
LAND AT FOREST FARM, CHIPPENHAM
Arboricultural Impact Assessment

26th June 2026

ISSUE SHEET

JOB NAME:	LAND AT FOREST FARM, CHIPPENHAM
JOB NUMBER:	TF1204
CLIENT:	GLEESON LAND
REPORT NUMBER:	TF1204-FAB-00-XX-RP-G-8301

REVISION	DATE	REVISION DETAILS	PREPARED BY	CHECKED BY
P01	22.01.25	INITIAL DRAFT ISSUE	RD	RD
P02	25.01.26	MINOR AMENDMENTS	RD	RD
P03	27.04.26	AMENDED CYCLE PATH	RD	RD
P04	26.06.26	REVISED ILLUSTRATIVE MASTERPLAN	RD	RD
P05	16.07.26	MINOR AMENDMENTS	RD	RD

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1.0

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1.1

This report provides an assessment of the potential impact of proposed development on the tree stock and relevant off-site trees. This analysis is based on “British Standards 5837 (2012) ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’ (“BS 5837 (2012)”)” and in context of the proposed landscape strategy.
- 1.2

This report is submitted on behalf of Gleeson Land in support of “Outline planning application with all matters reserved except access from the A4/London Road for up to 600 dwellings, together with land for a local centre (Use Classes E and F), areas of open space and landscaping, and associated infrastructure”.
- 1.3

The site is located to the southeast of Chippenham town centre and formed by open fields laid to pasture.
- 1.4

The site, broadly rectangular in shape, is bound to the north by London Road (A4) with open fields and Chippenham Football Club beyond. Hedgerows and woodlands form the eastern and southern boundaries with a tree belt to the west separating the site from Pewsham Way and the residential estate to the west. A public footpath runs through the site east/west. To the south of the site, a public footpath runs along part of the boundary.
- 1.5

The topography of the site is gently sloping from north to south with a steeply wooded slope to the southwest boundary to lower ground beyond.
- 1.6

Within the local landscape, the area is characterised by a network of open fields, hedgerows and pocket woods to the north, east and south with residential estates to the west. The tree stock is principally of native species within the rural areas with isolated field boundary trees linked by agricultural hedgerows. Within the residential areas, trees are of more ornamental species with occasional field boundary Oaks retained within amenity areas and rear gardens.
- 1.7

It is understood from enquiries with Wiltshire Council that the site does not lie within a Conservation Area and the trees within it are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order.
- 1.8

A total of 112 individual trees, 16 groups, 1 woodland and 16 hedgerows were assessed within the survey schedule including 25 category ‘A’ trees and woodland, 47 category ‘B’ trees and groups, 46 category ‘C’ trees and groups and 12 category ‘U’ trees in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’.
- 1.9

The proposal within the red line boundary will result in the loss of 1 trees the partial removal of 8 hedgerows (H2, H3, H7, H8, H12, H15, H16 and H19) totaling approximately 121.5m. This includes 1 tree assessed as ‘C’ category (Ash).
- 1.10

Where areas of new hard surfacing are required within the RPA of retained trees T14, T26, T27, T35, T36, T39, T40 and T44, they should be constructed using a suitable ‘No-Dig’ Construction method.
- 1.10.1

The proposals within the S278 works boundary will result in the loss of eight trees, one hedgerow (H16) and one group (G130) totalling approximately. This includes six trees assessed as Category ‘B’ (Ash and Sycamore) and one tree assessed as Category ‘C’ (Norway Maple), together with the removal of a section of G18 (304.9m²) to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access to the site.
- 1.11

Where areas of new hard surfacing are required within the RPA of retained trees T15-T122, they should be constructed using a suitable ‘No-Dig’ Construction method.
- 1.12

Trees identified for retention can be adequately protected during demolition and construction phases and can be successfully integrated within the proposed scheme.

2.0

INTRODUCTION

2.1 Scope

- 2.1.1** This report is submitted on behalf of Gleeson Land in support of "Outline planning application with all matters reserved except access from the A4/London Road for up to 600 dwellings, together with land for a local centre (Use Classes E and F), areas of open space and landscaping, and associated infrastructure".
- 2.1.2** The land subject to this application is referred to as 'the site' hereon in throughout this report.

2.2 Purpose Of This Report

- 2.2.1** This report presents an analysis of the potential impact of the proposed scheme on the existing tree stock and in context of the local and wider landscape. The analysis is based on British Standards 5837 (2012) 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations' (BS 5837 (2012)).
- 2.2.2** The impact assessment is informed by a Tree Survey dated November 2024 prepared by tree:fabrik. The tree survey assessment was carried out in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The tree survey provides an informed approach to tree retention and protection as part of the feasibility and design process. All tree numbers within this report reference the tree identification number within the tree survey.
- 2.2.3** The Tree Survey Reference Plan [TF1204-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8201] ("Tree Survey Plan") at Appendix A was overlaid onto the proposals and has allowed the layout to be developed with full consideration of the existing trees. An illustrative Tree Removal & Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan [TF1204-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8301] is provided at Appendix C.
- 2.2.4** This enables a review of the arboricultural impact by Wiltshire Council (LPA) in context of other material considerations and site constraints and opportunities submitted in support of the planning application and a basis for issuing planning permission.

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 3.1** The site is located to the southeast of Chippenham town centre and formed by open fields laid to pasture.
- 3.2** The site, broadly rectangular in shape, is bound to the north by London Road (A4) with open fields and Chippenham Football Club beyond. Hedgerows and woodlands form the eastern and southern boundaries with a tree belt to the west separating the site from Pewsham Way and the residential estate to the west. A public footpath runs through the site east/west. To the south of the site, a public footpath runs along part of the boundary.
- 3.3** The topography of the site is gently sloping from north to south with a steeply wooded slope to the southwest boundary to lower ground beyond.
- 3.4** Within the local landscape, the area is characterised by a network of open fields, hedgerows and pocket woods to the north, east and south with residential estates to the west. The tree stock is principally of native species within the rural areas with isolated field boundary trees linked by agricultural hedgerows. Within the residential areas, trees are of more ornamental species with occasional field boundary Oaks retained within amenity areas and rear gardens.



FIGURE 1 - AERIAL OF SITE WITH SITE BOUNDARY



4.0

STATUTORY DESIGNATION (TREES)

4.1 General

4.1.1 Trees are a material consideration within the planning process, whether or not afforded statutory protection by a Tree Preservation Order or located within a Conservation Area.

4.1.2 Attention is drawn to the responsibilities under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. This may place additional constraints on trees above that considered within this report.

4.2 Tree Preservation Orders

4.2.1 It is understood from enquiries with Wiltshire Council that the site does not lie within a Conservation Area and the trees within it are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order.



5.0

NON-STATUTORY DESIGNATIONS & OTHER HABITATS (TREES)

5.1 Searches

5.1.1 A search of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) online database provides a snapshot of the information at the time of this report. MAGIC is continuously being maintained or updated by the originating organisation

5.1 Ancient Woodlands

5.1.1 A search of the Multi Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside's (MAGIC) online database provides a snapshot of the information at the time of this report. MAGIC is continuously being maintained or updated by the originating organisation.

5.1.2 Ancient woodland is an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. Ancient semi-natural woodland is mainly made up of trees and shrubs native to the site, usually arising from natural regeneration.

5.1.3 National Planning Policy Framework:- para 180c 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;”

5.1.4 Provision for protection of ancient woodlands, veteran and ancient trees is guided by Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: protecting them from development issued by the Forestry Commission and Natural England. Commonly referenced as Standing Advice.

5.1.5 Amongst other guidance within the Standing Advice, a landscape buffer is recommended to provide separation to potential development and minimise impact:

“... a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic.”

5.2 Veteran Trees

5.2.1 A search of the Veteran tree online database

administered by the Woodland Trust indicated no current records of Veteran or Ancient trees within the site.

5.2.2 Within the survey assessment, the majority of trees assessed displayed biological features. These features are typically characteristic of agricultural field boundary trees. However, nine individual trees (Oak & Ash) were identified with trunk diameters >1000mm (@1.5m a.g.l.). of these trees, 2 trees (T30 and T52) displayed 3 or more biological features together with age and size which would infer (early) Veteran status. T97 also displayed these factors however with a trunk diameter of 920mmA veteran tree is a tree which, because of its age, size and condition, is of exceptional biodiversity, cultural or heritage value. All ancient trees are veteran trees. Not all veteran trees are old enough to be ancient, but are old relative to other trees of the same species.

5.3 Priority Habitat Inventory –

5.3.1 Selected wooded areas are also identified as Deciduous Woodland. Wood-pasture and parkland are diverse habitats treasured for their trees, including ancient and veteran specimens, as well as the flora and fauna they support. Grazing animals play a crucial role in maintaining these habitats. The unique and varied environments within wood-pasture and parkland offer shelter to a wide array of species, some of which are found exclusively in these areas. This includes insects, lichens, and fungi that rely on dead and decaying wood. The presence of individual trees, often large and old, is vital to the habitat's character, and many of these sites are also significant for their historical landscape.

