance from the proposed road.
	T13	(Facilitate the development) – Minor crown pruning to allow clearance from the proposed road and crown lifting on the West side to increase visibility splays from the new entrance.
	T14	(Facilitate the development) – Crown pruning of extended lateral crown to the North East, to allow clearance from the proposed road and crown lifting on the West side to increase visibility splays from the new entrance.
	T15	(Facilitate the development) – Minor crown pruning to allow clearance from the proposed road and crown lifting on the West side to increase visibility splays from the new entrance.
U	/	/

- 11.4 The above pruning works are further detailed in the TSS with recommendations and will not adversely affect the health of the tree or significantly alter its amenity value.

12.0 ENCROACHMENT INTO RPAs

- 12.1 The table below summarises any encroachments/coverings into RPAs of retained trees and suggests appropriate techniques to minimise impacts.

CONSTRUCTION				
Tree No.	Type of Encroachment	Total area of RPA (m²)	Encroachment into RPA (m²)	Encroachment % of RPA
T5	Coverage - New Hard Surfacing (Driveway)	30.6	0.1	0.3%
T6		43.4	1.0	2.3%
T14		91.6	2.1	2.3E
Encroachments into the RPAs of the above trees are required and may result in minor root severance. JUSTIFICATION Due to the low level of encroachment into the RPA and the robust nature of the trees in question, no specialised building techniques are considered appropriate in this instance. The proposed driveway encroaches into several of the surrounding tree RPAs, but only slightly. The chances of encountering a root from a retained tree are, therefore, very low. ACTION All excavations within the RPAs of retained trees shall be dug by hand under Arboricultural supervision. The adjoining soil shall be protected from Lime leaching during installation. Acceptable				
Tree No.	Type of Encroachment	Total area of RPA (m²)	Encroachment of RPA (m²)	Encroachment % of RPA
/	Fencing	/	/	/
JUSTIFICATION / ACTION All fencing installation is to take place in the latter stages of the development in the landscaping phase. Fencing is to use a post and rail fence type to allow for post relocation in the event a significant root is encountered. Where fencing is to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees, the post holes are to be located at positions that are least likely to encounter roots. The holes are to be dug by hand under Arboricultural supervision. The post holes are to be lined with plastic to prevent Lime leaching into the surrounding soils. Acceptable				

13.0 ACCESS

- 13.1 Access to the site is achievable via the existing driveway for initial entry and site works.
- 13.2 No access is required within the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
- 13.3 Soft ground within the RPAs of nearby trees will either be protected by protective fencing or suitable ground protection measures to prevent damage.
- 13.4 The wider paddock area to the East and South will be identified as a Construction Exclusion Zone on the plans. Given the substantial distance between retained trees and the proposed works, no physical barriers are considered necessary or practical.

14.0 PROXIMITY AND SHADING

- 14.1 Section 5.3 of BS5837 addresses the issue of structures in proximity to trees and recommends that buildings are erected adequate distances away from trees to allow for future growth and development. Issues that are addressed include shading of buildings and open spaces, direct damage, pressure for removal, seasonal nuisance and concerns over safety.
- 14.2 The proximity between the development and the trees to be retained is in accordance with section 5.3 of BS5837.
- 14.3 Pressures on surrounding trees should be of little consequence for the following reasons:
- The proposed layout does not encroach any closer to the larger trees than the existing arrangement; as such, pruning pressure is anticipated to remain consistent with the current baseline.
 - Tree pruning has been recommended to allow sufficient separation and clearance between the proposed development and the trees.
 - Future pruning works are unlikely to be greater than those for general maintenance purposes.

15.0 TREE PROTECTION

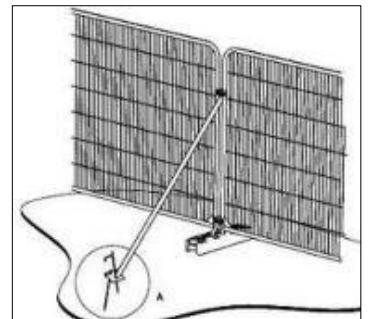
- 15.1 All trees earmarked for retention will be safeguarded in accordance with the guidelines set out in BS5837:2012. Tree protection measures will entail the installation of physical barriers or Ground Protection to shield the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of retained trees.
- 15.2 All barriers will be erected prior to the commencement of development and maintained throughout the development process or up to a designated stage.

