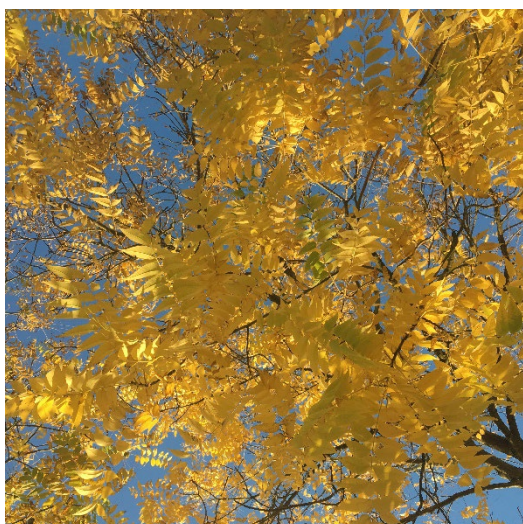




ARBORICULTURAL
CONSULTANTS



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ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY, IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PLAN

Relating to :

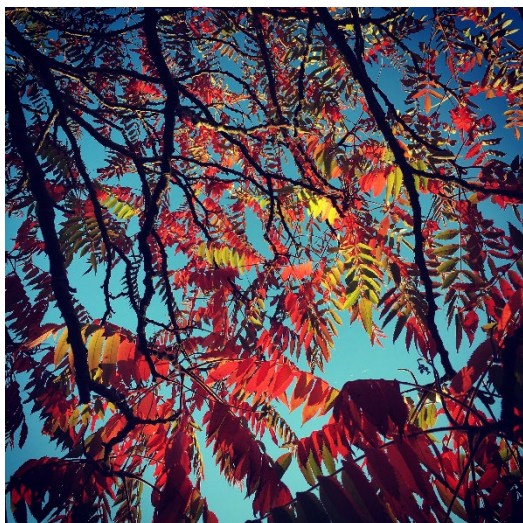
NEW RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT AND
ASSOCIATED INFRASTRUCTURE

At:

FORMER RAF RUDLOE, CORSHAM

Instructed by:

TAYLOR WIMPEY



MHP ref: 25344A RUDLOE NO2, BOX, CORSHAM_TS AIA TPP_V1

CONTENTS:

1	INTRODUCTION	1
2	GENERAL	2
3	ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY	4
4	TREE CONSTRAINTS AND DESIGN ADVICE.....	5
5	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) & TREE PROTECTION PLAN (TPP)	7
6	CONCLUSION.....	9
APPENDIX 1 – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE		
APPENDIX 2 – ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN		

Issue record

Date	Version	Notes	Quality check
03.06.2026	V1	Initial issue	Mr 03.06.2026

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

- An application for planning permission is to be submitted for new residential development and associated infrastructure on land known as former RAF Rudloe, Corsham ('the site').
- To assist determination of the application by Wiltshire Council, I am instructed to prepare an arboricultural assessment of the proposals in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations'.
- I visit the site to survey the trees, assess and evaluate the impacts of the proposals on the trees and set out suitable tree protection measures.

Key points

- The key arboricultural features associated with the site are:
 - An area of woodland in the centre of the north-eastern boundary.
 - A group of mature trees with a cohesive canopy form in the centre of the site,
 - Numerous early mature trees of varying quality that are landscape planting associated with former military usage of the land.
- These are not legally protected because they are not situated within a conservation area and a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) does not apply.
- The proposals mean that:
 - 13 individual trees from a total of 29 will be removed (6 moderate quality, 3 low quality and 4 unsuitable)
 - 15 tree groups from a total of 24 will be removed (7 moderate quality, 7 low quality and 1 unsuitable)
 - No woodlands will be removed.
- More generally, construction works, and post development inconveniences have potential to directly and/or indirectly damage retained trees.
- My arboricultural impact assessment with associated tree protection details show that the proposals are feasible from an arboricultural perspective for the following key reasons:

-
- Despite quite a high proportion of necessary tree removal a substantial proportion of trees, tree groups and woodlands shall be retained.
 - Tree protection measures can be put in place to ensure that construction works do not result in damage to the retained trees.
 - New tree planting can be carried out that will enhance the arboricultural qualities of the site into the future.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 My name is Matt Reid. I am a Chartered Arboriculturist and Registered Consultant of the Arboricultural Association and the Institute of Chartered Foresters. I hold the Level 6 Diploma in Arboriculture (ABC Awards) as well as other technical and trade level qualifications. I am also a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association.

1.1.2 I have worked in the arboricultural industry since 1999. My initial trade and professional experience comprised six years as an arboricultural contractor and climbing arborist. Following this I spent seven years as a local government tree officer. Since 2012 I have worked in private practice as an arboricultural consultant specialising in planning related matters and tree risk management.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 An application for planning permission is to be submitted for new residential development and associated infrastructure on land known as former RAF Rudloe, Corsham ('the site').

1.3 Instruction and scope

1.3.1 I am instructed by Taylor Wimpey to visit the site and to carry out an assessment of arboricultural features in accordance with British Standards (BS) 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design Demolition and Construction – Recommendations'.

1.3.2 I am to prepare the following information in relation to the proposals:

- Tree survey in accordance with BS5837:2012
- Arboricultural Impacts Assessment
- Tree Protection Plan.

2 GENERAL

2.1 Statutory tree protection and other designations

2.1.1 I have carried out desk-based tree-related constraints checks in relation to the site. These are outlined in *Table 1*.

Statutory tree protection and other designations		
	General summary information	Relevant to site?
Conservation Area ¹	- All trees with a trunk diameter greater than 75mm at 1.5m height are protected in the same way as for TPO (see below). - Six weeks' notice must be given to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) prior to carrying out any tree works so that possible requirement for TPO can be assessed.	No
Tree Preservation Order (TPO) ²	- It is an offence to cut down, uproot, top or lop, wilfully damage or wilfully destroy relevant trees or woodlands. - Formal permission must be applied for (and granted) by the LPA before carrying out tree works. - Penalties of up to £20K (Magistrates Court) or unlimited fine (Crown Court).	No
Timber volume	- Forestry Act 1967 limits felling of volumes of timber in any calendar quarter to 5 cubic metres (m³) unless a Felling Licence has been issued by the Forestry Commission. - Any felling beyond this threshold may result in prosecution and/or issue of a Restocking Notice	Yes

Table 1- statutory tree protection and other designations.

2.2 Limitations

2.2.1 In some instances, I have been unable to access or clearly observe the trunks of trees.

Where this is the case, I have done my best to accurately estimate dimensions and tree condition.

2.2.2 Trees are living organisms and self-supporting dynamic structures. Their physiological and structural condition can change rapidly in response to a wide range of biotic/abiotic factors. As such, the findings and recommendations of my tree survey are limited to 24 months from the date of my site visit.

2.2.3 It is beyond the scope of this report to assess the potential for woody vegetation to cause subsidence/heave-related and/or direct contact-type structural damage. This matter may

¹ [Wiltshire Planning Explorer](#) Accessed 03.06.2026

² [Wiltshire Planning Explorer](#) Accessed 03.06.2026

need to be addressed separately by a suitably qualified structural engineer.

2.3 Wildlife informative

- 2.3.1 Tree works should not be carried out until a reasonably detailed inspection of relevant trees has been carried out to determine if bat roosts and/or bird nests are present.
- 2.3.2 It is a criminal offence to intentionally damage/destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Similarly it is an offence to intentionally/recklessly disturb roosting bats or to damage or destroy a bat roost.
- 2.3.3 The Arboricultural Association publishes useful advice in relation to trees and nesting birds³.
- 2.3.4 Helpful advice with regards to bats and tree work is published by the UK Government⁴, the Arboricultural Association⁵ and The Bat Conservation Trust⁶.