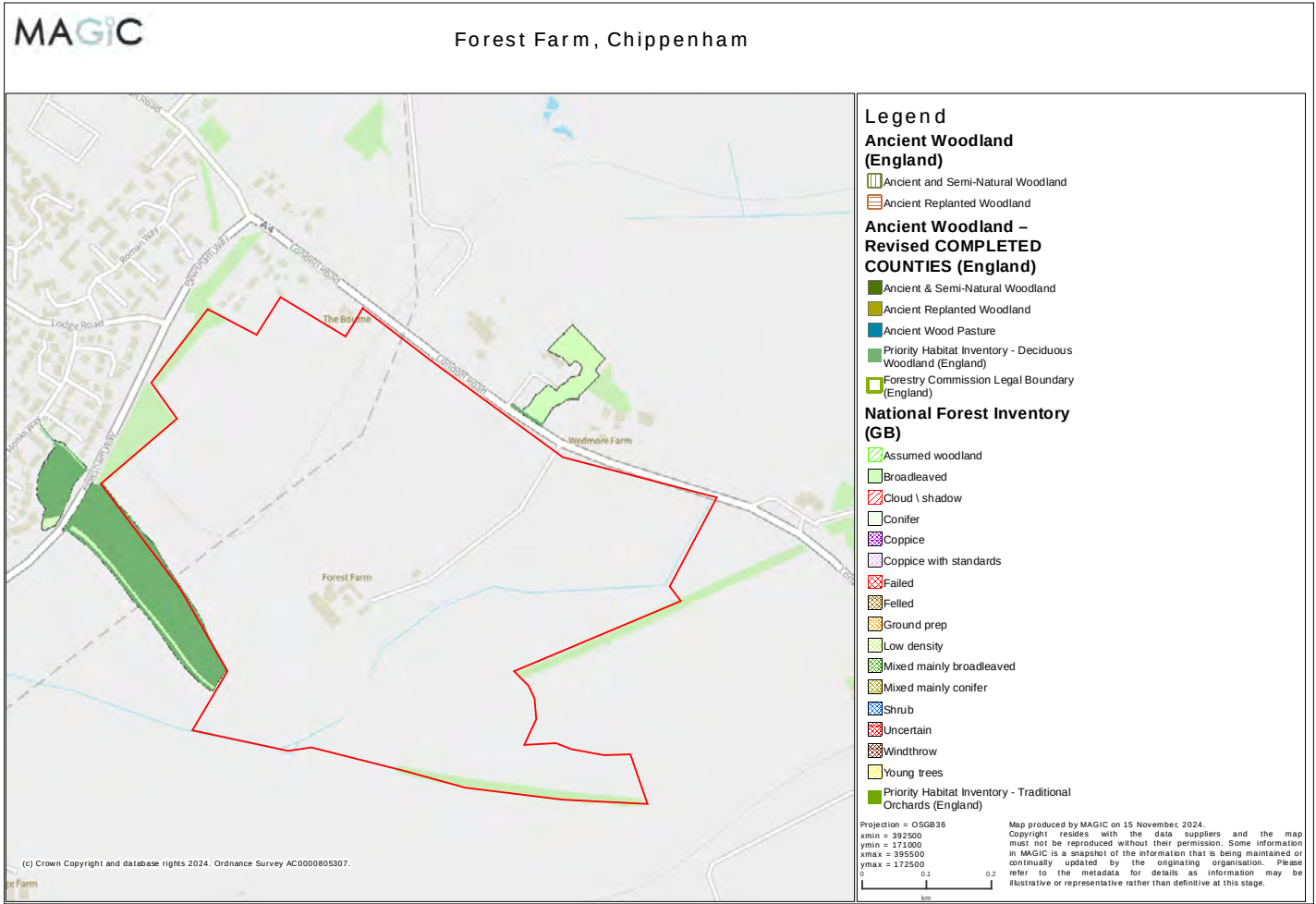


FIGURE 2 - ANCIENT WOODLAND - MAGIC MAP



6.0

TREE STOCK

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 This assessment was carried out in accordance with the guidance and recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’ and good arboricultural practice.
- 6.1.2 Trees identified within this assessment were visually inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture. The tree’s common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with their age, physiological, structural condition and a category code.

6.2 Observations

- 6.2.1 A total of 112 individual trees, 16 groups, 1 woodland and 16 hedgerows were assessed within the survey schedule including 25 category ‘A’ trees and woodland, 47 category ‘B’ trees and groups, 46 category ‘C’ trees and groups and 12 category ‘U’ trees in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012) ‘Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’.
- 6.2.2 Trees assessed as category ‘U’ are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 6.2.3 Trees assessed as category ‘U’ are considered to be of such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- 6.2.4 Trees assessed within the schedule are of a mixed age range, quality and condition including Apple, Ash, Blackthorn, Cypress, Elm, English Oak, Field Maple, Hawthorn, Hazel, Norway Maple, Sycamore, Willow (Crack and White).
- 6.2.5 The principal arboricultural features within the site are formed by the individual field boundary Ash and Oak. These trees are prominent within the local landscape due to their isolation within the field boundaries. Whilst the majority of these trees display some decay pockets, knot holes, shattered and decayed branches and major deadwood, these features are typically characteristic of the species and age class.
- 6.2.6 Within the site, three mature Oak (T30, T52 and T97)

display a number of characteristics that may indicate (early) Veteran tree status in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). The definition of a Veteran tree within the standard are trees that, ‘by recognized criteria, 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 concerned.’ These characteristics include a stem diameter of 1.2m, 1.4m and 0.92m respectively, a trunk or branch structure indicative of hollow/decay cavities, dysfunctional wood and deadwood. These cumulative features provide good indicators of a tree of veteran tree status.

- 6.2.7 Whilst the majority of trees are located to the field boundaries, reflecting its agricultural use, a single mature Ash (T29) is located centrally within an open field to the west of the site. This tree forms a prominent feature within the landscape due to its isolation, however, the tree displays extended laterals to the south, significant apical die-back, major deadwood, and broken and shattered branches together with soil compaction (cattle) and decayed and severed buttress roots. The tree therefore has a limited useful life expectancy.
- 6.2.8 Elsewhere, the principal arboricultural features are formed by off-site woodlands (W51), tree belts to the west boundary and south (G69a) and adjacent to the old Canal (course of).
- 6.2.9 These woodlands and groups, together with the principal edge trees individually assessed within the schedule, accrue collective merit and form strong cohesive features within the local and wider landscape.
- 6.2.10 Remaining vegetation within the site is formed by the agricultural hedgerows which bound the open fields. These hedgerows are typically stock proof and are regularly maintained on the top and side profiles. Gaps within the hedgerows provide field access.
- 6.2.11 For detailed assessment of each individual tree please refer to the tree survey schedule (Appendix A).

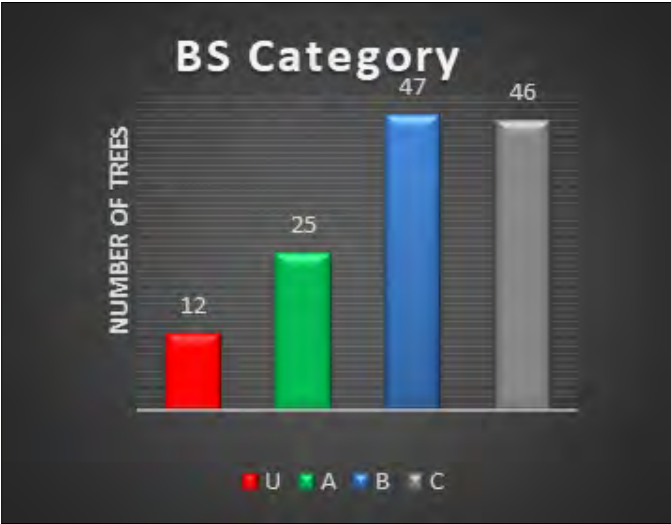


FIGURE 3 - BS CATEGORY

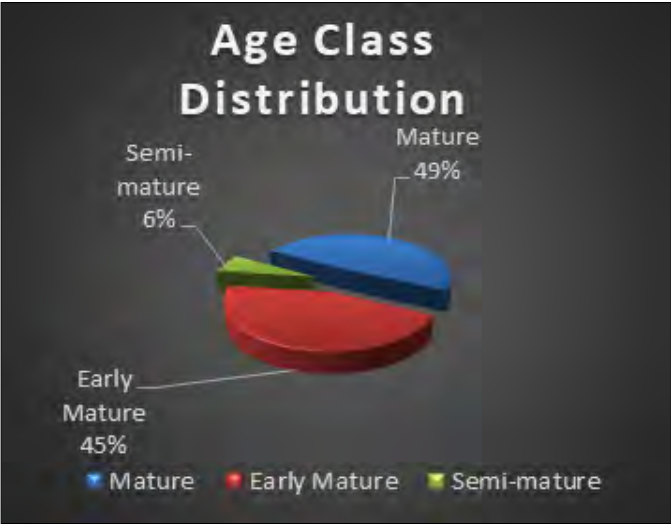


FIGURE 4 - AGE CLASS DISTRIBUTION

7.0

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 General

- 7.1.1** The principal arboricultural features have been considered throughout the design process with regard given to guidance and recommendations within BS 5837 (2012). In particular, BS 5837 (2012) Section 5 – Proposals: conception and design.
- 7.1.2** The feasibility and design stage has followed a logical sequence of events that has had tree care at the heart of the process. This sequence started with an assessment of trees. The purpose of the assessment was to qualify and quantify the trees on site and establish the arboricultural constraints that would inform the design.
- 7.1.3** Whilst this report considers the proposed layout by Tor & Co in order to demonstrate the impact of a potential scheme and illustrate how retained trees could be successfully integrated. The proposed layout is indicative to outline the design principles and therefore is not fixed.
- 7.1.4** Further, this assessment considers the potential impact of only those trees located in close proximity to the proposed development and therefore the impact should be considered in context of the wider tree stock.
- 7.1.5** The potential impacts, both direct and indirect are illustrated within the Tree Removal & Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan [TF1204-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8301] at Appendix C.

7.2 Tree Retention and Removal

- 7.2.1** The proposal seeks to retain the large majority of the boundary vegetation and field boundaries, with the only hedge loss attributed to the creation of access between residential parcels and access into the site
- 7.2.2** The retained principal arboricultural features contribute positively to the setting of the local and wider landscape. This includes the strong framework of hedgerows and mature trees throughout the site.
- 7.2.3** These trees contribute positively to the appearance of the surrounding landscape and the proposal makes provision for their successful integration within the proposed layout. This includes pulling the proposed buildings back to respect the RPA of retained trees and provide an enhanced juxtaposition between the built form and trees over and above that provided by

the existing development footprint. This will release the trees and enhance their setting within the residential scheme. As such, the visual amenity of the street scene and local landscape will be maintained.

- 7.2.4** The proposal within the red line boundary will result in the loss of 1 trees the partial removal of 8 hedgerows (H2, H3, H7, H8, H12, H15, H16 and H19) totaling approximately 131.5m. This includes 1 tree assessed as 'C' category (Ash).
- 7.2.5** Where areas of new hard surfacing are required within the RPA of retained trees T14, T26, T27, T35, T36, T39, T40 and T44, they should be constructed using a suitable 'No-Dig' Construction method. In order to minimise the requirement of excavation of material within the RPA and enable the construction of stable sub-bases for use with areas of new hard surfacing, sub-bases should be designed by the project engineer to utilise one of the following appropriate options:
- A two-dimensional cellular confinement system (suitable for pedestrian surfaces only)
 - A three-dimensional cellular confinement system

7.3 Buildings and Infrastructure

- 7.3.1** The majority of the proposed residential dwellings within the illustrative masterplan and associated infrastructure are located outside of the Root Protection Area (RPA) of retained trees and set at a distance from the tree crowns.
- 7.3.2** Trees identified for retention would not therefore impact on the amenities of future occupiers and provision is made for future growth.