Tree Protection Fencing (Protective Barrier)

- 15.3 Tree Protection Fencing would be set out at the distances from the trees as noted in the Tree Survey Schedule under the RPA column or as illustrated in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 3).
- 15.4 The protected area would be designated as the 'Construction Exclusion Zone' (CEZ).
- 15.5 Only approved operations would be permitted to proceed within the CEZ.
- 15.6 The protective barrier to be used:

- **Secondary Specification:**

The barrier is to consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels (Heras fencing) secured on pinned rubber or concrete feet. The weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed and joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers shall be at least 1m and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabiliser struts, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. (Appendix 4).



- 15.7 Weatherproof signs (Appendix 5) to be placed on the fencing at regular intervals of no less than every 8m.

Ground Protection

- 15.8 Where pedestrian or vehicular access is anticipated over an RPA, suitable Ground Protection will be installed, ensuring compaction of the roots and soil structure below is avoided (Appendix 4). Consists of scaffold boards or thick ply over a layer of compressible material like wood chips over a geotextile membrane.
- 15.9 Where there is an established, existing surface that will provide adequate protection for the roots and soil below, Ground Protection will not be required.

Soil Protection

- 15.10 Where it is anticipated that cement/concrete or any other contaminating material will come into direct contact with soil that resides within or adjacent to a RPA of a retained tree, a suitable membrane (like DPM) will be placed between to prevent contamination of the soil.

Materials Storage

- 15.11 The storage and mixing of materials are to be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees,
- 15.12 No contaminating runoff is to be allowed to enter the RPAs of retained trees.
- 15.13 Contaminating waste will be disposed of into the foul drains using a sediment trap.

Services

- 15.14 Existing site services are to be used.
- 15.15 The service routes were not available at the time of writing this report.
- 15.16 New services are to be installed outside of the RPAs of retained trees.
- 15.17 Looking at the proposal, it is anticipated that no services are to be installed within the RPAs of retained trees.

16.0 MITIGATION & SUMMARY OF AIA

- 16.1 To facilitate the development:
 - 7 x C-Grade trees/groups and 1 x C-Grade tree are to be removed.
 - 4 x C-Grade trees require pruning.
- 16.2 The Arboricultural implications of the proposed development are seen as acceptable. All moderate quality (B-Grade) trees and 71% of the low quality (C-Grade) trees can be retained during the development.
- 16.3 To compensate for the loss of trees and enhance overall canopy cover, a robust tree planting scheme has been proposed. This will increase the number of trees on site, expand overall canopy spread, and deliver improvements to both biodiversity and canopy cover.
- 16.4 All tree work, as recommended, is to be completed before the development begins.
- 16.5 Adequate Ground Protection and Tree Protection Fencing is to be in place before the development begins.
- 16.6 During the development, the Construction Exclusion Zones are to be acknowledged and strictly seen as sacrosanct. Access is to be restricted over all RPAs without adequate Ground Protection (or a CCS hard surfacing), being installed beforehand.
- 16.7 Any operations within the Construction Exclusion Zone/RPAs are to be carried out under Arboricultural supervision.
- 16.8 Minor encroachments are required to facilitate the installation of the proposed driveway along the outer extents of the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) of T5, T6, and T14 (all Category C). The extent of incursion is limited and does not necessitate specialist low-impact construction techniques. Instead, careful hand excavation is considered an appropriate and sufficient form of mitigation in this instance.
- 16.9 All encroachments into the RPAs of retained trees are to be carried out by hand under Arboricultural supervision.
- 16.10 Any unforeseen encroachments into the RPAs of retained trees are to be carried out by hand under Arboricultural supervision.
- 16.11 Any fencing within the RPAs of retained trees is to be made using post and rail fencing, and the post holes are to be dug by hand under Arboricultural supervision.
- 16.12 Where cement is to be introduced into the ground within an RPA, a suitable membrane (plastic/DPM or similar) should be used to line the soil to prevent Lime leaching into the adjoining soil.
- 16.13 All wastewater is to be disposed of responsibly into the sewage drain using a sediment trap to avoid blockages. No wastewater is to enter the RPAs of retained trees.
- 16.14 Landscaping - Ground within the RPAs shall not be mechanically scraped at any time. The clearance of any vegetation and ground within the RPAs shall be carefully carried out by hand. Vehicles shall not be allowed to track over the RPAs of retained trees.
- 16.15 Existing services are to be used; no additional excavations within RPAs will be required.
- 16.16 New services are to be installed outside the RPAs of retained trees.
- 16.17 All retained trees are to be protected in accordance with BS5837:2012.
- 16.18 The Arboricultural implications of the proposed development are deemed acceptable and may proceed with minimised risk to the retained trees, subject to full compliance with these tree protection recommendations and an Arboricultural Method Statement.

