Land East of Showell Farm, Chippenham

Arboricultural Baseline Note

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On behalf of:
Hallam Land

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PLANS

Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan
(edp2272_d017f 30 April 2026 VMS/LTa)

Section 1
Introduction

1.1 The Environmental Dimension Partnership Ltd (EDP) has been commissioned by Hallam Land (hereafter referred to as 'the Applicant') to undertake a *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction* compliant survey of trees in relation to the proposed development of Land East of Showell Farm, Chippenham (hereafter referred to as 'the Study Area').

1.2 The Study Area is located to the south of Chippenham, which is located within the Local Planning Authority (LPA) of Wiltshire Council (WC). It currently comprises of agricultural farming land, with the River Avon located at the eastern redline boundary.

1.3 The purpose of this Baseline Note is to:

- Identify principal trees suitable for retention;
- Identify the benefits and constraints associated with retained trees to inform the design and layout of any forthcoming proposals; and
- Once the proposals are fixed and the site layout is available, overlay the Tree Constraints Plan to inform an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Section 2
Methodology and Limitations

2.1 The methodology adopted for this survey is based on guidelines set out in *BS 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction*, especially Section 4.4, 'Tree Survey'. Site trees and other significant vegetation are as noted on the Tree Constraints Plan (**Plan EDP 1**), and this data has been derived from the Topographical survey. All surveyed items are detailed in **Appendix EDP 1**. No other trees are covered by this survey.

2.2 All trees have been visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or further detailed investigative tests being undertaken. The comments on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection. All measurements are metric and have been recorded in accordance with the measurement conventions set out in Section 4.4.2.6 of *BS 5837:2012*.

2.3 Any recommendations given regarding longer-term management are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and any effects that may result from the development proposals.

2.4 The schedule in **Appendix EDP 1** provides information about the following factors in accordance with Section 4.4.2.5 of *BS 5837:2012*:

- Sequential reference number (recorded on the schedule in **Appendix EDP 1**);
- Species;
- Height;
- Stem diameter;
- Branch spread;
- Canopy clearance above ground level;
- Life stage;
- Physiological condition;
- Structural condition;
- Comments/notes;
- Estimated remaining contribution;
- Category grading; and
- Root protection radius.

2.5 All trees have been categorised according to the Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment as set out in Table 1 of *BS 5837:2012*. A reproduction of this table is included in **Appendix EDP 2**.

2.6 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances, this report and any recommendations made are limited to a 24-month period from the survey date. Any alterations to the Study Area could change the current circumstances and may invalidate this report and any recommendations made.

2.7 Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer damage under average conditions. Regular inspections can help to identify potential problems before they become acute.

2.8 A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree is safe and likewise, it should not be implied that a tree will be made safe following the completion of any recommended work.

2.9 The subject trees have not been tagged for identification purposes.

Section 3
Summary of Tree Stock

3.1 The survey has identified 37 individual trees, 14 groups of trees and 19 hedgerows, totalling 70 items. Of these 70 items, seven have been categorised as A, of high quality; 14 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality; and 43 have been categorised as C and are of low quality. In addition, six items have been categorised as U and are considered unsuitable for retention.

3.2 All surveyed items are as noted on **Plan EDP 1** and detailed in the schedule at **Appendix EDP 1**.

3.3 An illustrative summary of the species diversity, age distribution and categorisation for each item within the Study Area is provided in **Appendix EDP 3**.

3.4 Overall, the items identified across the Study Area are primarily of low quality, with the exception of seven category A and 14 category B items. Category A items **T8**, **T9**, **T10**, **T15**, **T33** and **T46**; and category B items **G25**, **T41** and **T42** are located within the main footprint of the Study Area and therefore, will require consideration during the design and planning stages of the development. All other Category A and B items are either outside of the Study Area boundary or around the periphery of it and therefore present no adverse constraints on the design.

3.5 In line, with the RAVEN2 method (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran and Notable trees), known as RAVEN2[1], three veteran trees were identified during the survey process. In line with standing advice outlined within **Section 4** of this report. Masterplanning of the development should seek to retain **T10**, **T15** and **T33** ensuring their root protection areas (RPAs) are free of impact.

3.6 Full information on these features is provided in Schedule EDP 1 (**Appendix EDP 1**) and further discussed in **Sections 4** and **7**.

[1] https://flac.uk.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/RAVEN-2.pdf.

Section 4
National and Local Planning Policy

NATIONAL POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework

4.1 Paragraph 136 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) states:

"Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined, that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users."

Ancient Woodland, Ancient and Veteran Trees and the NPPF

4.2 The NPPF assumes protection of all ancient woodland and veteran trees unless there are exceptional reasons for not doing so. The importance of ancient woodland and veteran trees as irreplaceable habitats is set out in paragraph 193c of the NPPF, which states:

"Development resulting in the loss or deterioration of irreplaceable habitats (such as ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees) should be refused, unless there are wholly exceptional reasons and a suitable compensation strategy exists."

Site-specific Findings

4.3 Three veteran trees (**T10**, **T15** and **T33**) have been identified during the survey process. Tree **T10** is located within a partitioning hedgerow in the south-west section of the Study Area, **T15** is located in an open field parcel to the north of **T10** and **T33** is located in the Study Area's northern-most field parcel. Full information on these features is provided in Schedule EDP 1 (**Appendix EDP 1**) and is discussed further in **Section 7**.

LOCAL POLICY

Wiltshire Core Strategy Adopted January 2015[3]

4.4 Core Policy 51: Landscape states:

"Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures.

[3] https://www.wiltshire.gov.uk/media/372/Wiltshire-Core-Strategy-adopted-2015/pdf/Wiltshire_Core_Strategy_2015.pdf?m=1735555642237 – Wiltshire Core Strategy

Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:

i. The locally distinctive pattern and species composition of natural features such as trees, hedgerows, woodland, field boundaries, watercourses and waterbodies."