7.4 Drainage and Utilities

- 7.4.1** Whilst proposed Suds locations, drainage and utility runs will be the subject of detailed design, given the existing site and its open area, ground re-modelling and incoming and out-going services can reasonably be accommodated without an adverse impact on the health or stability of retained trees.
- 7.4.2** Where connection to an existing supply is required within the RPA, all works will be carried out in accordance with National Joint Utility Guidelines Vol. 4 issue 2 Nov' 07 and under arboricultural supervision.

7.5 Section 278 works

- 7.5.1** The development includes Section 278 works, which involve changes to the existing road layout to accommodate new access into and throughout the site, alongside increased capacity. These works will require tree removal and the installation of new hard surfacing, including level remodelling within the RPAs of retained trees.
- 7.5.2** In addition, a precautionary area is required along the footpath improvement corridor to the west; however, as there is currently no arboricultural data for the trees adjoining this route, the full extent of the proposed footpath improvements has been designated as a precautionary area until such information can be collected.
- 7.5.3** This section of the report outlines the potential impacts of these works on retained trees, including considerations for hard surfacing within RPAs and tree removal. The assessment is based on the current design plans and includes recommendations for mitigation measures to minimise adverse effects on the retained tree stock. The precautionary area approach applied to the footpath improvements is intended to ensure that appropriate protection measures can be implemented in the interim, with detailed arboricultural inputs to inform the final design at the next stage.
- 7.5.4** The proposals within the S278 works boundary will result in the loss of eight trees, one hedgerow (H16) and one group (G130) totalling approximately. This includes six trees assessed as Category 'B' (Ash and Sycamore) and one tree assessed as Category 'C' (Norway Maple), together with the removal of a section of G18 (304.9m²) to accommodate pedestrian and bicycle access to the site.
- 7.5.5** Where areas of new hard surfacing are required within the RPA of retained trees (T15–T122), they should be constructed using a suitable 'No-Dig' construction method. In order to minimise excavation within the RPA and enable stable sub-bases for new hard surfacing, sub-bases should be designed by the project engineer to utilise one of the following appropriate options:
- A two-dimensional cellular confinement system (suitable for pedestrian surfaces only)
 - A three-dimensional cellular confinement system

7.6 Tree Management and Pruning

- 7.6.1** Trees within the site have been subject to limited management over a period with low branches, deadwood and existing crowns within contact of buildigns etc
- 7.6.2** No pruning to directly facilitate construction is anticipated, however, the lifting of lower crowns maybe required over footpaths and amenity areas to provide clearance where these encroach within the scrub areas.
- 7.6.3** The proposed works are minor and subject to tree works being carried out by an experienced and qualified tree contractor in accordance with BS3998 'Tree work – Recommendations' (2010), the proposed tree works would not have an adverse impact on the trees health or visual amenity.

7.7 Tree Protection

- 7.7.1** Trees located within the site and off-site can be adequately protected in accordance with BS 5837 (2012).
- 7.7.2** Preliminary Tree Protection is provided within the Tree Removal & Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan [TF1204-FAB-00-XX-DR-G-8301] at Appendix C. This plan identifies precautionary areas and demonstrates that tree protection measures can be successfully implemented within the proposed development.
- 7.7.3** Further, consideration has been given within the proposed development for the provision of adequate working space between buildings and trees, for example to provide installation of scaffold, overrun for piling etc. and can be implemented in accordance with BS5837 (2012) minimising compaction within the RPA during construction.
- 7.7.4** A suitable vehicle to deliver appropriate protection of retained trees during future development would be through a site-specific Tree Protection Plan and detailed Arboricultural Method Statement in accordance with BS5837 (2012). The primary purpose of the Arboricultural Method Statement is to aid the preservation of retained trees through setting out the appropriate working practices, construction techniques and tree protection measures that are to be adopted when construction is undertaken in close the proximity to trees. The contents of this Method Statement are to be based upon documents submitted in respect of the Approved Plans, technical construction drawings, tree protection measures recommended in British Standards

8.0

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

- 5837 (2012) and current good practice.
- 7.7.5 In particular, provision must be made for, but not exclusively, the following;
- Schedule of Tree Works
 - Location and specification for protective barriers
 - Details of site set-up, welfare and storage of materials
 - Details of proposed site levels, construction access, drainage and utility runs
 - Details of removal of existing hard surfacing and demolition material within tree belts
 - Details of footway installation
 - Landscaping

9.0

LANDSCAPE MITIGATION

- 9.1

Provision is made within the proposed development for open spaces, woodland buffers, verges and habitat improvement including new tree planting. This will result in a net gain in canopy cover and provide diversity and resilience within the future tree stock.
- 9.2

In particular, proposed new planting to the east boundary provides connectivity between....
- 9.3

During landscape operations precautionary measures must be adopted to ensure that root disturbance does not occur within the RPA of retained trees. In particular, precautionary measures must be observed during ground preparation and planting of new shrubs and trees within the RPA of retained trees.
- 9.4

For further details of the landscape design intent please refer to the Design and Access Statement by ??? submitted under separate cover.

10.0

CONCLUSION

- 10.1** Trees within the site are not subject to a Tree Preservation Order and the site does not lie within a Conservation Area.
- 10.2** The proposed scheme seeks to minimise the potential impact of comprehensive redevelopment on retained trees through careful design and successfully integrates these trees within the site layout.
- 10.3** Whilst a small amount of tree/hedgerow loss will occur, this loss is mitigated by the retention of the principal arboricultural features and allows changes in land levels to be reconciled whilst reducing pressure on the retained principal trees.
- 10.4** Adequate provision for soft landscaping, including tree planting, is proposed in mitigation and therefore the loss would not have a significant impact on the local or wider landscape in the medium to long term.
- 10.5** Subject to precautionary measures and recommendations discussed within this report, it is considered that trees shown for retention can be adequately protected throughout the development process in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2012).
- 10.6** In treefabrik’s opinion, the provision for adequate tree protection, precautionary measures and replacement tree planting could therefore be satisfactorily addressed through the imposition of appropriate Conditions by the Local Planning Authority

APPENDIX A

Tree Survey Schedule & Reference Plan

A1 Limitations

- A1.1

Trees are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly. The validity of this report and conclusions or recommendations cease at the prescribed period of two years from the site inspection or if the site conditions change due to unspecified works or storm events that affect the subject tree(s) whichever is the sooner.
- A1.2

This tree survey assessment is a basic data collection exercise for the sole use of identifying site constraints in context of the planning process and a record of the trees condition at the time of assessment. This is not a vegetation assessment for NHBC guidance or a higher level inspection (full hazard or risk assessment) and no guarantee, either expressed or implied can therefore be given with regards to identification, safety, stability or internal condition.
- A1.3

All observations are confined to that which was visible from the site. Where dense ivy/ground vegetation hampered visual assessment of trees assessed its quality and condition was assessed from that which was visible from the point of inspection. This preliminary assessment may therefore be subject to amendment following additional detailed inspection.

A2 Tree Assessment Methodology

- A2.1

The assessment was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of British Standards 5837: (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and good arboricultural practice.
- A2.2

Trees identified within this assessment were inspected from ground level by a person qualified and experienced in arboriculture using the Visual Tree Assessment Method (VTA). Visual assessment, in accordance with accepted arboricultural practice, was based on visual observation of vitality (leaf cover, extension growth), presence of deadwood and die back, fractured and detached limbs, structural form or external indications of stem and basal decay likely to affect the structural condition of the tree. No decay detection equipment either invasive or non-invasive was employed.
- A2.3

For the purpose of clarity, trees are identified by a reference number within the Tree Survey Schedule which corresponds with the tree no. recorded within the Tree Survey Reference Plan. The tree's common name and its dimensions are recorded within the tree survey schedule together with its age, physiological, structural condition and a category grade in accordance with the guidelines set out in British Standard 5837: (2012)'.
- A2.4

Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups, woodlands or hedgerows where it has been determined appropriate. The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or of similar species including biodiversity or habitat potential. An assessment of individual trees within the groups or woodlands has been made where there has been a clear need to differentiate between them, for example; in order to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.
- A2.5

Where a tree's crown is heavily asymmetrical, the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Together with the height, clearance between ground level and the crown, this provides a good guide to the size and outline form of the tree. The estimated life expectancy in context of the species is provided as guidance only.

- A2.6

The quality and value of each tree is assessed, grading the tree to one of four categories. The purpose of the tree categorization method is to allow informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.
- A2.7

Details of the preliminary root protection area (RPA) around each individual tree are provided and illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan to assist in assessment of site layout and the likely impact of construction works proposed within the vicinity of trees to be retained.
- A2.8

Where the trees root morphology within the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features, these areas of restrictive growth may be illustrated within the Tree Survey Reference Plan for higher grade trees ie category 'A' & 'B'. The preliminary root protection area may therefore require adjustment; this may change its shape but not reduce its area (m2) in accordance with BS 5837 (2012). It is recommended that tree:fabrik be consulted and additional detailed evaluation and guidance be considered within the emerging site layout.

A3 Key to Tree Schedule

No: Relates to individual trees identified within the Tree Survey Reference Plan:
T = Individual Tree,
G = Group,
W = Woodland,
H = Hedgerow

Species: Common name

Height: Estimated height expressed in metres

Stem Diameter:
Diameter of main trunk taken at 1.5m above ground level.

Stem Count:
The number of stems present below 1.5m for individual trees forming the stem diameter.

Abbreviations:
E: Estimated
Ave: Average
G.L: Ground Level
A.G.L: Above ground level

Branch Spread:
Estimated crown radius expressed in metres. Where a trees crown is heavily asymmetrical the crown radius for each cardinal compass point is given. Within woodlands or groups where closed canopy is attained, the average crown radius is provided.

Height of Lower Crown:
Estimated lower crown above ground level expressed in metres

First Significant Branch:
First significant major scaffold branch above ground level expressed in metres

Age Class	
Y	Young - A recently planted or establishing tree that could be transplanted
SM	Semi Mature – An establishing tree which is still exhibiting apical dominance and has significant growth potential
EM	Early Mature - A tree that is reaching its ultimate potential height and losing apical dominance but has potential to increase in height, girth and crown extents
M	Mature - A tree which has lost apical dominance with limited potential for any increase in overall size
OM	Over mature - A senescent or moribund specimen
V	Veteran - a tree that by recognised criteria, shows features of biological, cultural or aesthetic value that are characteristics of, but not exclusive to, individuals surviving beyond the typical age range for the species concerned. These trees usually exhibit retrenchment.