³ <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/When-is-the-bird-nest-season>

⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/bats-protection-surveys-and-licences>

⁵ <https://www.trees.org.uk/Help-Advice/Public/Bats-and-trees-Who-does-what-where>

⁶ <https://www.bats.org.uk/about-bats/where-do-bats-live/bat-roosts/roosts-in-trees>

3 ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY

3.1 Site visit

3.1.1 I visited the site on 18th February 2026.

3.2 Findings

3.2.1 My findings are set out within the survey schedule at **Appendix 1**.

3.2.2 Key arboricultural features associated with the site are

- An area of woodland in the centre of the north-eastern boundary.
- A group of mature trees with a cohesive canopy form in the centre of the site,
- Numerous early mature trees of varying quality that are landscape planting associated with former military usage of the land.

4 TREE CONSTRAINTS AND DESIGN ADVICE

4.1 Tree Quality Assessment

4.1.1 Surveyed trees are represented using colour coding to indicate their quality and thereby suitability for retention. The quality assessment is as follows:

Quality grade	Definition
A	Green: high quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
B	Blue: moderate quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
C	Grey: low quality with estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years
U	Red - unsuitable for retention. Cannot realistically be retained for longer than 10 years

4.2 Below Ground Constraints

4.2.1 In accordance with BS5837:2012, below ground constraints, or Root Protection Areas (RPAs), for the surveyed trees are plotted onto the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan. These are represented as a circle with a broken red line centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter (measured at 1.5m above ground level).

4.2.2 BS5837:2012, a root protection area (RPA) is defined as *"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 default position [when considering design layout in relation to RPAs] should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained"*.

4.2.3 Root systems can be damaged in several ways:

- Root severance
- Soil compaction

- Contamination by spilled materials eg cement/diesel.

4.3 Above Ground Constraints

4.3.1 Above ground constraints posed by trees describe the capacity for trees to have an overbearing or dominating effect on new developments; usually post occupancy. Typical above ground constraints include a number or combination of inconveniences including shading, branch spread, perceived fear of tree failure during strong winds and so on. If not adequately considered, above ground constraints can lead to repeated future requests to fell or heavily prune retained and protected trees.

4.3.2 The above ground parts of trees can be damaged in several ways:

- Impact damage through contact with construction site plant
- Inappropriate pruning
- Other factors, for example, heat damage caused by bonfires.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (AIA) & TREE PROTECTION PLAN (TPP)

5.1 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

5.1.1 A combined AIA and TPP is included at **Appendix 2**.

5.1.2 The plan shows the tree survey and constraints information in relation to the proposed layout and confirms that a significant number of existing trees must be removed.

5.1.3 Tree removals are summarised in the table below:

		A	B	C	U	Total
Trees	Retain	3	9	4	0	16
	Remove	0	6	3	4	13
Groups	Retain	1	4	1	0	6
	Remove	0	7	7	1	15
	Partial removal	0	1	2	0	3
Woodlands	Retain	1	2	0	0	3
	Remove	0	0	0	0	0
Total		5	29	17	5	56

5.1.4 Of a total of 56 surveyed items (individual trees, groups of trees and woodlands):

- 13 individual trees from a total of 29 will be removed (6 moderate quality, 3 low quality and 4 unsuitable)
- 15 tree groups from a total of 24 will be removed (7 moderate quality, 7 low quality and 1 unsuitable)
- No woodlands will be removed.

5.1.5 It is significant to note however, that all high-quality arboricultural features shall be retained.

5.1.6 Also, 5 arboricultural features (4 trees and 1 group) marked for removal are classified as unsuitable for retention.

5.1.7 I note also that a substantial amount of new tree planting shall be proposed as part of the redevelopment of the site. As this tree planting establishes and matures it will exponentially function to mitigate against the loss of tree canopy cover that is necessary to enable development.