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-AIA
LPA: Wiltshire Council
Weather: Sunny
Inspector: Tom Butterfield BSc(Hons), DipArb L4, TechArbor A

Tree Survey Schedule With Required Works



TGB Tree Consulting,
 Dunsfold,
 Surrey,
 GU83 4ND.
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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	Required Works for Development	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.	Prune back crown to the East by 1m.	Facilitate the Development.
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.	/	
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	Required Works for Development	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.	/	/
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.	/	/
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.	Crown lift on the West to 4m back to stem.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Prune back crown to the North East by 2.5m. Crown lift on the West to 4m back to stem.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Crown lift on the West to 4m back to stem.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development

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	Required Works for Development	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.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
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.	Remove.	Facilitate the Development
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.	/	/

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

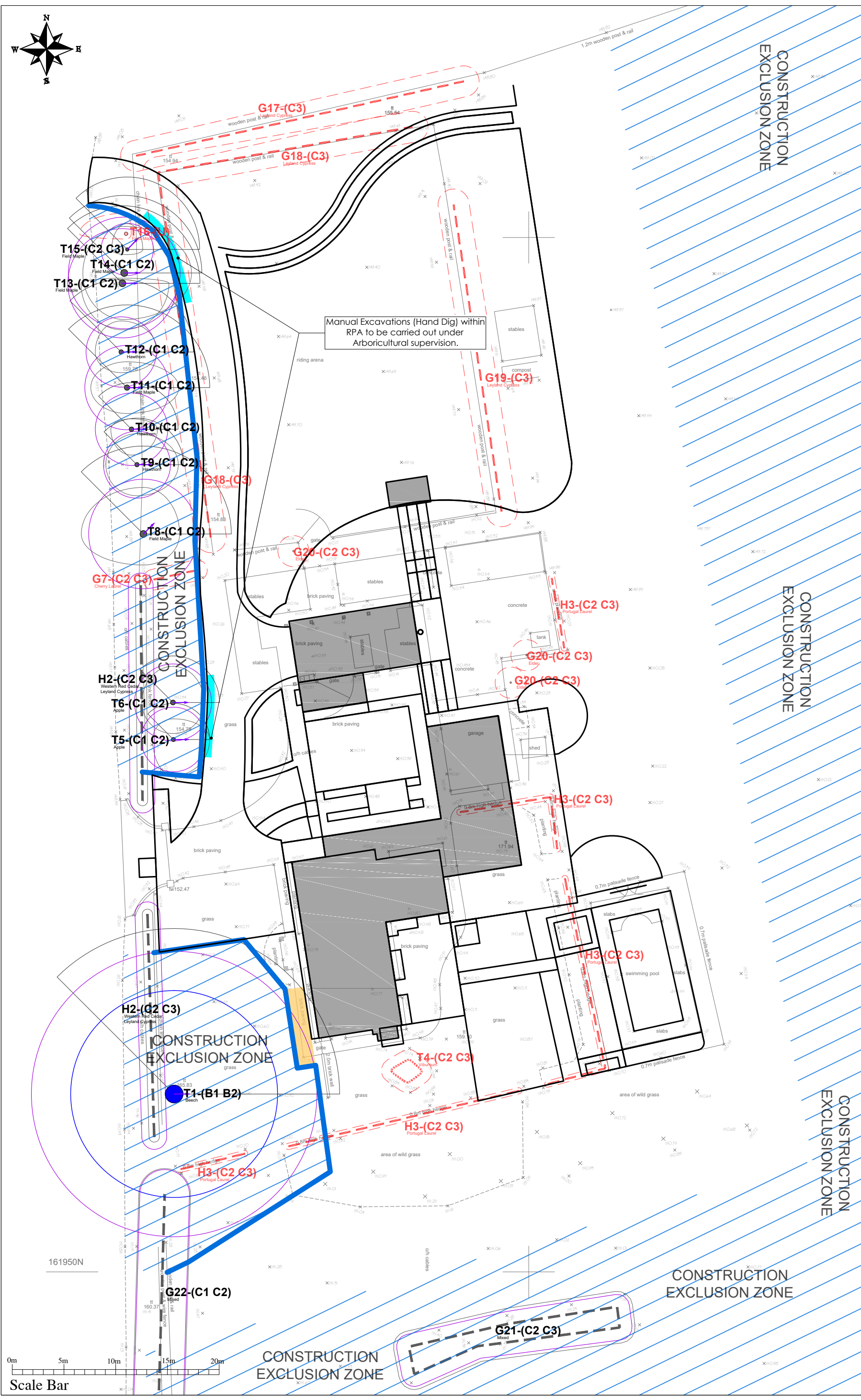
~ Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment ~

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 cate or 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

