

Tree Survey Schedule	
Client: Sally Churn, Pleydell Smithyman, 20A The Wharfage, Ironbridge, TF8 7NH	
Location: land off Atcherly Road, Lower Compton, Cherhill, Wiltshire, SN11 8QJ	
Date of Survey: 11 th November 2025	

Tree Number	Single (S) or Group (G)	Tree Name (species)	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Crown Clearance (m)	Crown spread				Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Condition Notes	Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Life Contribution	BS Category	Root Protection Area (Radius, m)
							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
01	S	Turkey oak	27	1,250	1	4	2	8	6	7	M	G	G	Large oak in the woodland group in the south-west corner of the site, good condition, twin stem from 8 metres from good union, high level of visual amenity value.	None.	40+	A2	15.0
02	G	Mixed species	25	600	1	0	See tree constraints plan				M	G	G	Woodland group dominated by Aspen, with goat willow, elm, yew and hawthorn forming a closed canopy group in the south-west corner of the site, good visual amenity and biodiversity value, group forms a screen of the site from the property to the south.	None.	20+	B2	7.2
03	S	Aspen	20	672	2	4	7	6	7	3	M	G	F	Twin stem from base, crown bias north-east, ivy established on lower trunks.	None.	20+	B2	8.1
04	S	Aspen	22	580	1	3	1	4	6	0	M	G	F	Single-stem aspen on woodland edge, non-progressive stem lean and crown bias to the east.	None.	20+	B2	7.0
05	S	Goat willow	8	390	1	0	6	4	7	2	M	G	F	Woodland edge tree with a significant crown bias to the east.	None.	10+	C2	4.7
06	S	Hawthorn	5	316	10	0	1	3	3	3	M	G	G	Multi-stem hawthorn on the east edge of woodland group.	None.	20+	C1	3.8
07	S	Hawthorn	5	346	12	0	4	1	3	3	M	G	G	Multi-stem hawthorn on the east edge of woodland group.	None.	20+	C1	4.2
08	S	Aspen	22	490	1	8	4	2	3	4	M	G	F	Single-stem aspen on the north edge of a woodland group, crown bias north.	None.	20+	C2	5.9

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							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
09	H	Mixed species	6	150	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	G	F	Field boundary hedgerow on east side of a triangular woodland group, containing hawthorn, blackthorn and elm with prolific bramble growth throughout.	None.	40+	C3	1.8
10	H	Mixed species	3	120	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	G	F	Hedgerow in roadside verge containing hawthorn, elder, blackthorn and prolific bramble growth throughout.	None.	40+	C3	1.4
11	S	Goat willow	13	610	1	2	6	5	6	6	M	G	F	Large goat willow, limb failure wounds in lower crown to south, crown bias north-west, ivy established within crown, major dead wood.	None.	20+	C2	7.3
12	S	Field maple	9	406	2	1	4	5	5	4	Sm	G	G	Maple at southern end of a field boundary hedgerow, twin-stem from 1 metre, stem lean west, crown suppressed to west.	None.	40+	B1	4.9
13	S	Field maple	11	620.	1	2	4	4	4	4	M	G	G	Maple within field boundary hedgerow, multi-stem from 1.5 metres, prolific ivy throughout crown.	None.	40+	B1	7.4
14	S	Goat willow	11	530	1	2	6	6	6	5	M	F	F	Single-stem goat willow in field boundary hedgerow, crown suppressed to west, major dead wood and dieback to west, prolific arboreal ivy.	None.	20+	C1	6.4
15	G	Mixed species	10	200	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	F	F	Field boundary tree group/unmanaged hedgerow on the west site boundary containing willow, elm, field maple and blackthorn which becomes dominant to the north, multiple dead elm, ash and elder with significant bramble growth throughout.	Remove the dead elm that could impact the adjacent road.	20+	C3	2.4
16	S	Field maple	10	425	2	3	3	3	5	4	Sm	G	F	Field maple in field boundary hedgerow, twin-stem from base, prolific arboreal ivy.	None.	40+	B2	5.1
17	S	Common Oak	16	1,250	1	3	7	7	7	8	M	G	G	Off-site oak in residential garden, good condition, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	15.0
18	S	Goat willow	7	671	20	0	7	6	6	6	Om	G	F	Off-site goat willow, multi-stem from ground level, major dead wood, likely field boundary hedgerow remnant.	None.	20+	B2	8.0
19	S	Ash	13	398	4	1	5	2	4	4	Sm	P	F	Multi-stem ash in field boundary hedgerow, crown suppressed to south.	None.	<10	C1	4.8