5.2 Tree Protection Plan

- 5.2.1 The Tree Protection element of the plan demonstrates how retained trees can be effectively retained as part of the construction of the proposals.
- 5.2.2 Locations and specifications of tree protection barriers are provided.
- 5.2.3 Tree protection barriers must be put in place before any other work is carried out on site and remain in place for the duration of construction works.

6 CONCLUSION

6.1 Conclusion

6.1.1 I conclude that the development proposals are feasible from an arboricultural perspective for the following key reasons:

- Despite quite a high proportion of necessary tree removal a substantial proportion of trees, tree groups and woodlands shall be retained.
- Tree protection measures can be put in place to ensure that construction works do not result in damage to the retained trees.
- New tree planting can be carried out that will enhance the arboricultural qualities of the site into the future.

APPENDIX 1 – TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

TREES

Tree number on plan	Common name	Height (m)	Est	Stem dia (mm)	Est	N	Est	E	Est	S	Est	W	Est	Estimated first branch height (m)	1st branch direction	Estimated canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations & management recommendations	Struct. cond.	Phys. cond.	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)	Protected Status
T1	Cherry (Ornamental flowering)	8	#	430	#	6.0	#	6.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	2.0	N	2.0	M	None	Good form, no obvious defects	Fair	Good	10+	C1	5.4	92	None
T2	Whitebeam	7	#	420	#	6.0	#	5.0	#	4.5	#	4.5	#	2.0	S	1.5	M	None	Adjacent to existing buildings, unbalanced crown due to buildings, self set hawthorn at base.	Fair	Good	10+	C1	5.1	81	None
T3	Norway maple 'crimson King'	8	#	450	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	1.5	W	1.0		None	Open grown and good form, minor deadwood	Good	Good	20+	B1	5.4	92	None
T4	Crab apple	6	#	280	#	3.0	#	4.5	#	4.0	#	4.0	#	1.0	S	2.0	EM	None	Unbalanced crown to south, no obvious defects.	Good	Good	10+	C1	3.6	41	None
T5	Laburnum	7.5	#	520	#	5.0	#	3.5	#	4.0	#	4.0	#	1.5	NW	1.5	OM	None	Located adjacent to boundary fence. Trunk hollow with open cavity to 1.5m on west side. Remove tree and replace with the same species	Poor	Fair	<10	U	6.3	124	None
T6	Purple leaved plum	5.5	#	140	#	2.0	#	3.0	#	3.5	#	2.5	#	1.0	W	1.5	EM	None	Stem leaning to south, minor dieback in crown.	Fair	Fair	10+	C1	1.8	10	None
T7	Box-elder	9	#	350	#	6.0	#	7.0	#	10	#	7.0	#	1.5	S	1.0	M	None	Good wide spreading form, minor dieback in crown.	Good	Good	20+	B1	4.2	55	None
T8	Rowan	11	#	390	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	5.0	#	2.0	W	2.0	M	None	Minor epicormic growth at base, minor included unions, good form.	Good	Good	20+	B1	4.8	72	None
T9	Alder (Common)	5	#	130	#	3.5	#	3.5	#	4.0	#	3.0	#	0.5	W	0.5	EM	None	Early mature tree, low canopy.	Good	Good	10+	C1	1.8	10	None
T10	Oak (English)	21	#	830	#	10	#	12	#	12	#	6.5	#	4.0	N	2.0	M	None	Off site tree, all measurements estimated, large overhang to the east. No access to stem	Good	Good	40+	A2	10.2	327	None
T11	Maple (Norway)	16	#	780	#	7.0	#	9.0	#	9.0	#	7.0	#	2.0	S	2.5	M	None	Co-dominant stemmed tree, large included union at 1m-moderate reaction growth, minor deadwood throughout crown.	Fair	Good	20+	B1	9.6	290	None
T12	Weeping birch	3	#	200	#	3.0	#	4.0	#	3.0	#	3.0	#	1.5	NE	0.5	EM	None	Weeping variety , no obvious defects.	Good	Good	20+	B1	2.4	18	None