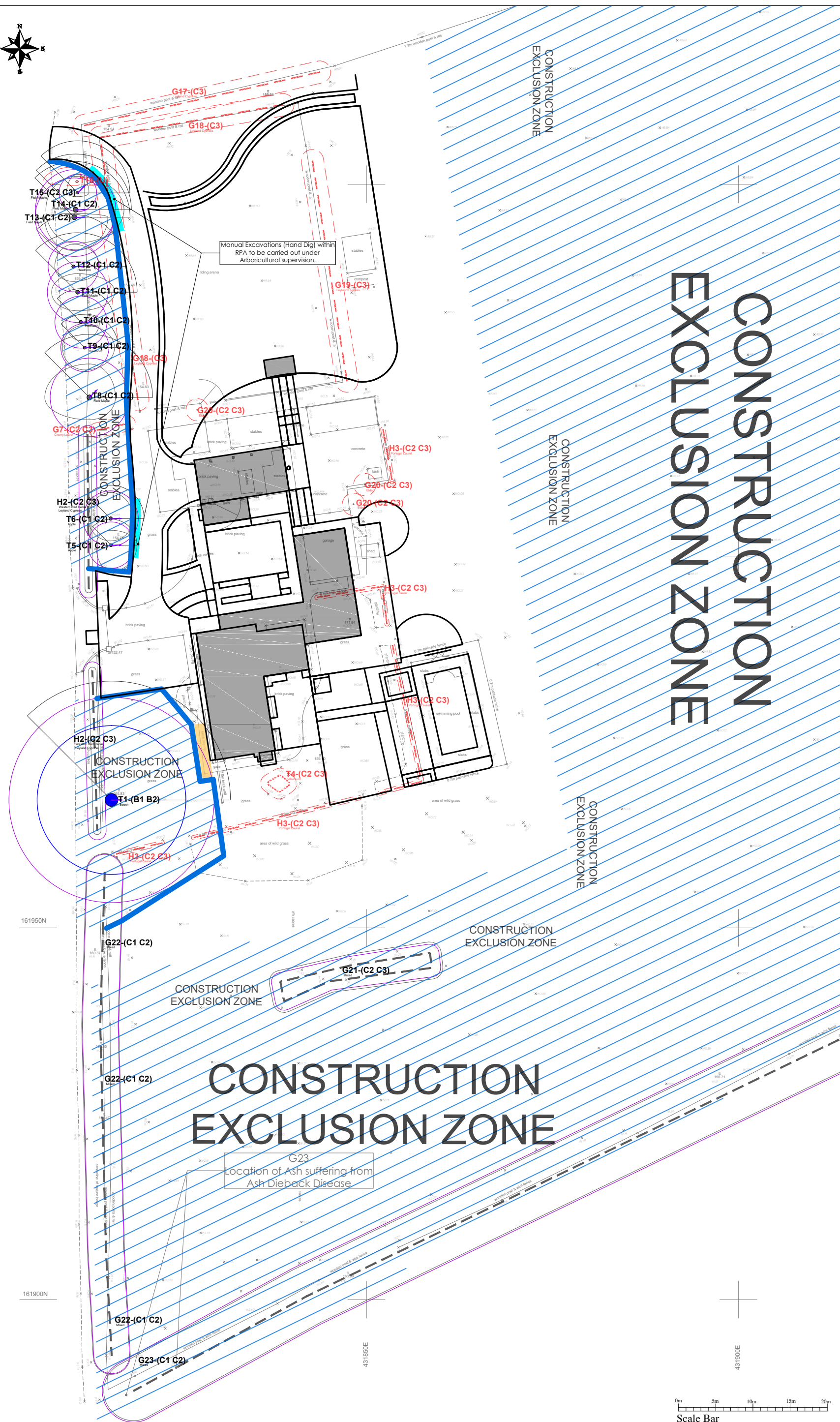
Appendix 3 - Tree Protection Plan

TGB464.V1.0-A3-TPP(AIA)-1-350

TGB464.V1.0-A3-TPP(AIA)-1-500



Notes: <u>BS5837 Tree Retention Categories</u>	
	CATEGORY A "Tree whose retention is essential to avoid harm" 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 TREES / GROUPS TO REMOVE TREE PROTECTION FENCING GROUND PROTECTION CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE MANUAL EXCAVATION HAND DIG TREE SHADOW
The Warning sign below is to be attached to the Tree protective fencing once erected	
TREE PROTECTION AREA TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER (TPO) & A COUNTY PLANNING ACT 1991. CONTRAVENTION OF THE TREE PRESERVATION ORDER IS AN OFFENCE UNDER CRIMINAL PROSECUTION THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:- • THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED • NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA • NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA • NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA • NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA • NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MAY BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY KEEP OUT!	
General Site precautions - The following points will be observed at all times: - No mechanical digging or wrapping is allowed within defined RPAs. - No fires to be lit on site. - No access permitted inside the CEZ or TPF. - No materials, equipment or debris to be stored within the CEZ or RPAs of retained trees. - No materials, equipment or debris or other services will not be attached to retained trees. - Notice boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to retained trees. - Materials that may contaminate the soil (concrete mixer, fuel, vehicle washings) will not be permitted to operate or allow run off into the RPAs of retained trees or soils. - Site operations will avoid damage to the aerial part of the tree.	
TREE PROTECTION FENCING (TPF)	
For pedestrian and vehicle widths up to 3000mm within the RPA the installation of ground protection shall be in accordance with Figure 3 of British Standard BS5837 (2012); comprising two flat washed ready frame fencing panels on rubber or concrete feet. The windward panels shall be securely fixed and joined together using a minimum of two self-tensioning couples, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couples shall be of equal length and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on the inner side by stabiliser stiles, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins.	
GROUND PROTECTION	
For pedestrian and vehicle widths up to 3000mm within the RPA the installation of ground protection shall be in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards or ply faced or full of composite layer of woodchip (100 - 200mm deep) laid onto a geotextile, or supported by scaffolds. For highway traffic a proprietary system such as Gravel Guard Concrete Guards having duty grade ground protection must be applied together laid above 100mm deep layer of compatible woodchips. On pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs, No storage or mixing of potentially hazardous materials within these areas, such as diesel fuel/oil or cement using unless specific precautions have been made that prevents runoff / contamination into the ground from any spillage).	