Physiological	
N	Normal
P	Poor
D	Dead

Condition:

CATEGORY	DEFINITION		IDENTIFICATION ON PLAN
TREES FOR REMOVAL	U	TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION THAT THEY CANNOT REALISTICALLY BE RETAINED AS LIVING TREES IN CONTEXT OF THE CURRENT LAND USE FOR LONGER THAN 10 YEARS.	DARK RED
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION	A	TREES OF HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE. TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO BE ABLE TO MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 40 YEARS IS SUGGESTED).	LIGHT GREEN
	B	TREES OF MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE TREES IN SUCH A CONDITION AS TO MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION (A MINIMUM OF 20 YEARS IS SUGGESTED).	MID BLUE
	C	TREES OF LOW QUALITY AND VALUE TREES CURRENTLY IN ADEQUATE CONDITION TO REMAIN UNTIL NEW PLANTING COULD BE ESTABLISHED (A MINIMUM OF 10 YEARS IS SUGGESTED), OR YOUNG TREES WITH A STEM DIAMETER BELOW 150MM.	GREY

SUB-CATEGORIES	1. MAINLY ARBORICULTURAL VALUES	2. MAINLY LANDSCAPE VALUES	3. MAINLY CULTURAL VALUES, INCLUDING CONSERVATION
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Root Protection Area
This is the minimum Root Protection Area (RPA) recommended within British Standards 5837 2012. The RPA is an area (m2) equivalent to a circle with a specified radius. This is the minimum area in m2 which should be left undisturbed. All measurements are rounded to the nearest 0.5m.

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
T	1	Ash	9	670					1	7	6	6	6	2	M	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF DITCH WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE, HEAVILY IVY CLAD TRUNK, INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, CROWN BREAK AT 3M A.G.L. FORMING MULTIPLE SPIRES, (POSSIBLY POLLARDED).
T	2	Norway Maple	8	465					1	5.5	5.5	5	5	3	EM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED TO N OF DITCH WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE, TRIFURCATED FROM 1.5M A.G.L., UTILITY MANHOLE 1M TO E, LAMPPOST WITHIN CROWN TO NE.
T	3	Ash	8	415					1	5.5	6	6	6	2	EM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, SCATTERED DEADWOOD, FUTURE POTENTIAL TO MATURE.
T	4	English Oak	5	380					1	6	6.5	4	4.5	3	EM	N	40+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, TWIN-STEMMED FROM 2M A.G.L., CROWN LIFTED OVER FIELD.
T	5	Norway Maple	6	170					6	4.5	5	5	5	3	EM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L., CROWN LIFTED OVER FIELD.
T	6	Sycamore	10	250					5	6	5.5	5.5	5.5	3	EM	N	10+	C	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L., TIGHT FORK UNIONS, CROWN LIFTED OVER FIELD.
T	7	English Oak	6	320					1	5	5	4	4	2	SM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, SLIGHT INCLINE TO N, NO CENTRAL LEADER, FUTURE POTENTIAL TO MATURE.
T	8	Ash	11	480					1	5.5	8	5.5	6	3	EM	N	10+	C	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, INCLINED TO N, VERTICAL BARK WOUND EXTENDING FROM G.L. ON N SIDE WITH INSIPIENT DECAY.
T	9	English Oak	6	400					1	5.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	SM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, TWIN-STEMMED FROM 1.5M A.G.L., S STEM DISTORTED. COMPRESSION WOUND PRESENT ON STEM
T	10	Hawthorn	6	400					6	4	3	4	4	3	M	P	10+	C	1	BOUNDARY TREE, HEAVILY IVY CLAD AND INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, SCRUB TREE, INSIGNIFICANT.
T	11	Lawson Cypress	11	260					1	3	2.5	3	3	1	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED WITHIN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN, UBIQUITOUS GARDEN SPECIES.
T	12	Sycamore	11	200					1	2	3.5	4	3	2	SM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED WITHIN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN, FAIR HEALTH.
T	13	Sycamore	11	180					1	4	3.5	3	3	1	SM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED WITHIN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN, FAIR HEALTH.
T	14	Silver Birch	13	380	250				2	5	6	5	5	3	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED WITHIN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN, LOWER LATERAL S SIDE FORMING CO-DOMINANT STEM.
T	15	Poplar	11	220					1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	EM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED OFF-SITE TO N OF HEDGEROW.
T	16	Balsam Poplar	8	230					1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	EM	N	20+	C	1	LOCATED WITHIN HEDGEROW, HEAVILY IVY CLAD TRUNK.
T	17	Hawthorn	8	180					5	4	4	4	4	2	M	N	20+	C	1	SCRUB TREE, PART OF OUTGROWN HEDGEROW, HEAVILY IVY CLAD TRUNK.

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
G	18	Hawthorn/Blackthorn	6	210					1	4	4	4	4	0	M	N	20+	C	2	Linear scrub boundary, outgrown Hawthorn with predominantly Blackthorn understorey/ Hedgerow, Bramble heavily invasive.
T	19	English Oak	21	1200					1	9	10.5	12.5	12.5	3	M	N	40+	A	1	Ivy clad trunk, scattered major deadwood, prominent landscape feature, no detailed assessment due to dense ivy/scrub.
T	20	English Oak	9	490					1	6	6	6	6	3	EM	P	<10	U		Significant crown die-back, major deadwood, Bramble invasive within crown.
G	21	Goat Willow	3	100					8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3	SM	N	20+	C	2	Located to S of Hedgerow, within scrub area, short linear group, coppiced, directly below overhead cables.
T	22	English Oak	7	320					1	3.5	4	4	4	3	SM	N	20+	C	1	Located to S of Hedgerow, directly below overhead cables, previously topped to contain height.
T	23	English Oak	12	520					1	1	6	8.5	5	3	M	P	20+	C	1	Hedgerow tree, N side of extant ditch, asymmetrical crown due to overhead cables to N, major deadwood, branch stubs. Crown retrenchment (veteran tree)
T	24	English Oak	7	770					1	6.5	3.5	8.5	4.5	3	M	N	20+	B	1	Hedgerow tree, N side of extant ditch, heavily burred lower trunk S side, scrub form with low broad crown due to suppression, scattered minor deadwood.
T	25	English Oak	15	770					1	5.5	9.5	10.5	7.5	2	M	N	40+	B	1	Hedgerow tree, N of extant ditch, fungal bracket (Ganoderma sp) S side, N profile pruned to maintain clearance to overhead cables, scattered major deadwood, broken and shattered branch ends typically characteristic of species, landscape value.
T	26	English Oak	16	550					1	6	5	7	8.5	3	M	N	20+	B	2	Hedgerow tree, forms unified crown with adjacent oak (T27), landscape value.
T	27	English Oak	16	680					1	8.5	8.5	8	5	2	M	N	20+	B	2	Hedgerow tree, on upper side of low bank, forms unified crown with adjacent oak (T26), scattered minor deadwood, landscape value.
T	28	English Oak	13	850					1	8.5	8	8.5	7.5	2	M	N	20+	B	1	Hedgerow tree, N of ditch, fence wire occluded within lower trunk, decay cavities, water staining from cavity, broken and shattered branches, upper trunk decay, landscape value, potential wildlife habit.

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
T	29	English Oak	14	800					1	8.5	7	10	6.5	2	M	P	20+	C	1	OPEN GROWN TREE WITHIN FIELD, SOIL EROSION AND COMPACTION WITHIN BASAL AREA (CATTLE), MAJOR BUTTRESS ROOTS TO E, EXPOSED AND DECAYED, EXTENDED LATERALS TO S, SIGNIFICANT APICAL DIE-BACK, MAJOR DEADWOOD, BROKEN AND SHATTERED BRANCH PROMINENT TREE DUE TO ISOLATION BUT OF POOR CONDITION.
T	30	English Oak	10	1200					1	5.5	6	7.5	7.5	4	M	P	10+	A	1,3	HEDGEROW TREE, PREVIOUSLY POLLARDED AT 2M A.G.L., SIGNIFICANT CROWN DIE-BACK AND STORM DAMAGED, RETRENCHMENT, DISPLAYS FEATURES THAT MAY INDICATE (VETERAN TREE).
T	31	English Oak	14	730					1	8	9	5.5	7.5	3	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, LARGE BUTTRESS ROOTS TO N SIDE, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	32	English Oak	13	880					1	10.5	11	7	10	2	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, E SIDE OF EXTANT DITCH, CROWN BREAK AT 3M FORMING LOW BROAD CROWN, EPICORMIC GROWTH, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	33	English Oak	13	780					4	8.5	8	8	7.5	2	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, SE OF EXTANT DITCH, IVY CLAD MID TRUNK, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	34	Dead	13	790					1	5	6	5	5	3	M	D	<10	U		HEDGEROW TREE, E SIDE OF EXTANT DITCH, DEAD/STANDING, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.
T	35	English Oak	17	680					1	11	10.5	8.5	9	3	M	N	40+	A	1	OFF SITE TREE LOCATED WITHIN SCRUB/GRASS AREA APPROX 3.5M FROM BOUNDARY, CROWN OVERSAILS FIELD, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	36	English Oak	14	360					1	6	6	6	6	3	EM	N	20+	B	1	AS T35.
T	37	English Oak	16	540						8	8.5	5.5	7	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, IVY CLAD TRUNK, HEAVILY INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, ASYMMETRICAL DUE TO ADJACENT OAK (T38), SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	38	English Oak	17	710					1	9	10.5	11.5	9	3	M	N	40+	A	2	HEDGEROW TREE, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	39	English Oak	19	940					1	12	10	9	8	4	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE LOCATED ADJACENT WOODLAND, EXTENDED LATERALS, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, HIGH VISUAL AMENITY WITHIN HIGHWAY.
T	40	English Oak	21	1150					1	14.5	8	11.5	11	4	M	N	40+	A	1, 3	OFF SITE, IVY CLAD MID TRUNK, INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, HEAVY LATERALS, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, HIGH VISUAL AMENITY WITHIN HIGHWAY. (NOTABLE / VETERAN TREE)