4.5 Core Policy 57: Ensuring High Quality Design and Place Shaping states:

"A high standard of design is required in all new developments, including extensions, alterations, and changes of use of existing buildings. Development is expected to create a strong sense of place through drawing on the local context and being complementary to the locality. Applications for new development must be accompanied by appropriate information to demonstrate how the proposal will make a positive contribution to the character of Wiltshire through:

i. The retention and enhancement of existing important landscaping and natural features, (e.g. trees, hedges, banks and watercourses), in order to take opportunities to enhance biodiversity, create wildlife and recreational corridors, effectively integrate the development into its setting and to justify and mitigate against any losses that may occur through the development."

Section 5
Statutory Protection

TREE PRESERVATION ORDERS AND CONSERVATION AREAS

5.1 Consultation with the LPA's interactive mapping system, Wiltshire Planning Explorer[4], has identified no trees, within or adjacent to the Study Area, are protected by a Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs), nor is the Study Area located within a designated conservation area.

[4] https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/88c3030c2e864645aaec7dc3e0ac4cb6/page/Page/ - Wiltshire Planning Explorer.

Section 6
Protected Wildlife and Trees

BATS

6.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2017 (as amended). Further information is provided in **Appendix EDP 4**.

NESTING BIRDS

6.2 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended). Harm to wild birds can mostly be avoided by timing works to avoid the main bird breeding season, considered to run between March and August inclusive. Further information on their protection is provided in **Appendix EDP 4**.

Section 7
Site-specific Constraints

7.1 As illustrated on **Plan EDP 1**, the surveyed features located across the Study Area are primarily of low arboricultural value, however consideration of category A features **T8**, **T9**, **T10**, **T15**, **T33** and **T46**; and category B features **G25**, **T41** and **T42** will be required during the design and planning stages, as they are located within the main footprint of the development and therefore have the potential to constrain the development, depending of the forthcoming proposal.

7.2 A number of items are located outside, but adjacent to the Study Area, and therefore these items are not under the control of the Applicant. Items outside of the Applicant's control require consideration when designing forthcoming proposals, to avoid interference with the tree canopies or RPAs.

VETERAN TREES

Natural England and Forestry Commission Standing Advice: Ancient Woodland, Ancient Trees and Veteran Trees: Protecting them from Development

7.3 In respect of the veteran trees (**T10**, **T15** and **T33**), the standing advice from Natural England and the Forestry Commission[5] recommends that any development should be kept as far as possible from veteran trees, leaving a buffer of at least 15 times larger than the stem diameter or 5m from the edge of its canopy, if this is greater.

7.4 In accordance with Natural England and the Forestry Commission[6] recommendations (15 x stem diameter), the buffer for **T10** is **16.5m**, the buffer for **T15** is **21.75m** and the buffer for **T33** is **17.1m**. The buffers are illustrated on **Plan EDP 1** as an orange circle.

7.5 In respect of the buffer, Natural England and Forestry Commission Standing Advice recommendations are as follows:

"Where possible, a buffer zone should:

- *contribute to wider ecological networks; and*
- *be part of the green infrastructure of the area.*

A buffer zone should consist of semi-natural habitats such as:

- *woodland; and*
- *a mix of scrub, grassland, heathland and wetland.*

[5] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#history.
[6] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-and-veteran-trees-protection-surveys-licences#history.

The proposal should include creating or establishing habitat with local and appropriate native species in the buffer zone.

You should consider if access is appropriate. You can allow access to buffer zones if the habitat is not harmed by trampling.

You should not approve development proposals, including gardens, within a buffer zone.

You should only approve sustainable drainage schemes if:

- *they do not affect root protection areas; and*
- *any change to the water table does not negatively affect ancient woodland or ancient and veteran trees."*

7.6 Further information on above- and below-ground arboricultural constraints is provided in **Appendix EDP 5**.

Section 8
Conclusion

8.1 Three veteran trees (**T10**, **T15** and **T33**) have been identified during the survey process within the Study Area. A veteran tree, by a recognised criterion, 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[7].

8.2 It is recommended that any development should be kept as far as possible from the veteran tree, with a buffer area maintained between the items and any development boundary. Veteran trees should be prioritised for retention in line with the NPPF.

8.3 Of the items surveyed, seven have been categorised as A of high quality and 14 have been categorised as B, of moderate quality. These items should be prioritised for retention, where practicable. Category A items **T8**, **T9**, **T10**, **T15**, **T33** and **T46**; and category B items **G25**, **T41** and **T42** are located within the main footprint of the Study Area and therefore have the potential to constrain development, dependent on the layout of the forthcoming proposal.

8.4 The default position when designing any forthcoming scheme should be the retention of all items, and to position any built form outside of the RPAs of retained trees, as so far as is practicable, regardless of category grading. All trees provide positive environmental and ecological contributions, irrespective of current condition.

8.5 The arboricultural constraints information provided within this Baseline Note will feed into the layout of the scheme and, in turn, will be used to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment, to be submitted as part of the planning application.

[7] https://www.gov.uk/guidance/ancient-woodland-ancient-trees-and-veteran-trees-advice-for-making-planning-decisions.

Appendix EDP 1
Tree Survey Key and Schedule EDP 1

Sequential Reference Number	• T - Individual specimen; • G - Group of trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; • H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; and • W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species	Scientific names and common English names provided; the latter are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height	An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter	This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of *BS 5837:2012* (# is used if estimated).
Branch Spread	This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on **Plan EDP 1**.
Canopy Clearance Above Ground Level	An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage	There are five classes to which trees are assigned: • Young; • Early Mature; • Mature; • Over Mature; and • Veteran.
Physiological Condition	An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor, or dead, this is informed by the following: • Canopy density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and • Leaf size and colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.