Title: Tree Protection Plan (AIA) Site: Wheatlands, Rivar Road, Shalbourne, Marlborough, SN8 3RL Client: Nicky & Jasmine Dunne Project No: TGB464.V1.0 Drawing No: TGB464.V1.0-A3-TPP(AIA)-1-350 Scale @ A3: 2.857141 Date: 06/05/2026 Drawn By: Tom B Revision: 1.0	
TGB Tree Consulting Tom Butterfield TGB Tree Consulting Dunsfold, Surrey, GU8 07459906047 www.tgbtrees.co.uk info@tgbtrees.co.uk	



Notes: BS5837 Tree Retention Categories	
 CATEGORY A	Trees of a high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years *Please refer to BS5837: Section 4.2 and table 4.1 of "category"
 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	 TREES / GROUPS TO REMOVE
 TREE PROTECTION FENCING	 GROUND PROTECTION
 CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE	 MANUAL EXCAVATION HAND DIG
	 TREE SHADOW

The Warning sign below is to be attached to the Tree protective fencing once erected

TREE PROTECTION AREA

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE UNDER PROTECTION ORDER AND ANY CONTRAVENTION IS AN OFFENCE

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY

KEEP OUT!

General Site precautions
The following points will be observed at all times: - No mechanical digging or rimping in defined RPAs. - No fires to be lit on site. - No access permitted inside the CEZ or TPF. - No materials, equipment or debris to be stored within the CEZ or RPAs of retained trees. - No MACHINES OR PLANTS SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA - Noise boards, telephone cables or other services will not be attached to retained trees. - Materials that may contaminate the soil (concrete mixer, fuel, vehicle washings) will not be permitted to operate or allow run off into the RPAs of retained trees or soils. - Site operations will avoid damage to the aerial part of the tree.
TREE PROTECTION FENCING (TPF)
Secondary Specification: Protective fencing that consist of a fence framing framework in accordance with Spade 3 of British Standard BS8122 (2012), comprising 2m tall welded mesh (three fencing panels on rubber or concrete feet). The woodland panel that two security flaps joined together using a minimum of two car-tanker coupler, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers shall be of least 1m and shall be uniform throughout the fence. The panels shall be supported on its inner side by aluminium stanchions, attached to a base plate secured with ground pins
GROUND PROTECTION
For pedestrian and vehicle weights up to 20,000kN the RPA the installation of ground protection shall be in the form of a single thickness of scaffold boards or joys located on top of a compressive layer of woodchips (100 - 250mm deep) laid onto a geotextile, or supported by scaffold for heavier traffic. A compression system such as Greenleaf Ground-Guards (heavy duty plastic ground protection mats clipped together) laid above 50mm deep layer of compressible absorbency. Or pre cast reinforced concrete slabs. No storage or stacking of potentially hazardous materials within these areas, such as diesel fueling or cement mixing (unless specific procedures have been made for grounds safety) (compendium sits the ground from any spillage).