Tree number on plan	Common name	Height (m)	Est	Stem dia (mm)	Est	N	Est	E	Est	S	Est	W	Est	Estimated first branch height (m)	1st branch direction	Estimated canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations & management recommendations	Struct. cond.	Phys. cond.	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)	Protected Status
T13	Weeping birch	3	#	100	#	2.5	#	3.5	#	3.5	#	3.5	#	1.5	NE	0.5	EM	None	Weeping variety , no obvious defects.	Good	Good	20+	B1	1.2	5	None
T14	Weeping birch	4.5	#	290	#	5.0	#	4.0	#	1.5	#	3.5	#	1.5	NE	0.5	M	None	Weeping variety. Previous large branch removal from trunk at 1.5m height.	Fair	Good	10+	C1	3.6	41	None
T15	Weeping birch	5	#	310	#	4.0	#	4.0	#	5.0	#	5.5	#	1.5	NE	0.5	M	None	Weeping variety , no obvious defects.	Good	Good	20+	B1	3.9	48	None
T16	Oak (English)	18	#	650	#	7.0	#	8.0	#	7.0	#	9.0	#	3.0	S	1.5	M	None	Unbalanced crown with thinner than average foliage density, Inonotus dryadeus bracket at base, moderate deadwood in crown.	Fair	Fair	20+	B1	7.8	191	None
T17	Common beech	24	#	900	#	9.0	#	10	#	10	#	10	#	3.5	S	2.0	M	None	Mature tree on woodland edge, co-dominant stem at 5m-minor reactive growth. Suppressed by neighbouring woodland.	Fair	Good	40+	A2	10.8	366	None
T18	Common beech	22	#	880	#	10	#	8.0	#	4.5	#	8.0	#	4.0	W	3.0	Dead	None	Dead tree. Large cavity in central trunk at 4/5 height. Recommend remove tree and replace with appropriate species.	Dead	Poor	<10	U	10.8	366	None
T19	Goat willow	7	#	460	#	3.5	#	7.0	#	7.0	#	5.0	#	1.0	S	1.0	M	None	Quite large for species and with spreading form	Fair	Good	10+	C1	5.7	102	None
T20	Elm (English)	16	#	500	#	4.0	#	11	#	8.0	#	4.0	#	2.0	E	3.0	Dead	None	Dead tree in group, potential safety risk. Recommend remove tree.	Dead	Dead	<10	U	6.0	113	None
T21	Oak (English)	15	#	550	#	6.0	#	7.0	#	9.0	#	3.0	#	2.0	E	1.5	M	None	Mature tree on woodland edge. Reasonable.	Fair	Good	20+	B1	6.6	137	None
T22	Beech (Common)	20	#	940	#	7.0	#	10	#	10	#	10	#	2.5	W	1.5	M	None	Individual tree on edge of woodland, included union at 2m, good reactive growth.	Fair	Good	20+	B1	11.4	408	None
T23	Beech (Common)	20	#	850	#	9.0	#	8.0	#	8.0	#	8.0	#	4.5	W	1.5	M	None	Multi-stemmed tree, three stems, evidence of past bracing that is now derelict. Part of larger group. Included union at base. Cavity to one stem. Recommend install non-penetrative three way flexible restraint system to replace the existing one.	Fair	Good	20+	B1	10.2	327	None
T24	Beech (Common)	20	#	720	#	10	#	9.0	#	8.0	#	6.0	#	5.0	E	1.5	M	None	Good tree part of group of mature trees. No obvious defects from ground level.	Good	Good	40+	A2	8.7	238	None