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							North(m)	South(m)	East (m)	West (m)								
20	S	Common Oak	17	1,200	1	4	7	6	7	8	M	G	G	Mature oak in field boundary hedgerow, good condition, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	14.4
21	S	Goat willow	13	380	1	2	2	6	5	6	Sm	G	F	Goat willow in field boundary hedgerow, crown suppressed to north, stem lean and crown bias west.	None.	40+	C2	4.6
22	H	Mixed species	6	150	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	G	F	Unmanaged field boundary hedgerow dominated by blackthorn.	None.	40+	C3	1.8
23	S	Hawthorn	4	221	10	0	2	2	2	2	Y	G	G	Small individual hawthorn, multi-stem from base.	None.	40+	C1	2.6
24	S	Common Oak	21	1,150	1	3	7	12	9	9	M	G	G	Oak in field boundary hedgerow, crown bias south, good condition, high level of visual amenity and biodiversity value.	None.	40+	A2	13.8
25	G	Field maple	11	300	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	G	G	Off-site group of field maple adjacent to the south-east site boundary, comprised of a linear group of predominantly single-stem trees.	None.	40+	B2	3.6
26	H	Mixed species	4	150	1	0	See tree constraints plan				Sm	G	G	Field boundary hedgerow dominated by blackthorn and also containing goat willow, hawthorn and dogwood, the hedgerow has breaks and thins to the west.	None.	40+	C3	1.8
27	S	Willow	21	610	3	3	8	6	6	6	M	G	F	willow on the north side of a stream on the south site boundary, triple stem from base from narrow fork, crown bias north.	None.	20+	B2	7.3
28	S	Willow	20	312	2	3	3	3	3	4	Sm	G	G	Willow on north side of a small stream on south site boundary, twin stem from base from narrow union.	None.	20+	C2	3.7

Table Heading	Definition
Tree Number	Tree numbers as they appear in the Tree Schedule and are marked on the Tree Protection Plan drawings.
Single or group	S for a single tree, G for a group of trees and H for a hedge
Species	The common name of the tree
Height (m)	In meters measured with a laser clinometer
Calculated stem diameter (mm)	Calculated diameter of the stem(s) measured in millimetres at 1.5 meters from ground level
Number of stems	Indicates the number of stems measured to inform the Root Protection Area
Crown clearance (m)	Height in metres of crown clearance above adjacent ground level
Crown spread (m)	The spread of the crown measured in metres, taken at the four cardinal points from the trunk
Age class	(Np) Newly planted, (Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early mature, (M) Mature, (A) Ancient or (V) Veteran
Physiological condition	G – good, tree has good health and vitality. F - fair, tree has minor health and vitality problems. P - poor, tree has low vitality and significant health problems. D - dead tree.
Structural condition	G-good P- poor F- Fair D-dead
Condition notes	Specific notes relating to the condition of the tree
Recommendations	Recommendations for tree surgery based on any physical defects found or for further investigation of defects that require a more detailed assessment
Estimated remaining contribution	In years <10, 10+, 20+ or 40+
RPA (Root Protection Area) Radius (m):	The radius of the area in square metres that will need to be protected during construction with a protective fence and/or load bearing surface
Category grading Category	Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE KEY	

Tree survey methodology

A site visit was undertaken by qualified arboriculturalist Stuart Roberts. The inspection took place from ground level and employed the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994).

Category ratings: In accordance with the BS5837:2012 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment, a rating of A, B, C or U is allocated based on the condition of a tree or group of trees in its/their current surroundings. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings, category definitions are detailed below:

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

BS5837:2012 Tree categorisation criteria

Sub categories are awarded in accordance with the following criteria:

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

BS5837:2012 Tree sub-category criteria

Root protection areas (RPAs)

Below ground constraints or Root Protection Areas (**RPAs**) for all trees included in the site survey are calculated in accordance with BS5837:2012 4.6.1. The RPA is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority. The RPAs have been plotted onto the Tree Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times the trees stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres above ground level.

The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the tree(s). If operations within the RPA are proposed, the project arboriculturist should:

- demonstrate that the tree(s) can remain viable and that the area lost to encroachment can be compensated for elsewhere, contiguous with its RPA;
- propose a series of mitigation measures to improve the soil environment that is used by the tree for growth.