Title: **Tree Protection Plan (AIA)**

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

Client: **Nicky & Jasmine Dunne**

Project No:	TGB464.V1.0
Drawing No:	TGB464.V1.0-A3-TPP(AIA)-1-500
Scale @ A3:	1:999995
Date:	06/05/2026
Drawn By:	Tom B
Revision:	1.0

TGB Tree Consulting

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Appendix 4 – Tree Protection

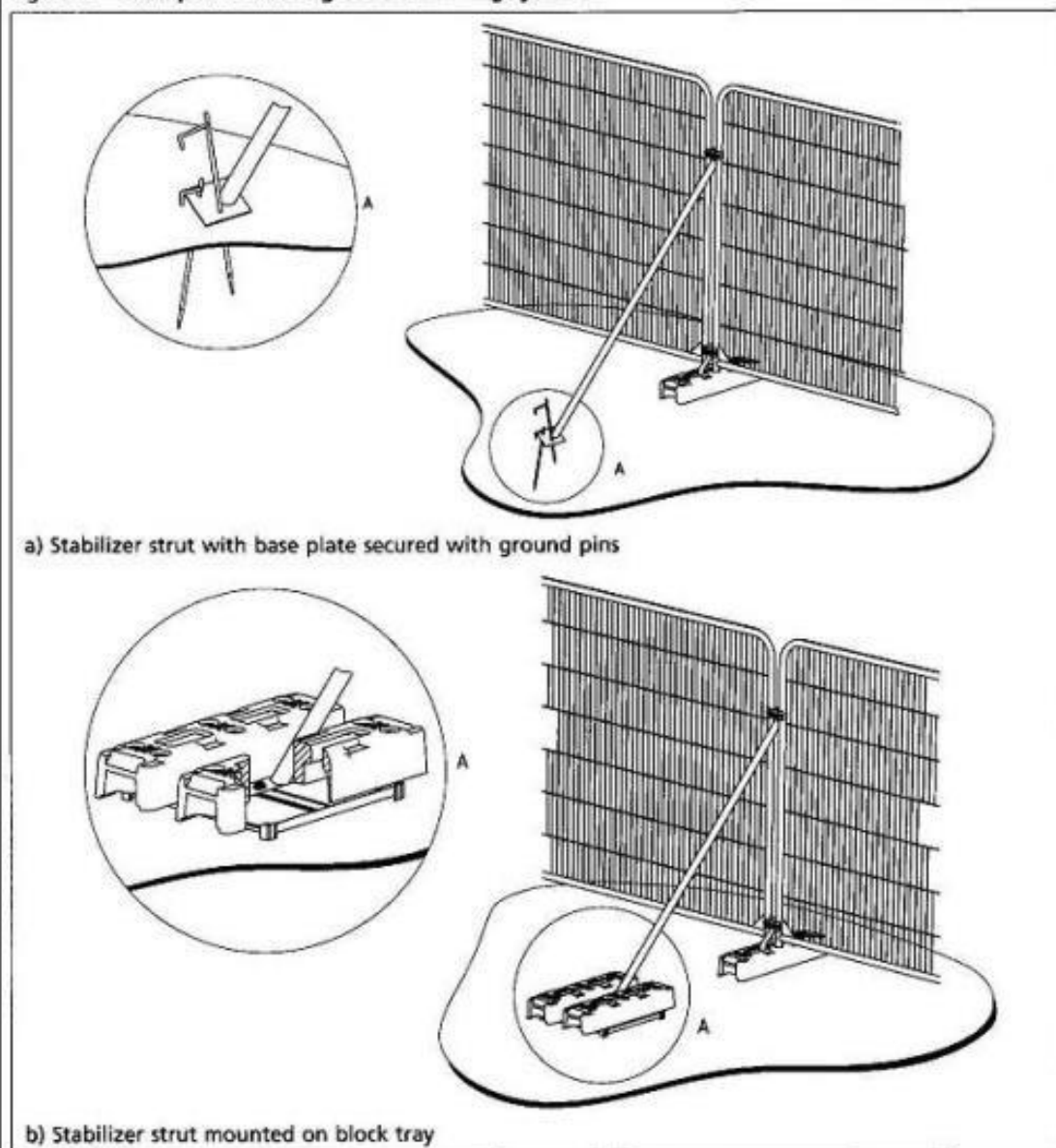
Tree Protection Fencing

SECONDARY SPECIFICATION - HERAS FENCING ON PINNED BASEPLATE

BRITISH STANDARD

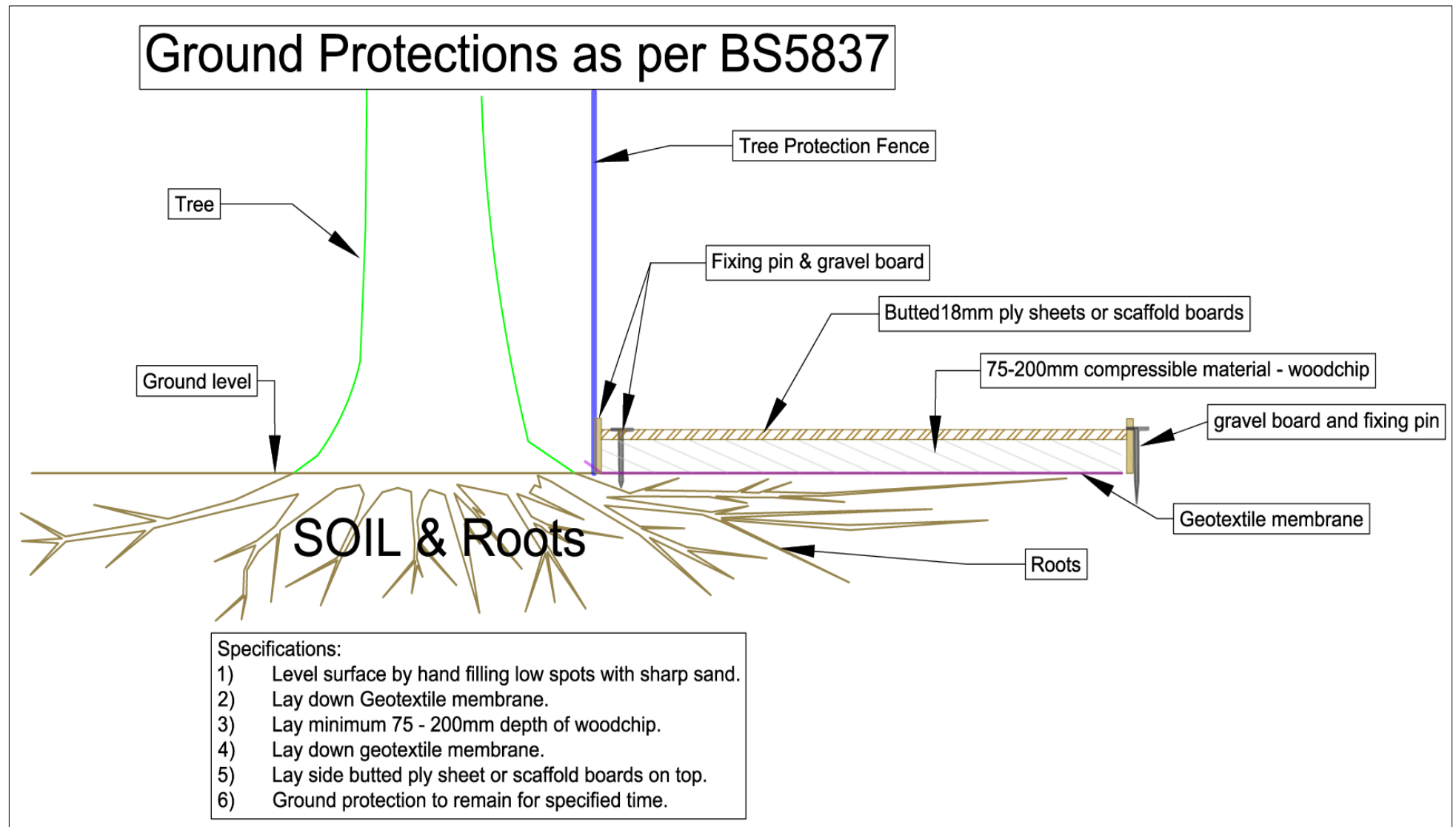
BS 5837:2012

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems



6.2.3 Ground protection during demolition and construction

6.2.3.1 Where construction working space or temporary construction access is justified within the RPA, this should be facilitated by a set-back in the alignment of the tree protection barrier. In such areas, suitable existing hard surfacing that is not proposed for re-use as part of the finished design should be retained to act as temporary ground protection during construction, rather than being removed during demolition. The suitability of such surfacing for this purpose should be evaluated by the project arboriculturist and an engineer as appropriate.