Tree number on plan	Common name	Height (m)	Est	Stem dia (mm)	Est	N	Est	E	Est	S	Est	W	Est	Estimated first branch height (m)	1st branch direction	Estimated canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations & management recommendations	Struct. cond.	Phys. cond.	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius (m)	RPA area (m2)	Protected Status
T25	Service Tree (Bastard)	9.5	#	250	#	4.5	#	4.5	#	3.5	#	4.5	#	2.0	W	2.0	M	None	Good form and on edge of group	Good	Good	10+	C1	3.0	28	None
T26	Ash (Common)	20	#	460	#	5.0	#	4.0	#	6.0	#	6.0	#	4.5	N	3.5	M	None	Substantial crown dieback that may well be ash dieback. Substantial amounts of deadwood throughout crown. Recommend monolith tree for habitat development and replace with appropriate species.	Poor	Poor	<10	U	5.7	102	None
T27	Oak (English)	20	#	680	#	9.0	#	8.0	#	4.0	#	6.0	#	5.0	N	2.0	M	None	Old wound on northern side of stem at base, good reactive growth, weighted to the west, minor deadwood throughout crown.	Fair	Fair	20+	B1	8.4	222	None
T28	Ash (Common)	19	#	680	#	6.0	#	8.0	#	6.0	#	6.0	#	8.0	W	8.0	M	None	Substantial crown dieback that may well be ash dieback. Substantial amounts of deadwood throughout crown. Inonotus hispidus brackets on ground around tree Armillaria sp fungi emerging from base on west side. Recommend monolith tree for habitat development and replace with appropriate species.	Poor	Poor	<10	U	8.4	222	None

GROUPS

Group number on plan	Common names of woody species present	Estimated average trunk diameter (mm)	Estimated maximum and minimum heights (m)	Estimated average height (m)	Estimated average canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations and management recommendations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Useful life expectancy	Quality grading	RPA/VTB Radius (m)	Protected Status
G1	Norway maple 'Crimson King, hornbeam, laburnum, common alder, Monterrey pine.'	400	42199	12	2	EM	None	Well spaced group of amenity trees at edge of site. Generally in reasonable condition other than a Category U Laburnum and one chlorotic pine at the western extent.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G2	Elder, rowan, goat willow	140	42042	6	0.5	EM	None	Mainly composed of natural regeneration.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G3	Hybrid black poplar, mixed cypress, hornbeam,	500	42240	15	1	EM	None	Roadside group dominated by poplars at northern extent. Unable to access bases of poplars due to dense understory. Poplars are now fully mature and will become a management liability in due course. Extensive lateral root spread to south west beneath disused tennis court. Consider removal and replacement. Generally however the condition of the group is good and worthy of retention.	Fair	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G4	Goat willow	350	42228	12	1	EM	None	Offsite group of natural regeneration. Some crown overhang into site.	Fair	Good	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G5	Cherry, rowan	150	42098	4	1.5	EM	None	All rowan with one cherry. Southernmost four trees are dead. Other trees appear to be in decline. Remove and replace with appropriate species.	Poor	Poor	<10	U	As shown on plan	None
G6	Crab apple, cherry (various flowering varieties)	200	42074	8	1.5	EM	None	Linear, even aged group of amenity trees following the line of an internal roadway. Some storm damage at north-eastern extent. Generally in reasonable condition.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G7	Common alder, Scots pine,	260	42288	11	1.5	EM	None	Linear group beside boundary fence. Generally well spaced out but would benefit thinning out of suppressed specimens.	Fair	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G8	Schmidt's cherry	290	42288	11	2	EM	None	Group of three well spaced specimens.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G9	Sycamore	250	42291	13	2	EM	None	A reasonably well spaced group of trees. Some thinning work would be appropriate if decision made to retain trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G10	Norway maple, weeping willow	480	42351	13	1.5	EM	None	Consisting of three in-line maples in reasonable condition and one weeping willow with sparse upper crown.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G11	Hornbeam	280	42288	11	1	EM	None	Even aged group with canopy closure.	Fair	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None