Structural Condition	An indication of the tree's structural condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is informed by "*the presence of any decay and physical defect*[8]".
Comments/Notes	Observations on structural or physiological condition, historic pruning, any Site-specific constraints etc. noted at the time the survey is undertaken.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: • Less than 10; • 10+; • 20+; and • 40+.
Category Grading	Trees have been assigned either U or category grading A to C in accordance with the cascade chart given in *BS 5837:2012*.
Root Protection Radius	Measurement (in m) based on the stem diameter and calculated in accordance with *BS 5837:2012*.

[8] *BS 5837:2012* Section 4.4.2.5.

Client: Hallam Land Management

Site: Land East of Showell Farm, Chippenham

Date of Survey: 20.04.21 06.01.26

Consultant Tom Cleeton, Rob Clanchy

Weather Sun + Frost

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
G1	Mixed Broadleaf	1	# 30	3	3	3	3	N/A	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Recent planting	10+	C1	0.36
T2	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	# 400	5	5	5	5	1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Decay / structural defect - Bole Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	4.8
T3	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	# 450	4	4	4	4	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	5.4
T4	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	7	# 120	2	2	2	2	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.44
T5	Norway maple (Acer platanoides)	10	# 550	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Decay - Open cavity / cavities Deadwood - Minor Off-site tree, all readings estimated Failed prinicipal stem - leaving exposed heartwood + sheer crack to base	10+	C1	6.6
H6	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Field maple (Acer campestre) Wych elm (Ulmus glabra)	3	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
G7	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Wych elm (Ulmus glabra)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown	10+	C1	1.2
T8	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	# 910	7	7	7	7	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Adventitious roots - Basal Buttresses / buttress roots - Minor adaptive growth / moderate development Root decay - Suspected Deadwood - Minor Historic excavation within RPA	40+	A1	10.92
T9	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	# 950	8	8	8	8	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	40+	A1	11.4
T10	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	# 1100	7	7	7	7	1	Over Mature (Veteran)	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Decay - Open cavity / cavities Hollow trunk - Open cavity Deadwood - Major Stag-headed crown	40+	A1,3	13.2
H11	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Wych elm (Ulmus glabra)	6	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
T12	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	# 250 200 150 150	6	6	6	6	3	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	4.61

Sequential Reference Number -T - Individual specimen; G - Group, Trees that form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally; H - Linear group of specimens that form a hedge or boundary; W - A larger group or area of trees that should be regarded as a single woodland unit.
Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".
Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

Tree Works Priority Codes -Priority codes from 1 to 3 have been given for trees requiring work. The definition of the codes used is as follows: Priority 1: Work that should be undertaken urgently due to the identification of a potential hazard; Priority 2: Work that should be undertaken prior to any works commencing on site; and Priority 3: Work that should be undertaken following the completion of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
Category Grading -Trees have been assigned 'U' or Category Grading 'A' to 'C' in accordance with the Cascade Chart given in BS5837:2012.
Root Protection Radius—The root protection radius from the stem of the tree calculated in line with the recommendations set out in BS5837:2012.

Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
T13	Field maple (Acer campestre)	10	# 10x250	7	7	7	7	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Deadwood - Minor Fused limb / limbs	10+	C1	9.49
T14	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	# 11x200	7	7	7	7	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Multiple stems from base Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	7.96
T15	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	# 1450	7	7	7	7	3	Over Mature (Veteran)	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Decay - Open cavity / cavities Decay / structural defect - Bole Deadwood - Minor Utility clearance pruned	40+	A1,3	15
T16	Maple (Acer spp.)	11	# 850	6	6	6	6	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	10+	C1	10.2
H17	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	6	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H18	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H19	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
G20	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	1.2
T21	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	10	# 380	4	4	4	4	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Unbalanced crown - Minor	10+	C1	4.56
T22	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	# 850	8	8	8	8	3	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Fungal fruiting body - Parasitic Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected Exposed crown - Historic Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	<10	U	10.2
H23	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H24	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
G25	Field maple (Acer campestre)	9	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	4.8

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
Structural Condition -Additional notes are provided giving details of the tree's structural condition. This is informed by "the presence of any decay and physical defect".
Management Recommendations -These are made on the basis of optimising the life expectancy of site trees, given their current situation and that which may result from the development proposals. The survey process pays particular attention to implications for life and/or property; defects recorded under the structural condition have the necessary mitigation measures proposed within this section of the schedule.

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Estimated Remaining Contribution -The definitions of the terms used are as follows and describe the estimated length of time (in years) over which the tree can be expected to make a safe contribution to local amenity: Less than 10; 10+; 20+; and 40+.
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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
G26	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Willow sp. (Salix spp.) Poplar sp. (Populus spp.)	12	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	4.8
G27	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Willow sp. (Salix spp.) Poplar sp. (Populus spp.)	12	# 400	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	4.8
G28	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Willow sp. (Salix spp.) Poplar sp. (Populus spp.)	9	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected	20+	B1	3
G29	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Willow sp. (Salix spp.) Poplar sp. (Populus spp.)	9	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	3
G30	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) English oak (Quercus robur) Willow sp. (Salix spp.) Poplar sp. (Populus spp.)	9	# 250	4	4	4	4	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	3
H31	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	2	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H32	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	2	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
T33	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	# 1140	5	5	5	5	2	Over Mature (Veteran)	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Hollow trunk - Open cavity Deadwood - Minor Stag-headed crown Habitat - High value Pollard - Lapsed / Mature stems Squat form, leaning stem, hollow trunk	40+	A1,3	13.68
T34	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	# 6x150	3	3	3	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	4.41
H35	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	2	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
T36	Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	8	# 7x150	3	3	3	4	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	4.76
G37	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) Spruce sp. (Picea spp.)	5	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
Height -An approximation of height (in metres) is provided for the highest point of the tree.
Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
Branch Spread -This is taken at four cardinal points, with a stated value in metres to enable an accurate representation of the crown, as shown on Plan EDP 1.
Canopy Clearance -An approximation of height (in metres) of crown clearance above adjacent ground level.
Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
H38	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H39	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
T40	English oak (Quercus robur)	8	# 350	4	4	4	4	2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	4.2
T41	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	# 350 300	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	5.53
T42	Field maple (Acer campestre)	8	# 350 300	5	5	5	5	2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	5.53
H43	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) English oak (Quercus robur) Field maple (Acer campestre)	12	# 500	5	5	5	5	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1,2	6
T44	English oak (Quercus robur)	12	# 750	6	6	6	6	2	Mature	Poor	Poor	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Deadwood - Major Sparse Crown Decline - Evident / observed	10+	C1	9
T45	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	16	# 550 300 250	6	6	6	6	4	Mature	Poor	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	8.09
T46	English oak (Quercus robur)	16	# 850	5	5	8	8	3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Deadwood - Minor Abundant ivy throughout canopy	40+	A1	10.2
H47	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
H48	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre) English oak (Quercus robur)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
T49	Unknown Deciduous	16	# 710 610	9	9	9	9	4	Dead	Dead	Dead	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Dead tree / trees Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	<10	U	11.23
T50	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	# 500	5	5	5	5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor Utility clearance pruned Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	6