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T	41	Ash	20	750					1	7.5	10	9	8.5	3	M	N	10+	C	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, HEAVILY IVY CLAD TRUNK, INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, CROWN HEAVILY BIASED TO S POSSIBLY BY HISTORIC MAJOR BRANCH LOSS, EXTENDED LATERAL TO E WITH DOG-LEG FORMING HAZARD BEAM, POTENTIAL FOR FAILURE, IVY OBSCURED DETAILED ASSESSMENT.
T	42	English Oak	14	480					1	10.5	7.5	2	10	2	M	N	20+	C	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, HEAVILY ASYMMETRICAL TO N DUE TO DOMINANT OAK TO SE, POOR CROWN ARCHITECTURE, MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	43	Ash	8	300					1	9.5	7	0	3.5	4	EM	N	10+	C	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, HEAVILY INCLINED TO N DUE TO GROUP PRESSURE, POOR QUALITY.
T	44	English Oak	18	1170					1	9	8.5	8	9.5	2	M	N	40+	A	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, DIRECTLY ON BOUNDARY, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
G	45	English Oak	18	710					1	10.5	8.5	8	10	3	M	N	20+	B	2	WOODLAND X2 TREES SET APPROX 4M FROM BOUNDARY, OVER SAILING FIELD, MAJOR DEADWOOD, W TREE - INCLINED TO NW, APICAL DIE BACK.
T	46	Dead	13	680					1	5	5	5	5	4	M	D	<10	U		WOODLAND EDGE TREE, DIRECTLY ON BOUNDARY, DEAD/STANDING, CAVITIES AND HOLLOWES, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.
T	47	English Oak	18	1010					1	11	10	10	9	3	M	N	40+	A	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, MIDWAY DOWN STEEP BANK, APPROX 4M S OF BOUNDARY, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	48	English Oak	21	810					1	9	9.5	5.5	7	3	M	N	40+	A	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	49	Ash	22	1050					1	5	9	9.5	7	2	M	N	<10	U		WOODLAND EDGE TREE, HEAVILY IVY CLAD TRUNK, INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, SIGNIFICANT LOWER TRUNK DECAY SW SIDE, DOGLEGGED BRANCHES, UPPER CROWN BRANCH CAVITIES, MAJOR DEADWOOD, POTENTIAL FOR FAILURE, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.
T	50	Ash	9	200					6	6.5	7	7	5	2	EM	N	20+	C	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L..

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W	51	Oak/Elm	18						1	6	6	6	6	2	EM	N	40+	B	2	OFF SITE WOODLAND LOCATED TO SW BOUNDARY, BOUNDARY HEDGEROW MARKS STEEP BANK TO SW WITH WETLAND AT LOWER LEVEL FORMED BY PONDS AND DRY BEDS. WOODLAND BENEATH OVERHEAD POWER CABLES PREVIOUSLY CLEARED FORMING SCRUB GAP. HGT RANGE 5M - 20M, DBH RANGE 180MM - 580MM). CLOSED CANOPY TO N OF OVERHEAD POWER CABLES PRINCIPALLY FORMED OF OAK WITH YOUNG ELM, UNDERSTOREY HAWTHORN, OCC. BEECH, FIELD MAPLE TO WOODLAND EDGE, WILLOW WITHIN WETTER AREAS, WOODLAND AREA TO S OF OVERHEAD POWER CABLES MORE OPEN WITH PREDOMINANTLY WILLOW DUE TO PONDS.
T	52	English Oak	19	1410					1	9	7.5	9.5	10.5	3	M	N	20+	A	1, 3	HEDGEROW TREE, SIGNIFICANT CENTRAL COLUMN OF DECAY AND HOLLOW FROM G.L. TO CROWN BREAK AT 2.5M A.G.L. , SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, DISPLAYS BIOLOGICAL FEATURES WHICH MAY INDICATE (EARLY) VETERAN TREE, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	53	Ash	4	1100					1	1	2.5	1	1	4	M	P	<10	U		COLLAPSED TREE
G	54	White Willow	13	380					1	6.5	14	5	9	0	EM	N	20+	C	1	OFF SITE ADJACENT FOOTPATH, COLLAPSED TREE TO E FORMING MULTI STEMMED GROUP.
G	55	Lawson Cypress /Crack Wil	12	210					1	7.5	7.5	4	6.5	0	EM	N	20+	C	2	OFF SITE SCRUB GROUP TO S OF DITCH FORMED BY X3 CYPRESS AND CRACK WILLOW, OCC. ENGLISH OAK.
T	56	Crack Willow	19	740					1	7	6	7.5	7	3	M	N	<10	U		BOUNDARY TREE, TRUNK PREVIOUSLY SPLIT IN TWO, TRUNK DECAYED AND HOLLOW TO 2M A.G.L., EXISTING SPIRE FROM REGROWTH, COLLAPSED LOWER LATERAL E SIDE DEAD, HIGH POTENTIAL FOR FUTURE FAILURE.
T	57	English Oak	17	830					1	9	9.5	7	6	3	M	N	40+	A	1	BOUNDARY TREE, HISTORICAL ROOT DAMAGE N SIDE, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	58	Ash	19	1,010					1	5.5	9.5	9	6	4	M	P	<10	U		BOUNDARY TREE, SIGNIFICANT CROWN DIE BACK , LOW CROWN DENSITY, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LARGE NEST WITHIN UPPER CROWN, POTENTIAL FOR FAILURE.
T	59	Field Maple	8	200					1	4	4	4	4	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	BOUNDARY TREE, SUBSERVIENT TO MATURE OAK TO SE.
T	60	Dead	6	800					1	0	6	5	5	3	M	D	<10	U		DEAD/STANDING.
T	61	Ash	16	380	300				2	8	6.5	6.5	6.5	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	BOUNDARY TREE , S SIDE OF DITCH, TWIN STEMMED FROM G.L., SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
T	62	English Oak	16	780					1	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.5	3	M	N	40+	A	2	BOUNDARY TREE, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.

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T	63	English Oak	17	1000					1	7.5	6.5	9	11.5	3	M	N	40+	A	2	BOUNDARY TREE, HEAVY LOWER LATERAL TO W, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	64	English Oak	17	990					1	5	7.5	9.5	9.5	3	M	N	40+	A	2	BOUNDARY TREE, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	65	Ash	17	380					5	10	8	9	10	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	MULTI STEMMED FROM G.L., S SIDE OF DITCH, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
T	66	Ash	14	540					1	7	6	6	7.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	2	BOUNDARY TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, MAJOR SURFACE ROOT TO W ALONG DITCH LINE, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
T	67	Ash	14	390						10.5	10.5	9.5	9	3	EM	N	20+	C	2	GROUP OF X2 TREES WITH DIVERGING MULTI STEMS FROM G.L., S SIDE OF DITCH, EXTENDED LOWER LATERALS TO N FORMING POTENTIAL HAZARD BEAM
G	68	Ash	18	310	280	230			3	8.5	10	7	8	2	EM	N	20+	C	2	GROUP OF APPROX X3 TREES MULTI STEMMED FROM G.L., S SIDE OF DITCH, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, W TREE WITHIN DITCH FORMING SINGLE TRUNK HEAVILY ARCHED TO N DUE TO GROUP PRESSURE.
T	69	Ash	15	530					1	7	7	6.5	5.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	2	LOCATED ON CORNER OF FIELD BOUNDARY, N & W SIDE OF DITCH, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
G	69A	Oak/Ash	17	600					1	6	6	6	6	2	M	N	20+	B	2	TREE BELT APPROX 20M WIDTH PRINCIPALLY OAK AND ASH LOCATED TO S BOUNDARY OF BELT, OCC. PRINCIPAL TREES ALONG N BOUNDARY AND S OF DITCH AS ASSESSED, UNDERSTOREY OF ELM, FIELD MAPLE, BRAMBLE (HGT RANGE 5M TO 18M)
T	70	Ash	12	300	260				2	6.5	4	5	5.5	3	EM	N	20+	C	1	HEDGEROW TREE, TWIN STEMMED FROM G.L.
T	71	Ash	14	530					1	6.5	6	6.5	6.5	2	EM	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD.
T	72	Ash	9	230					1	5	5	5	5	3	EM	P	10+	C	1	HEDGEROW TREE, TWIN STEMMED FROM G.L., APICAL DIE BACK.
T	73	Ash	8	320					1	6	6	6	6	3	EM	N	10+	U	1	HEDGEROW TREE, NE CORNER OF DITCH, MINOR APICAL DIE BACK. FIELD MAPLE ON SW CORNER OF DITCH, MULTI STEMMED FROM G.L., (DBH 170MM X5 STEMS).
T	74	English Oak	16	1400					1	9	8.5	11.5	8.5	3	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, HISTORICALLY POLLARDED AT 2M A.G.L., SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE. (NOTABLE TREE)
T	75	English Oak	15	740					1	8	8	9	9.5	3	M	N	40+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, VERTICAL TRUNK WOUND SE SIDE, GOOD WOUND WOOD, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, BROKEN AND SHATTERED BRANCHES.
T	76	Ash	9	310					1	5	2	4	6	2	EM	N	20+	C	1	HEDGEROW TREE, HEAVILY ASYMMETRICAL DUE TO ADJACENT OAK, EXTENDED LATERAL TO W, POOR CROWN ARCHITECTURE.