Group number on plan	Common names of woody species present	Estimated average trunk diameter (mm)	Estimated maximum and minimum heights (m)	Estimated average height (m)	Estimated average canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations and management recommendations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Useful life expectancy	Quality grading	RPA/VTB Radius (m)	Protected Status
G12	Common beech	460	42351	13	0.5	EM	None	Group of two trees with canopy closure. Western tree has weak fork with included union. Eastern tree also has included bark unions. Recommend remove and replace with appropriate species.	Poor	Good	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G13	Sycamore	360	42351	13	2	EM	None	A reasonably well spaced group of trees. Some thinning work would be appropriate if decision made to retain trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G14	Himalayan birch	300	42320	12	1	EM	None	Cohesive group of three trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G15	Silver birch, sycamore, field maple, holly, rowan, cherry laurel, Norway maple, English oak, common ash,	200	42292	15	1.5	EM	None	Even aged, dense group. Majority of trees are drawn up and thin-stemmed. Good screening value but long term viability will depend on implementation of proactive management to thin stocking density.	Fair	Good	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G16	Sycamore	200	42320	12	2	EM	None	Reasonable group of three trees.	Fair	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G17	English oak	400	42325	15	2	M	None	Group of four trees on raised mound. One larger tree is densely ivy clad with dieback in upper crown. Recommend this tree is monolithed to 8m height and retained for habitat is tree risk assessment requires pruning intervention.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G18	Common alder	200	42258	11	3	EM	None	Linear group of six trees. Some trees have sparse crowns.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G19	Goat willow	150	42130	6	0.5	EM	None	Dense area of natural regeneration.	Fair	Good	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G20	Silver birch	260	12	12	1	EM	None	Attractive ornamental group of three multi stemmed trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
G21	Lawson cypress	350	42256	9	0.5	EM	None	Linear group of three trees set with dense natural regeneration and creeper. Not really worth retaining.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G22	Laburnum , hawthorn, weeping birch, silver birch	250	42105	7	0.5	EM	None	Reasonable group of smaller ornamental trees.	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	As shown on plan	None
G23	Sycamore	300	42287	10	2	EM	None	Compact group of two trees.	Good	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None

Group number on plan	Common names of woody species present	Estimated average trunk diameter (mm)	Estimated maximum and minimum heights (m)	Estimated average height (m)	Estimated average canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations and management recommendations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Useful life expectancy	Quality grading	RPA/VTB Radius (m)	Protected Status
G24	Common ash, Norway maple, English oak, common hornbeam. field maple, common lime, silver birch	500	42302	22	2	M	None	Prominent group in centre of site. Distinguishing features surveyed individually Stands on a mound of raised ground. Substantial squirrel damage to surface buttress roots of beech trees.	Good	Good	40+	A2	As shown on plan	None

WOODLANDS

Woodland number on plan	Common names of woody species present	Estimated average trunk diameter (mm)	Estimated maximum and minimum heights (m)	Estimated average height (m)	Estimated average canopy height (m)	Life stage	Irreplaceable habitat	General observations and management recommendations	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Useful life expectancy	Quality grading	RPA/VTB Radius (m)	Protected Status
W1	Beech	950	25-20	22	4	M	None	Offsite beech woodland abutting site boundary. A prominent landscape feature. There has been previous large branch failure in direction of the site. Recommend liaison with tree owner to ensure that duty of care is reasonably fulfilled.	Fair	Good	40+	A2	As shown on plan	None
W2	Common ash, hazel, goat willow,	480	22-15	19	2	M	None	Offsite tree group with limited crown overhang into site. Recommend liaison with adjacent landowner to ensure that duty of care is reasonably fulfilled.	Fair	Good	20+	B2	As shown on plan	None
W3	English oak, common beech, common ash, common alder,	550	25-14	20	2	M	None	Compact woodland area that would benefit from proactive management. Recommend make safe various dead trees.	Fair	Good	20+	B3	As shown on plan	None