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Species -Common English names are used wherever possible for simplicity.
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Stem Diameter -This is the measurement of stem diameter in millimetres taken in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012.
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Life Stage -There are five classes to which trees are assigned: Young; Early Mature; Mature; Over Mature; Ancient; Dead.

Physiological Condition -An indication of the tree's physiological condition is represented and classed as good, fair, poor or dead, this is informed by the following: Canopy Density: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, the canopy density of the trees is typical of the species; and Leaf Size and Colouration: It should be taken that, unless otherwise stated with each individual entry, leaf size and colouration is typical of the species.
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Sequential Reference No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Branch Spread (m)				Canopy Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments / Notes	Estimated Remaining Contribution (Years)	Category Grading	Root Protection Radius (m)
				North	East	South	West								
T51	Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum)	10	# 500	5	5	5	5	4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	20+	B1	6
H52	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common hazel (Corylus avellana) Field maple (Acer campestre)	2	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Deadwood - Minor	10+	C1	1.2
G53	Beech (Fagus sylvatica) Leyland cypress/leylandii (Cupressus x leylandii) Common hazel (Corylus avellana)	4	# 200	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Access to inspect base - Not possible Multiple stems from base Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown	10+	C2	2.4
H54	Leyland cypress/leylandii (Cupressus x leylandii)	4	# 200	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	10+	C2	2.4
T55	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	# 380	3	4	3	3	N/A	Mature	Poor	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Ash Dieback Suspected	10+	C1	4.56
T56	Silver birch (Betula pendula)	11	# 620	5	5	5	5	3	Mature	Good	Good	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Ivy or climbing plant Form - Good crown structure Ivy obscures pricipal stem/limbs RPA fencing from development to north of tree	40+	A1	7.44
H57	Elder sp. (Sambucus spp.)	2	# 150	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	10+	C2	1.8
T58	Unknown Deciduous	18	# 800	4	4	4	4	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Root environment - Waterlogged Dead tree / trees Fallen tree / trees - Partial collapse	<10	U	9.6
H59	Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa)	2	# 100	1	1	1	1	N/A	Early Mature	Poor	Poor	No Significant Faults Observed	10+	C2	1.2
T60	Unknown Deciduous	9	# 380 320 300	1	1	1	1	1	Dead	Dead	Dead	Root environment - Waterlogged Dead tree / trees	<10	U	6.96
T61	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	5	# 230	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Root environment - Waterlogged Multiple stems from base Weak fork / branch union with included bark	10+	C1	2.76
T62	Unknown Deciduous	8	# 300	1	1	1	1	1	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees	<10	U	3.6
T63	Unknown Deciduous	1	# 300	1	1	1	1	N/A	Dead	Dead	Dead	Dead tree / trees Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree	<10	U	3.6
G64	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Common hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Common Dogwood (Cornus sanguinea) Hornbeam (Carpinus betulus)	6	# 300	2	2	2	2	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Poor	Hardstanding under canopy Multiple stems from base Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown	10+	C2	3.6

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				North	East	South	West								
G65	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Horse chestnut (Aesculus hippocastanum) Elder sp. (Sambucus spp.)	9	# 450	3	3	3	3	N/A	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Hardstanding under canopy Root damage - Mechanical Excavation within root zone - Suspected Planted group along main road	20+	B1,2	5.4
T66	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young self seeded tree	10+	C1	1.2
T67	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	3	# 100	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young self seeded tree	10+	C1	1.2
T68	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	5	# 150	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Ash Dieback Suspected Young self seeded tree	10+	C1	1.8
T69	Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	4	# 100	1	1	1	1	1	Young	Fair	Fair	Young self seeded tree	10+	C1	1.2
G70	Poplar sp. (Populus spp.) Common ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	# 420	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Fair	Fair	Access to inspect base - Restricted / obscured Hardstanding under canopy Multiple stems from base Ash Dieback Suspected	20+	B1	5.04

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Appendix EDP 2
Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment
(Extract of BS 5837:2012, Table 1)

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) Identification on Plan		
Trees Unsuitable for Retention (see Note)			
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; and • 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.		
	1 Mainly Arboricultural Qualities	**2 Mainly Landscape Qualities**	**3 Mainly Cultural Values, Including Conservation**
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).

Category and Definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) Identification on Plan		
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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 the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation.	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.
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 150mm	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.