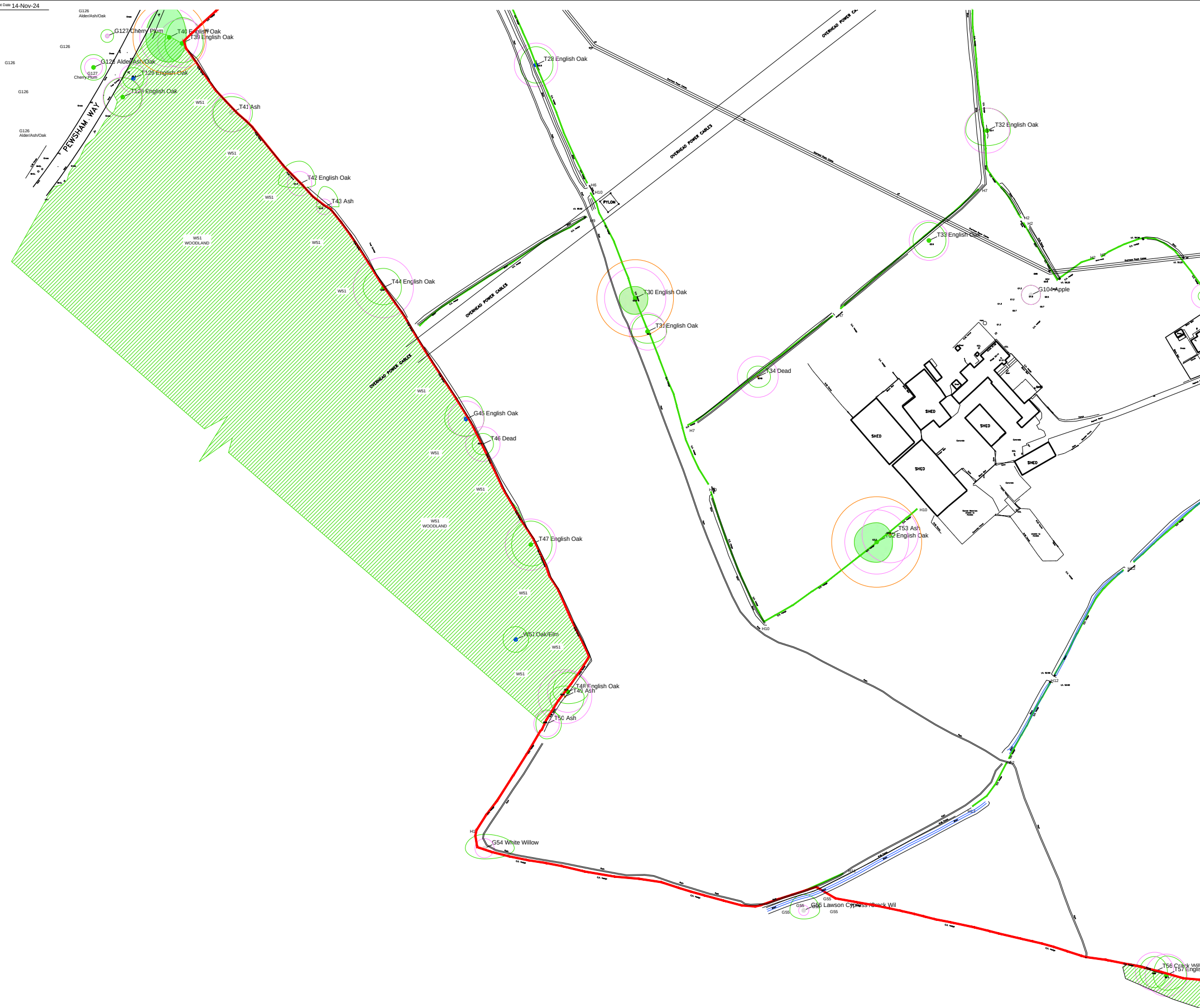
TAG ID	TAG NO	Scientific Name (Common Name)	HEIGHT (M)	1 STEM DIA (MM)	2 STEM DIA (MM)	3 STEM DIA (MM)	4 STEM DIA (MM)	5 STEM DIA (MM)	STEM COUNT	RADIUS (M) - N	RADIUS (M) - E	RADIUS (M) - S	RADIUS (M) - W	HEIGHT CROWN (M)	AGE CLASS	PHYS. COND	REMAINING YEARS	CATEGORY	SUB CATEGORY	NOTES 1
G	77	Ash	14	300					1	6	6	6	7.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	2	SMALL TRIANGULAR COPSE, CLOSED CANOPY, UNDERSTOREY OF HAWTHORN SCRUB.
T	78	English Oak	16	820					1	7	7	9	7.5	3	M	N	40+	A	1	BOUNDARY TREE LOCATED ON CORNER OF FIELD, ON TOE OF BANK TO NE WITH PERCHED OR STRUT LIKE ROOTS TO SW TYPICALLY CHARACTERISTIC OF LOCATION ADJACENT TO AN EXTANT DITCH, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	79	Ash	16	780					1	6	6	8	8	5	M	P	<10	U		LOCATED ADJACENT S SIDE OF CANAL, TWIN STEMMED FROM 2M A.G.L. SIGNIFICANT CROWN DIE BACK, DECAYED AND BROKEN BRANCHES, LIMITED SAFE LIFE EXPECTANCY, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.
T	80	English Oak	18	890					1	6.5	7	8	8	3	M	N	20+	B	2	T80 TO T89 LOCATED ALONG FIELD BOUNDARY TO CANAL, MAJORITY DISPLAY DAMAGED SEVERED SURFACE ROOTS TO N FROM PREVIOUS PLOUGHING. T80 - LOWER TRUNK DECAY/HOLLOW, UPPER TRUNK DECAY, STORM DAMAGE, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, REMEDIAL TREE SURGERY REQUIRED TO RETAIN, POTENTIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT.
T	81	Ash	21	970					1	9	12	11	9	3	M	N	20+	B	1	SMALL CAVITY N SIDE 1M A.G.L., POSSIBLE INTERNAL DECAY, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
G	82	Ash	18	625					1	8.5	7	8	7	3	M	N	10+	C	2	X6 TREES LOCATED ON BOUNDARY, ALL DISPLAY DISTORTED LOWER TRUNKS, POSSIBLY AS PART OF FORMER HEDGEROW MAINTENANCE, ALL ATTENUATED WITH EXTENDED AND END LOADED LATERALS, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, W END TREE CAVITY N SIDE AND REMOVED TWIN TRUNK, 2ND TREE FROM W FUNGAL BRACKET WITHIN CROWN (INONOTUS HISPIDUS).
T	83	Ash	18	445	210				2	8.5	6	6	7	2	EM	N	20+	C	1	BARBED WIRE OCCLUDED WITHIN LOWER TRUNK, TWIN STEMMED FROM 0.5M A.G.L., N STEM SUBSERVIENT AND ARCHED TO N, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD,
T	84	Ash	17	260	240	250			3	5	6.5	5	4	3	EM	N	20+	C	1	TRIFURCATED FROM 0.5M A.G.L., TIGHT FORK UNIONS, BARBED WIRE OCCLUDED WITHIN N STEM
T	85	Ash	15	610					1	6	5.5	7	7.5	4	M	N	10+	C	1	BOUNDARY TREE, LOWER BARK WOUND AND DECAY N SIDE , MAJOR LINEAR SURFACE ROOT TO E, TWIN STEMMED FROM 2M A.G.L., TIGHT FORK FORMATION, CANKER, KNOT HOLES, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	86	Ash	12	380					1	4	4	7	4	2	EM	N	10+	C	1	BOUNDARY TREE, HEAVILY INCLINED TO S, HOLLOW BASAL AREA AT G.L., SURFACE ROOT TO N, BARBED WIRE OCCLUDED WITHIN LOWER TRUNK, SCATTERED MINOR DEADWOOD. OLD INONOTUS BRACKET PRESENT

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
T	87	Ash	10	420					1	3	3	4	4	2	EM	N	<10	U		SIGNIFICANT BASAL DECAY NE SIDE, UPPER CROWN DIE BACK, POTENTIAL FOR FAILURE.
T	88	Ash	16	590					1	5.5	6.5	6	5	3	M	N	10+	C	1	BOUNDARY TREE, DISTORTED LOWER TRUNK, BARK WOUND LOWER TRUNK N SIDE WITH DYSFUNCTIONAL WOOD, APICAL DIE BACK, MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	89	Ash	17	640					1	9.5	8.5	6	6	2	M	N	10+	C	1	BOUNDARY TREE, TWIN STEMMED FROM 2M A.G.L., HEAVILY IVY CLAD SPIRES AND INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, INCLINED TO E, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LOW CROWN DENSITY.
T	90	Ash	14	500					1	5.5	6.5	5	5.5	3	M	N	10+	C	1	HEDGEROW TREE, HEAVILY IVY CLAD AND INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, UPPER CROWN DIE BACK.
T	91	English Oak	15	740					1	7	9	8.5	4	3	M	P	20+	B	1	HEDGEROW TREE, INCLINED TO NE, POSSIBLY INFLUENCED BY EXTANT DITCH TO N, N SIDE OF MAIN DITCH, SOIL WITHIN BASAL AREA COMPACTED (CATTLE), CROWN DIE BACK, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	92	English Oak	15	860					1	6	8.5	11.5	5.5	1	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, S SIDE OF SHALLOW DITCH, N SIDE OF MAIN DITCH, ROOTS INFLUENCED ON N SIDE OF TREE DUE TO DITCH, IVY CLAD TRUNK, EXTENDED HEAVY LATERAL TO S FORMING CO-DOMINANT CROWN, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE. MULTIPLE GANODERMA BRACKETS OBSERVED
T	93	English Oak	16	1050						11	9.5	9	10.5	3	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE , N SIDE OF DITCH, IVY CLAD TRUNK, LARGE NEST WITHIN UPPER CROWN, SCATTERED MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	94	English Oak	14	720					1	7.5	7.5	11	10	3	M	N	40+	A	1	HEDGEROW TREE, LOW CROWN BREAK AT 2M A.G.L., FORMING LOW BROAD CROWN, HEAVY LOWER LATERAL TO W FORMING CO-DOMINANT CROWN, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	95	English Oak	11	610					1	5.5	6	4	6	3	M	N	40+	B	1	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF MAIN DITCH, MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	96	English Oak	12	600					1	5	8	7	6.5	3	M	N	40+	B	1	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF MAIN DITCH, SCRUB FORM, LOW SHOOT EXTENSION, LANDSCAPE VALUE.
T	97	English Oak	15	920					1	6	7.5	7	5.5	3	M	N	20+	B	1	HEDGEROW TREE ADJACENT FIELD ACCESS, SOIL COMPACTION WITHIN BASAL AREA (CATTLE), APICAL DIE BACK WITHIN UPPER CROWN, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LANDSCAPE VALUE (VETERAN TREE)
T	98	Ash	11	355					1	4	4	4	4	3	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, FAIR FORM, FUTURE POTENTIAL TO MATURE.
T	99	Ash	12	385					1	4.5	5	4	4.5	3	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED N OF HIGHWAY FENCE, S OF DITCH, INCLINED TO NE.
T	100	Sycamore	7	400					1	4	4.5	4	3.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF DITCH WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE,