Ground Protection – BS5837 Specification

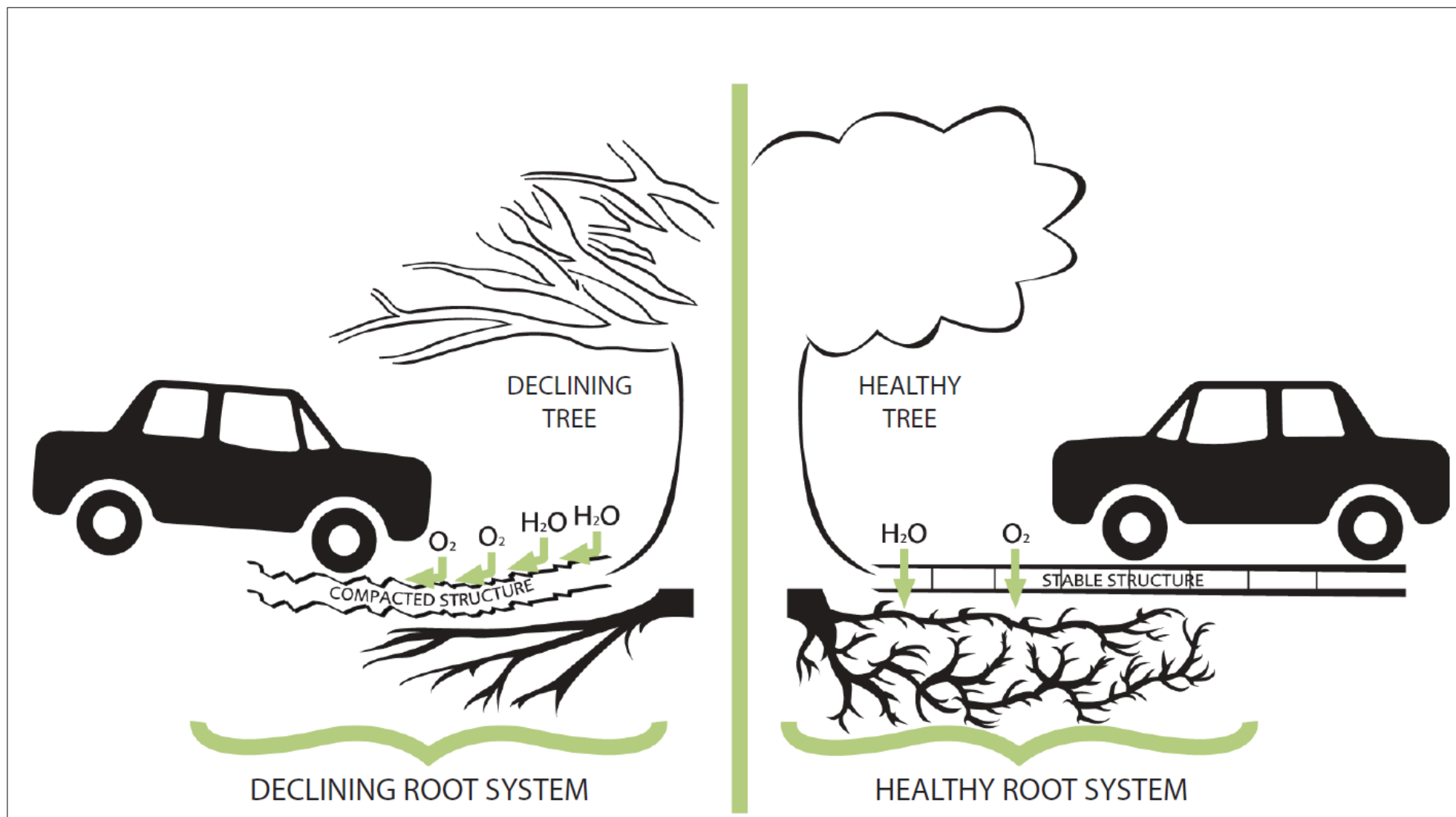


Figure 3 - Illustration showing the effects of not using Ground Protection against using Ground Protection

Appendix 5 - Exclusion sign for CEZ

TREE PROTECTION AREA

TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND ARE SUBJECTS OF
A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER
(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)

CONTRAVENTION OF TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION

THE FOLLOWING **MUST BE OBSERVED BY ALL PERSONS:-**

- THE PROTECTIVE FENCING MUST NOT BE REMOVED
- NO PERSON SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MACHINE OR PLANT SHALL ENTER THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO MATERIALS SHALL BE STORED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO SPOIL SHALL BE DEPOSITED IN THE PROTECTED AREA
- NO EXCAVATION SHALL OCCUR IN THE PROTECTED AREA

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSON OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY**

KEEP OUT!



**PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS
FENCING MUST BE
MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE APPROVED PLANS
AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS
DEVELOPMENT.**



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY
PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A
TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY
LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

**ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE
WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL
PLANNING AUTHORITY**