Appendix EDP 3
Illustrative Summary of Survey Data

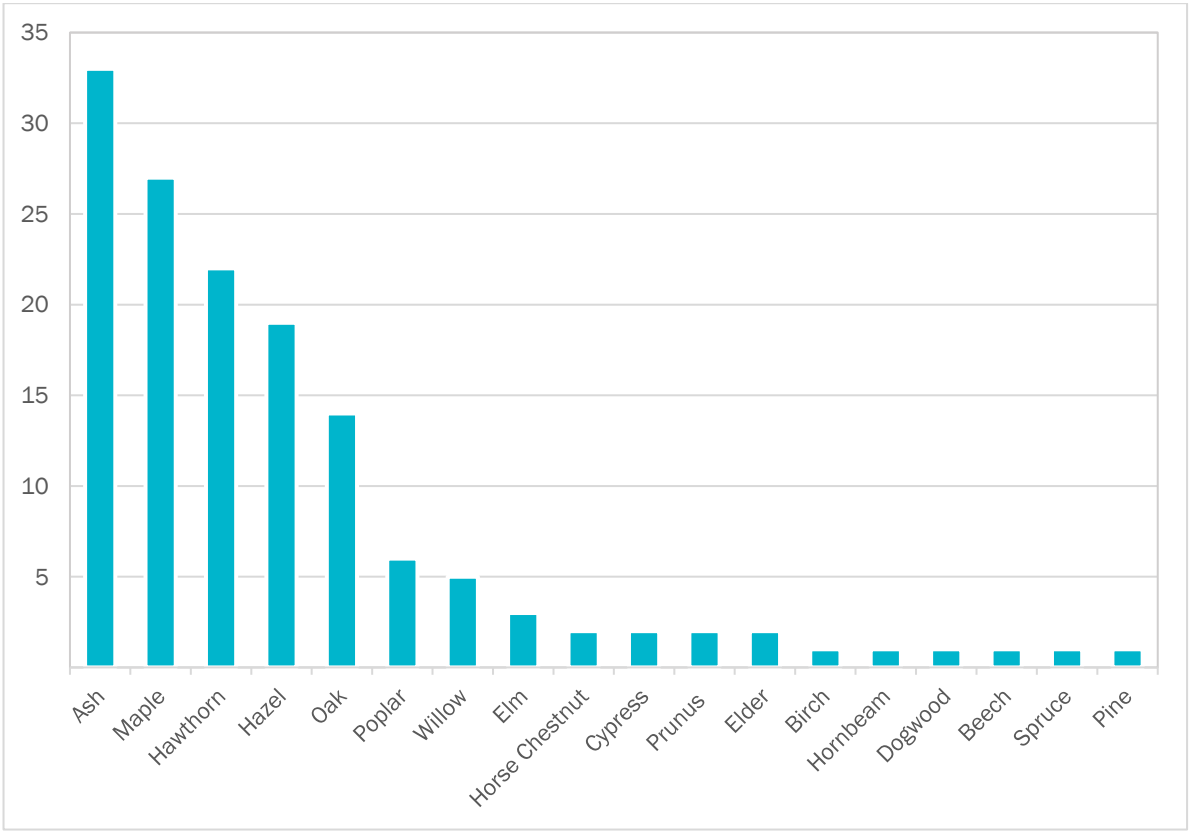


Figure EDP A3.1: Species diversity.

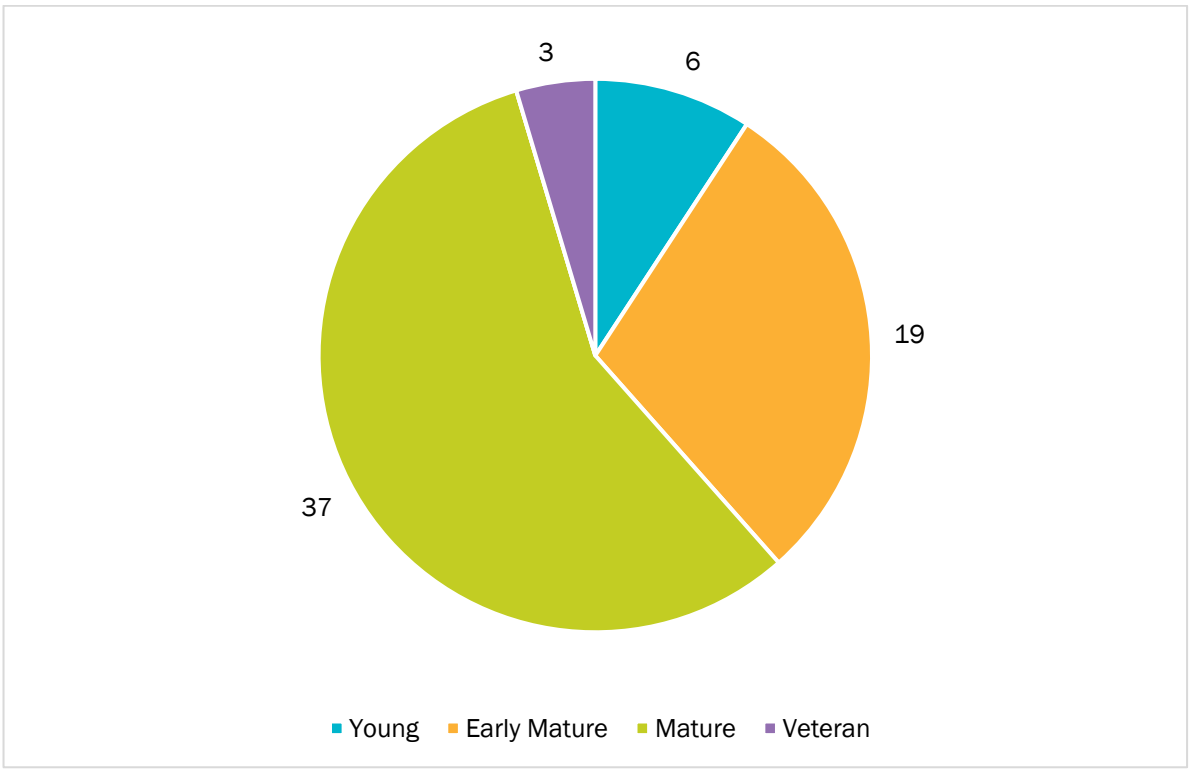


Figure EDP A3.2: Age distribution of live trees.