KEY

Assessment criteria	Description
Reference number on plan	T: Tree, G: Group, W: Woodland, H: Hedgerow. This reference is recorded on the Tree Survey and Constraints Plan against the relevant survey item.
Common name (Scientific name)	Common names: normal type. Scientific names where required: italic type in brackets
Heights	Unit: metres (m). Recorded to the nearest half metre for heights upto 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m.
Stem diameter	Unit: millimetres (mm). Rounded to the nearest 10mm. Single and multi-stemmed trees are measured at 1.5m above highest ground level or otherwise as in accordance with Annex C, BS5837:2012.
Estimates	Measured tree dimensions are identified by an '-' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column. Where dimensions have been estimated (offsite, or otherwise inaccessible survey items) this is clearly identified by a '#' in the adjacent 'Estimate' column.
Crown spread	Unit: metres (m). Directions refer to the four compass points (north, east, south, west). Dimensions are rounded-up to the nearest half metre for heights up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for heights above 10m.
Estimated average lateral spread	Unit: metres (m). For hedgerows only. An estimate of the average width between branch tips.
Crown clearance height	Unit: metres (m). The existing height above ground level of: - First significant branch and the compass direction of its growth: North (N), North-east (NE), East (E) , South-east (SE) etc. - Canopy (height between branch tips and ground level).

Assessment criteria	Description
Life stage	Y – young (stake dependent), SM - Semi-Mature (still capable of being transplanted without preparation, up to 30cm girth and not yet sexually mature), EM – Early Mature (not yet having reached 75% of expected mature size), M – Mature (anything else up to normal life expectancy for the species), OM – Over Mature (anything beyond mature and in natural decline), V – Veteran, A - Ancient (any tree displaying characteristics described by the Ancient Tree Forum and referenced by Natural England).
Irreplaceable habitat	• None • Veteran: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the Ancient Tree Forum • Ancient: any tree judged to meet criteria as defined by the Ancient Tree Forum¹ Ancient woodland: as identified by
General observations and preliminary management recommendations	General observations are recorded in relation to a survey item’s structural and/or physiological condition (eg the presence of any decay and physical defect) and /or any preliminary management recommendations that may be appropriate.
Structural condition	• Good: without any observable significant biomechanical structural weaknesses • Fair: with minor biomechanical structural flaws. Some remedial action may be required • Poor: with significant biomechanical weaknesses requiring intervention particularly where risk management is required.
Physiological condition	• Good: no indications of impaired physiological function and in optimum condition for age and species • Fair: with indicators of reduced vitality. Some intervention may be required • Poor: with significantly impaired physiological function for age and species
Remaining contribution	Useful life expectancy, or the length of time a tree’s is estimated to be able to make a useful contribution, is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.
Quality grading	Assessed in accordance with Table 1, BS5837:2012. Colours relate to depiction on the Tree Constraints Plan. • Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years • Category B (Blue) Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. • Category C (Grey) Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. • Category U (Red) Unsuitable for retention. Trees in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Note - A, B and C trees are also given a sub-category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural and conservation values respectively. Each subcategory has an equal weight, for example an A1 tree has the same retention priority as an A3 tree. More than one sub-category may be applied to a survey item as appropriate.
RPA radius	Root Protection Area (RPA): a layout design tool. Unit: metres (m). Radial distance from tree centre to define a circle that indicates on the Tree Survey Plan the minimum rooting area required to maintain tree's viability. Calculated in accordance with Annex D, BS5837:2012
RPA area	Unit: square metres (m²). The area of the RPA radius circle described above. Applies only to individual trees.

¹ LONSDALE, D. (Ed). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. The Tree Council. London. 2013.

APPENDIX 2 – ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND TREE PROTECTION PLAN