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T	101	Sycamore	8	380					1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF DITCH WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE,
T	102	Sycamore	8	430					1	5	4.5	5	4.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	LOCATED TO N OF DITCH WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE,
T	103	Cypess	7	480					1	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1	EM	N	20+	C	1	UBIQUITOUS GARDEN TREE, INSIGNIFICANT.
G	104	Apple	5	380					1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	1	Y - M	N	20+	C	2	X14 APPLE (CULTIVATED) TREES WITHIN GARDEN, DOMESTIC SCALE, (HGT RANGE 2M TO 5M, DBH RANGE 80MM TO 380MM).
G	105	Willow	6	195					5	4	10.5	7	6.5	2	M	N	10+	C	2	SCRUB GROUP OF X3 TREES, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L., HEAVILY ASYMMETRICAL DUE TO CYPRESS
G	106	Cypress	13	390					1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	2	M	N	20+	C	2	LINEAR GROUP OF X23 CYPRESS LOCATED TO N OF DITCH AND HEDGEROW.
T	107	Norway Maple	9	380					1	6	5	5	5	1	EM	N	20+	B	1	T107 TO T110 AND T112 TO T114 LOCATED WITHIN HIGHWAY VERGE, T107 - CROWN BREAK AT 2M A.G.L.,
T	108	Norway Maple	12	460					1	6	5.5	5.5	3	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	CROWN BREAK AT 2M A.G.L., SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
	109	Norway Maple	12	490					1	6.5	6	5.5	5.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	110	Norway Maple	5	90					1	1	2	1	1	3	SM	P	<10	U		MULTIPLE LOWER BARK DAMAGE (MECHANICAL), DEADWOOD, POOR QUALITY.
T	111	English Oak	9	480					1	5.5	5.5	6	5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	HEDGEROW TREE, N OF DITCH, IVY CLAD AND INVASIVE WITHIN CROWN, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	112	Norway Maple	12	470					1	5.5	6	5.5	5.5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	FAIR HEALTH, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	113	Norway Maple	12	480					1	5	5.5	5	5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	FAIR HEALTH, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	114	Norway Maple	9	480					1	5	5	5.5	5	2	EM	N	20+	B	1	FAIR HEALTH, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	115	Ash	13	400	410				1	7	6	6	5.5	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, TWIN-STEMMED FROM 0.5M A.G.L. SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	116	Ash	12	240	250	260			3	3.5	4	5	4	3	EM	N	10+	C	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L., S TRUNK INCLINED TO S, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	117	Ash	12	280					1	4.5	4.5	4	4	3	EM	N	20+	C	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, IVY CLAD TRUNK, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	118	Ash	11	230					1	4	4	4	4	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	119	Ash	12	280	300				2	5	5	5	5	2	EM	N	20+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, TWIN-STEMMED FROM 0.5M A.G.L., SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	120	Ash	17	230	220	210	190		4	6.5	6	6	6	3	EM	N	20+	B	2	HEDGEROW TREE, N SIDE OF DITCH, MULTI-STEMMED FROM G.L., S TRUNK IVY CLAD, SCATTERED DEADWOOD.
T	121	Willow	18	290	240				2	3	5	6.5	5	2	EM	N	10+	C	1	SCRUB HEDGEROW TREE, HEAVILY INCLINED TO S DUE TO GROUP PRESSURE, BROKEN BRANCH.

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
T	122	Cypress	17	520					1	5	5	5.5	5.5	2	M	N	20+	B	2	LOCATED WITHIN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN, X3 TREES OF INCONGROUOUS SPECIES.
G	123	Sycamore	13	740	450				1	6.5	6	5	6	3	M	N	20+	B	1	X5 TREES LOCATED 1M FROM BOUNDARY WALL WITHIN GRASS VERGE, SCATTERED DEADWOOD (DBH RANGE 420MM TO 640MM).
G	124	Hawthorn/Ash/Bramble	5	80					1	1	1	1	1	0	SM	N	20+	C	2	DENSE SCRUB BOUNDARY TO HIGHWAY VERGE, ON BANK, FORMED OF SAPLINGS AND BRAMBLE. (HGT RANGE 4M TO 6M).
T	125	Cypress	6	420					1	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2	EM	N	20+	C	1	PART OF LINEAR ROW LOCATED ON TOP OF BANK ADJACENT FOOTPATH.
G	126	Alder/Ash/Oak	13	350					1	6	6	6	6	4	EM	N	20+	A	2	WOODED AREA, CLOSED CANOPY, PRINCIPALLY ASH WITH MATURE OAK ADJACENT PROW. (HGT RANGE 8M TO 15M)
G	127	Cherry Plum	3	30					1	3	3	3	3	0	EM	N	20+	C	2	SCRUB GROUP OF LOWER VEGETATION LOCATED BENEATH CROWN OF ADJACENT OAK.
T	128	English Oak	16	770					1	9	9	9	9	5	M	N	40+	A	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, MAJOR DEADWOOD.
T	129	English Oak	18	540					1	5	5	5	5	4	M	N	20+	B	2	WOODLAND EDGE TREE, MAJOR DEADWOOD, LOW CROWN DENSITY POSSIBLY FROM PREVIOUS HIGHWAY WORKS, APICAL DIE-BACK.
T	130	Willow	6.0	1,000					1	5.0	6.0	10.0	15.0	2.0	SEMI MATURE	POOR	<10 YEARS	U	1	"LOCATED IN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN OVERHANGING PROPOSED CYCLEPATH ROUTE COMPLETE FAILURE OF MAIN LIMBS MAJOR DEADWOOD DECAY AT BASE AND SINGS OF FURTHER FAILURE IVY ON STEM WEAK UNIONS AT BASE "
T	131	Willow	15.0	1,000					1	3.0	3.0	12.0	4.0	2.0	EARLY MATURE	POOR	<10 YEARS	U	1	"LOCATED IN RESIDENTIAL GARDEN
T	132	Field Maple	9.0	400					1	3.0	5.0	6.5	6.0	1.0	OVER MATURE	FAIR	20+ YEARS	C	1	OVERHANGING PROPOSED CYCLEPATH ROUTE
T	133	Norway Maple	15.0	490					1	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	1.0	OVER MATURE	GOOD	20+ YEARS	B	1	COMPLETE FAILURE BY SUSPECTED ROOT HEAVE
T	134	Wild Cherry	9.0	530					1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	1.0	SEMI MATURE	FAIR	20+ YEARS	B	1	MAJOR DEADWOOD
T	135	Norway Maple		310	190				2	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	2.0	SEMI MATURE	FAIR	20+ YEARS	C	1	DECAY AT BASE AND SINGS OF FURTHER FAILURE
T	136	Ash	15.0	520					1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	1.0	EARLY MATURE	FAIR	20+ YEARS	C	1	IVY ON STEM"
T	137	Field Maple	9.0	160	110	150			3	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	0.0	SEMI MATURE	FAIR	20+ YEARS	C	1	LOCATED AT SOUTH EDGE OF GROUP VEGETATION
T	138	English Oak	10.0	530					1	7.5	7.0	8.0	8.5	2.0	EARLY MATURE	GOOD	40+ YEARS	B	1	"LOCATED ON RAISED BUND MINOR DEADWOOD "

Tag ID	Tag No	Scientific Name (Common Name)	Height (m)	1 Stem Dia (mm)	2 Stem Dia (mm)	3 Stem Dia (mm)	4 Stem Dia (mm)	5 Stem Dia (mm)	Stem Count	Radius (m) - N	Radius (m) - E	Radius (m) - S	Radius (m) - W	Height Crown (m)	Age Class	Phys. Cond	Remaining Years	Category	Sub Category	Notes 1
T	139	Ash	15.0	510					1	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.5	1.0	Semi Mature	Good	40+ Years	B	1	"LOCATED ON RAISED BUND MINOR DEADWOOD ASYMMETRICAL CANOPY DUE TO GROUP PRESSURE SURFACE ROOT DAMAGE"
T	140	Norway Maple	15.0	570					1	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.5	1.0	Early Mature	Good	40+ Years	B	1	"TWIN STEMMED @0.5M AGL MINOR DEADWOOD "
T	141	Rowan	5.0	110	110				2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	Early Mature	Fair	10+ Years	C	1	"LOCATED ON RAISED BUND MINOR DEADWOOD "
T	142	Norway Maple	9.0	300					1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	20+ Years	B	1	"SQUAT FORM BRAMBLE INFESTED"



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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Tree Survey

1

Tree No.

Trunk diameter

Ash

Common name

Quality & value of existing tree stock

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

R Category tree
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value

A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value

C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Above and Below Ground Constraints

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread
(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

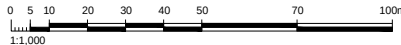
Veteran Tree Buffer Zone

Veteran Tree Canopy

Notes

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that tree:fabrik be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.



tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Survey Reference Plan Sheet 1 of 4

Purpose of Issue

DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY

Drawn By

rd

Checked By

rd

Drawn Scale

1:1000 @ A1

Date of First Issue

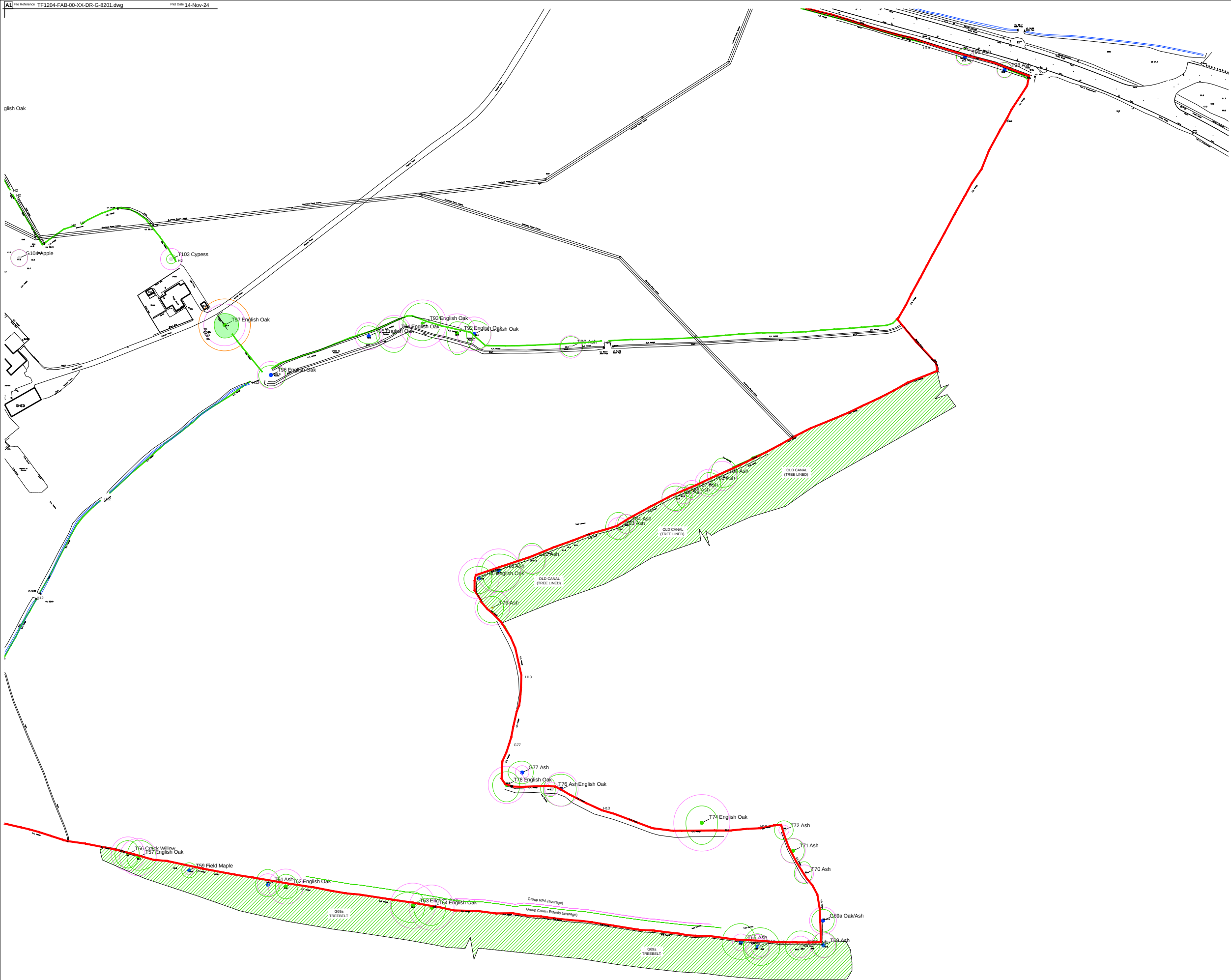
Jan | 2022

Project Number	Origin	Zone	Level	File Type	Rate	Number	Revision
TF1204	FAB	00	XX	DR	G	1001	P02

P01	26-01-22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
P02	14-11-24	Updated Survey	rd	rd
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked

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 4. This drawing was created from: Please do not rely on a monochrome copy.