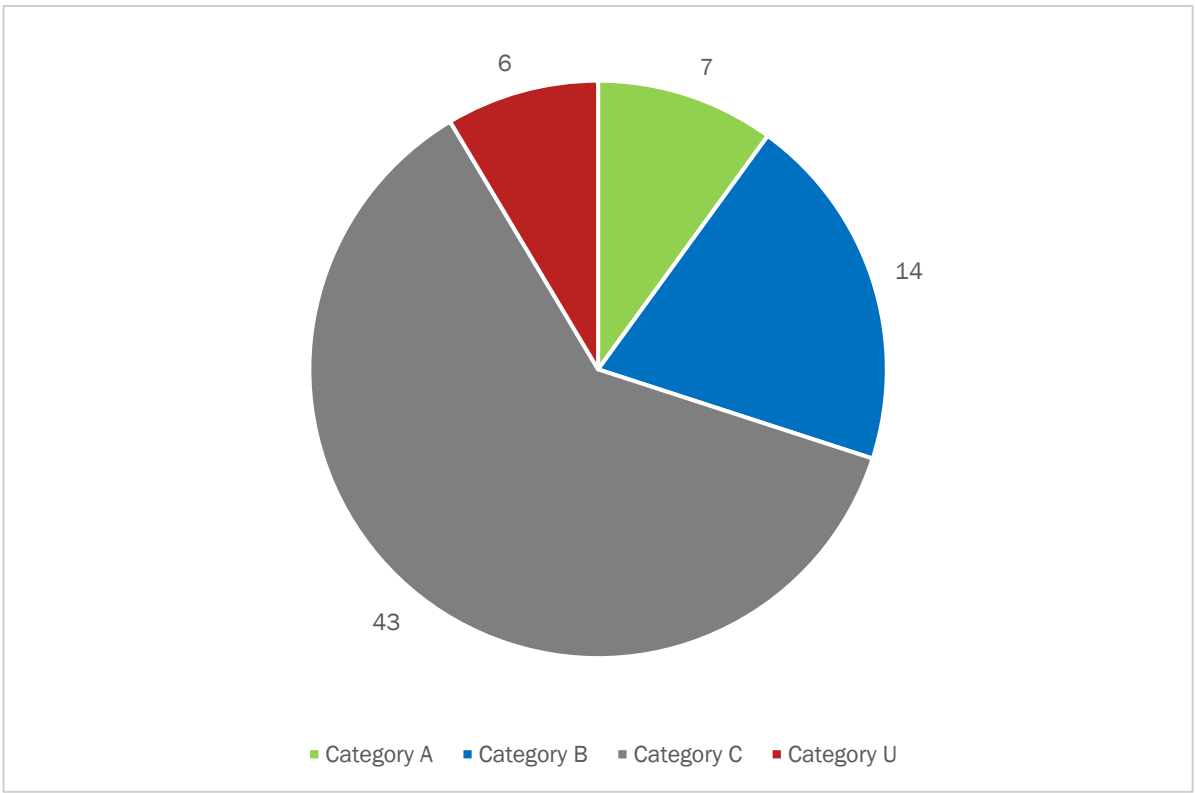


Figure EDP A3.3: Category grading.

Appendix EDP 4
Protected Species

BATS

A4.1 All species of British bat comprise European Protected Species (EPS) and are afforded protection under the *Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations* 2017 (as amended), making it an offence to:

- Deliberately capture, injure or kill a wild individual of an EPS;
- Deliberately disturb wild animals of an EPS wherever they are occurring, in particular any disturbance which is likely to impair their ability to survive, to breed or reproduce, to affect significantly the local distribution or abundance of the species to which they belong, or in the case of hibernating or migratory species, to hibernate or migrate; or
- Damage or destroy a breeding site or resting place of a wild individual of an EPS.

A4.2 Additional protection for bats is also afforded under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended), making it an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb bats whilst they are occupying a structure or place that is used for shelter or protection, or to obstruct access to this structure or place. As bats tend to re-use the same roosts, legal opinion is that roosts are protected, whether or not bats are currently occupying these resting places/places of shelter.

A4.3 Prior to undertaking any tree works or tree removal further advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

NESTING BIRDS

A4.4 All wild birds, their nests and eggs are protected under Section 1 of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act* 1981 (as amended). This makes it an offence to:

- Intentionally kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- Take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built;
- Take, damage or destroy the egg of any wild bird; or
- To have in one's possession or control any wild bird (dead or alive), or egg or any part of a wild bird or egg.

A4.5 In addition, further protection is afforded to those wild bird species listed on Schedule 1 of the Act, prohibiting any intentional or reckless disturbance to these species while they are nest building, or at a nest containing eggs or young, or to recklessly disturb the dependent young of such a bird.

Appendix EDP 5
Consideration of Trees within the Design Process

A5.1 Construction activities pose a threat to the successful retention of trees if handled inappropriately. It is important to consider the relationship between development and trees during the design process.

BELOW-GROUND CONSTRAINTS – ROOT PROTECTION AREA

A5.2 The below-ground constraints are defined as the likely spread and distribution of the root system and are depicted on **Plan EDP 1** with pink outlined areas, representing the RPA around each surveyed item.

A5.3 The RPA is defined as the minimum area (in m^2) around the tree that is deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability.

A5.4 Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, the shape of the RPA may be modified, but not reduced in area, and its shape should reflect a soundly based assessment of the likely root distribution.

A5.5 Any deviation in the RPA from the original circular plot should take account of the following factors, whilst still providing adequate protection for the root system:

- The morphology and disposition of the roots, when known to be influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g. the presence of roads, structures and underground services);
- Topography and drainage;
- The soil type and structure; and
- The likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance or damage, based on factors such as species, age and condition and presence of other trees.

ABOVE-GROUND CONSTRAINTS – PROXIMITY OF TREES TO STRUCTURES

A5.6 The above-ground parts of a tree, whilst being more visible and easily protected, are a potential constraint to development and consideration should be given to the current and ultimate height and spread of the trees.

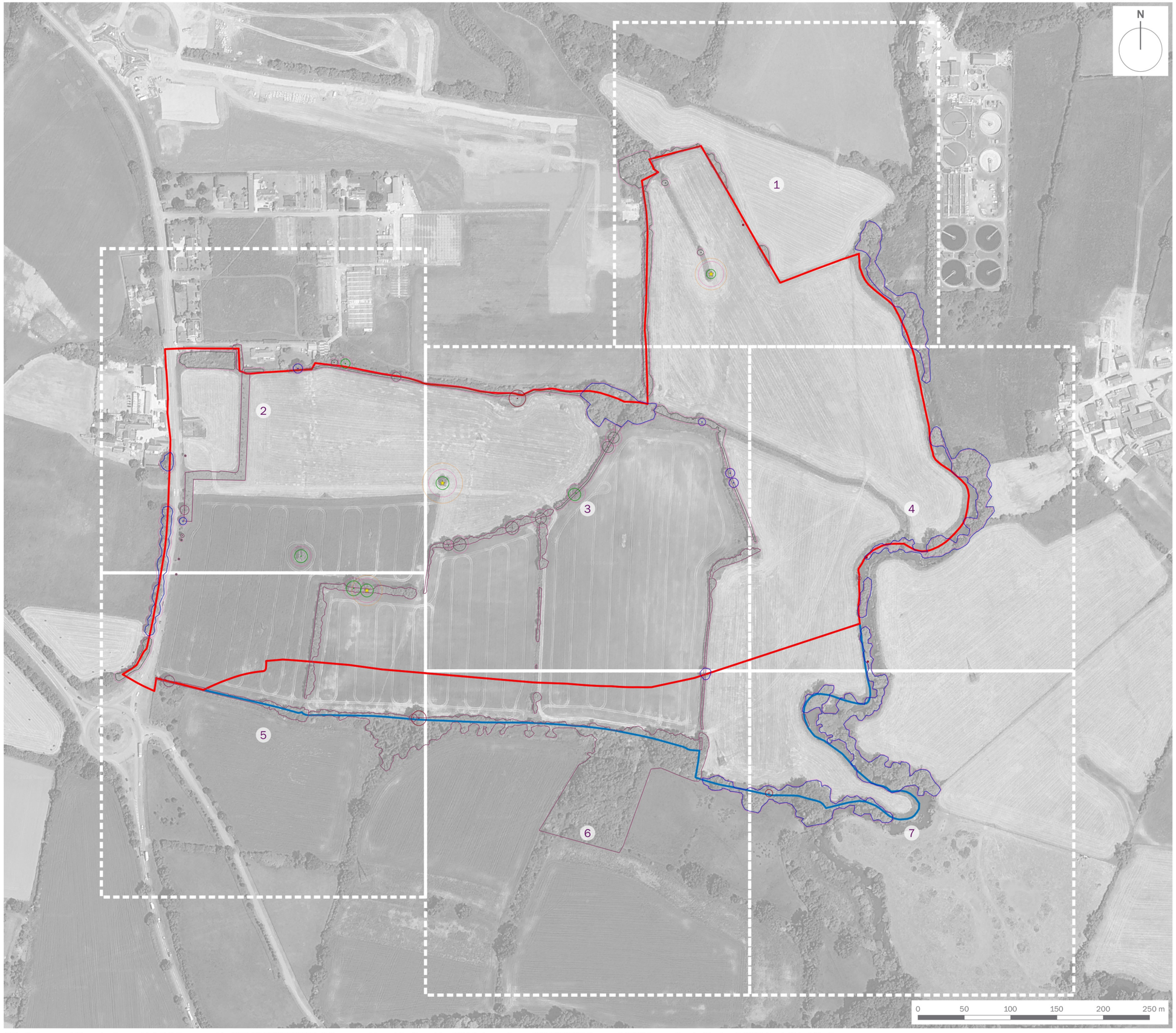
A5.7 Where the current and/or ultimate height of a category A, B or C tree will cause an unreasonable obstruction to the proposed development, this must be considered as a constraint. This is usually considered in terms of issues relating to shade and light.

A5.8 The above-ground constraints can be a combination of factors such as:

- Shading of buildings and open space – a detailed daylight study may be necessary if any proposed buildings are in the immediate vicinity of retained trees;
- Direct damage to structures;
- Future pressure for removal;
- Seasonal nuisance (e.g. leaf fall blocking gutters, fruit fall creating slippery patches and honey dew dripping on vehicles and surfaces);
- Whether the tree is deciduous or evergreen; and
- Density of foliage.

Plans

Plan EDP 1: Tree Constraints Plan
(edp2272_d017f 30 April 2026 VMS/LTa)



Site Boundary

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Trees

Buffer for Veteran Trees

client

Hallam Land

project title

Land East of Showell Farm, Chippenham

drawing title

Tree Constraints Plan (Overview)

date	**30 APRIL 2026**	drawn by	**VMS**
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scale	**1:4,000 @ A3**	QA	**GYo**

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Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

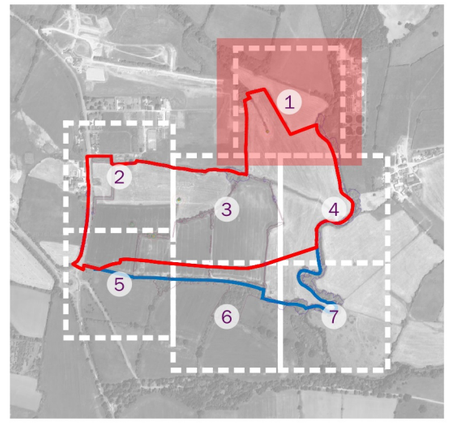
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Trees

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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 1 of 7)

date	**30 APRIL 2026**	drawn by	**VMS**
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N

G53
H52
H54
T51
T55
T56
T50
H48
G70
T69
G1
T15
T2
T3
T4
T68
T67
G65
T66
T8
T12
T13
H11
T9
T10
2
3
5
0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

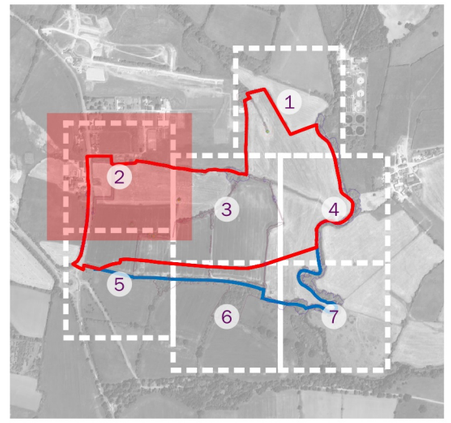
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 2 of 7)

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N

T50 H48 T49 H38 H43 T40 T44 T45 T15 H47 T41 T46 T42 H39 T16 T14 T12 T13 H17 H11 T10 G7 H18 H23 H57 G25

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

0 20 40 60 80 100 m

Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

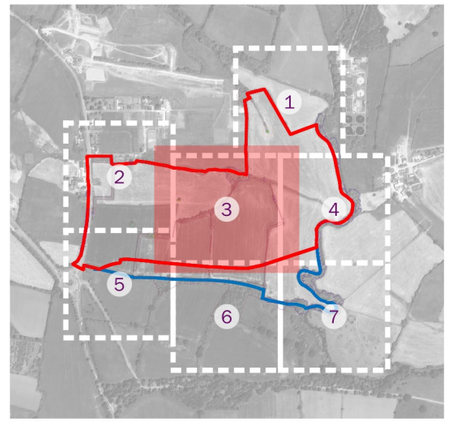
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Trees

Buffer for Veteran Trees



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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 3 of 7)

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Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

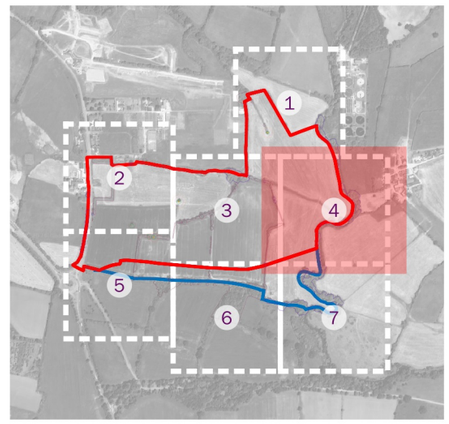
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Category C: Trees of low quality and value

Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

Veteran Trees

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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 4 of 7)

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Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

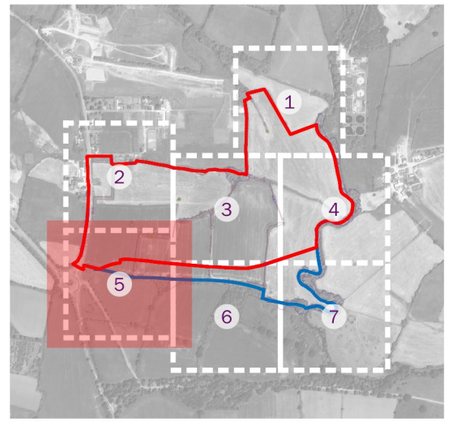
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

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Category U: Trees of poor quality and value

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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 5 of 7)

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Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number
Tree/Group Canopy
Tree Stem
Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

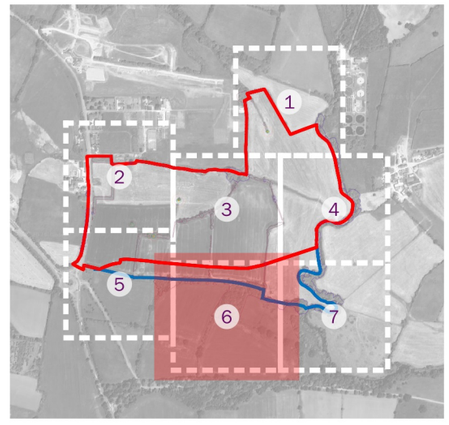
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value

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Veteran Trees

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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 6 of 7)

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Study Area

Additional Survey Area

T1 Tree/Group Number

Tree/Group Canopy

Tree Stem

Root Protection Area

Category A: Trees of high quality and value

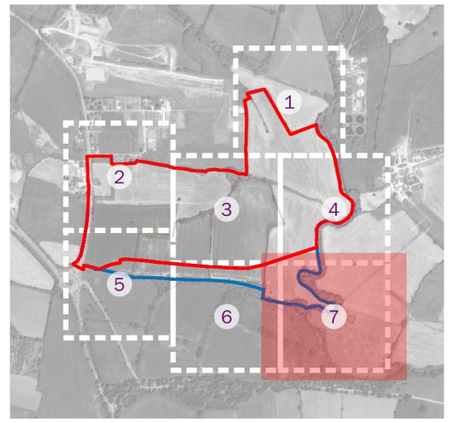
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Tree Constraints Plan
(Sheet 7 of 7)

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