External References:
 • P2378B with Roundabouts



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and value

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Trees of high quality and value

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Trees of low quality and value

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(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

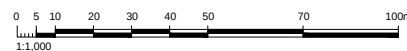
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Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

 Veteran Tree Buffer Zone Veteran Tree Canopy

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tree:fabrik arboriculture
First Floor Studio | The Old
T : 0207 620 1453 | E : la

First Floor Studio | The Old School | 4 Exton Street | London | SE1 8L
T: 0207 620 1453 | E: london@fabrikuk.com | W: www.fabrikuk.com

Project	Client
Forest Farm, Chippenham	Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title
Arboricultural Survey Reference Plan Sheet 2 of 4

Purpose of Issue	Drawn By	Checked By	Drawn Scale	Date of First Issue
DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY	rd	rd	1:1000 @ A1	Jan 1, 2022

DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY				10	10	1:1000 @ A1 Jan 2022	
Project Number	Origin	Zone	Level	File Type	Role	Number	Revision

TF1204	FAB	00	XX	DR	G	1002	P02
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P01	26-01-22 14-11-24	Initial Issue Updated Survey	td td	td td
Decision	Date	Reason	Decision	Decision

Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked
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3. All contractors must visit site and be responsible for taking and checking all dimensions related to the works shown on the drawing prior to fabrication or setting out.

External References:

- P23788 with Roundabout



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Above and Below Ground Constraints
In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread
(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Veteran Tree Buffer Zone

Veteran Tree Canopy

Notes
The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

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PO1	26-01-22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
PO2	14-11-24	Updated Survey	rd	rd
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked

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3. All contractors must visit site and be responsible for taking and checking all dimensions related to the works shown on the drawing prior to fabrication or setting out.
4. This drawing was prepared from: Please do not rely on a monochrome copy.

External References:
• P0378B with Roundabouts



tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Survey Reference Plan Sheet 3 of 4

Purpose of Issue

DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY

Drawn By

rd

Checked By

rd

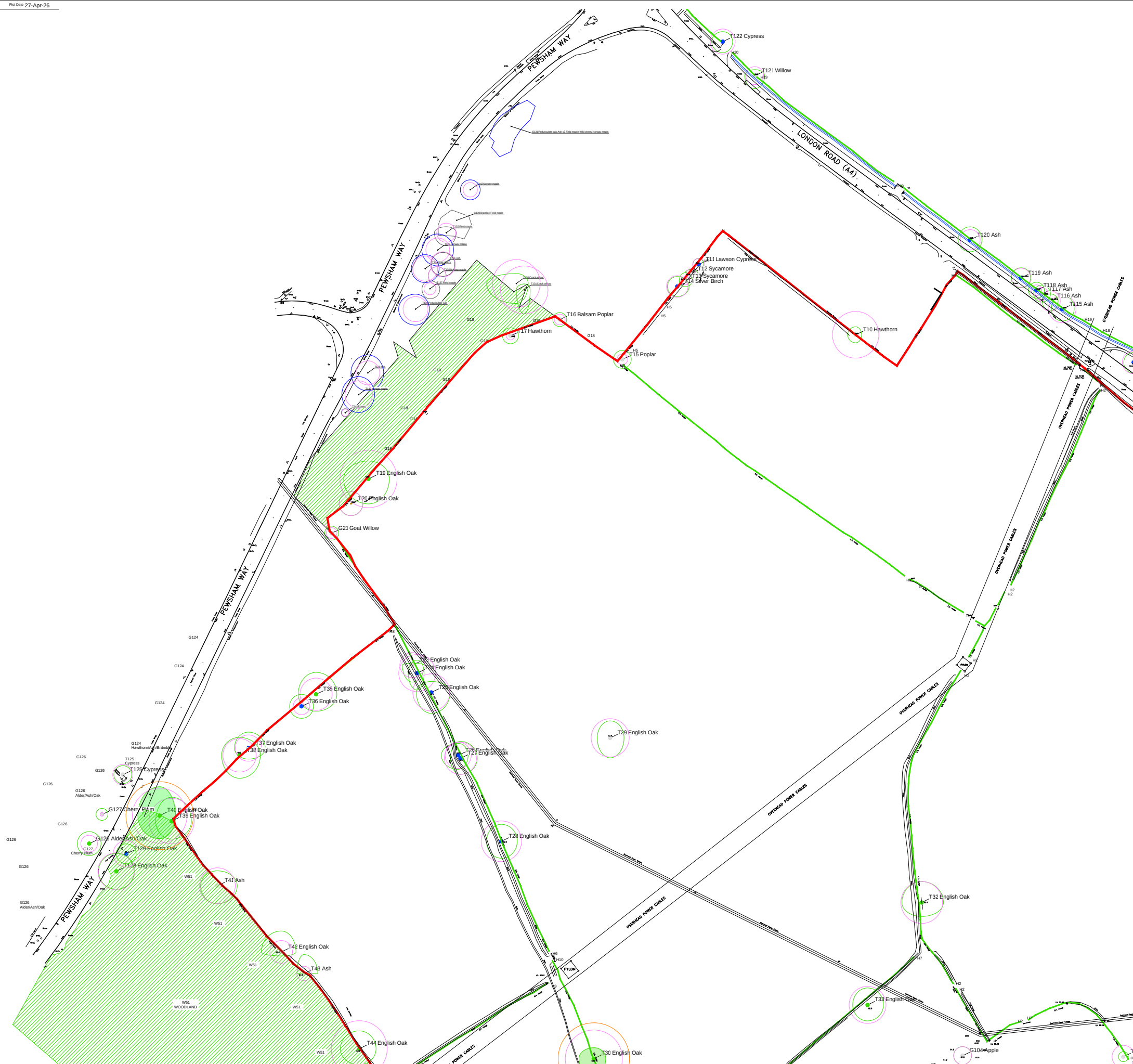
Drawn Scale

1:1000 @ A1

Date of First Issue

Jan | 2022

Project Number	Origin	Zone	Level	File Type	Rate	Number	Revision
TF1204	FAB	00	XX	DR	G	1003	P02



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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Tree Survey

1	Tree No.		Trunk diameter
Ash	Common name		

Quality & value of existing tree stock

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

	R Category tree Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.		B Category tree Trees of moderate quality and value
	A Category tree Trees of high quality and value		C Category tree Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Above and Below Ground Constraints

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

	Crown spread (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)
	Preliminary root protection area Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)
	Veteran Tree Buffer Zone
	Veteran Tree Canopy

Notes

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tree:fabrik arboriculture
First Floor Studio | The Old School | 4 Exton Street | London | SE1 8UE
T: +44 (0) 20 545 4545 | E: london@treefabrik.com | W: www.treefabrik.com

Project: Forest Farm, Chippenham Client: Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title: Arboricultural Survey Reference Plan Sheet 4 of 4

Purpose of Issue: DESIGN INFORMATION ONLY

Project Number: TF1204 FAB 00 XX DR G 1004 P03

DISCUSSION	DATE	REASON	DRAWN	CHECKED
1	26-01-22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
2	14-11-24	Updated Survey	rd	rd
3	27-04-26	Updated Survey	rd	rd

External References:
• P0378B with Roundabouts

APPENDIX B

Root Protection Area

TREE NO.	SPECIES	COMBINED STEM DIA (MM)	STEM COUNT	AGE CLASS	REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	CATEGORY GRADE	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	
							RADIUS (M)	AREA (M2)
T1	ASH	670	1	M	20+	B1	8.0	203.1
T2	NORWAY MAPLE	465	1	EM	20+	C1	5.6	97.8
T3	ASH	415	1	EM	20+	C1	5.0	77.9
T4	ENGLISH OAK	380	1	EM	40+	B1	4.6	65.3
T5	NORWAY MAPLE	416	6	EM	20+	C1	5.0	78.3
T6	SYCAMORE	250	5	EM	10+	C1	3.00	28.3
T7	ENGLISH OAK	320	1	SM	20+	C1	3.80	46.3
T8	ASH	480	1	EM	10+	C1	5.80	104.2
T9	ENGLISH OAK	400 E	1	SM	20+	B1	4.80	72.4
T10	HAWTHORN	980	6	M	10+	C1	11.80	434.5
T11	LAWSON CYPRESS	260 E	1	EM	20+	B1	3.10	30.6
T12	SYCAMORE	200 E	1	SM	20+	C1	2.40	18.1
T13	SYCAMORE	180	1	SM	20+	C1	2.20	14.7
T14	SILVER BIRCH	455	2	EM	20+	B1	5.50	93.7
T15	POPLAR	220 E	1	EM	20+	C1	2.60	21.9
T16	BALSAM POPLAR	230 E	1	EM	20+	C1	2.80	23.9
T17	HAWTHORN	180	5	M	20+	C1	2.20	14.7
G18	HAWTHORN/BLACKTHORN	210 E	1	M	20+	C2	2.50	20.0
T19	ENGLISH OAK	1200 E	1	M	40+	A1	14.40	651.4
T20	ENGLISH OAK	490 E	1	EM	<10	U	5.90	108.6
G21	GOAT WILLOW	283 E	8	SM	20+	C2	3.40	36.2
T22	ENGLISH OAK	320 E	1	SM	20+	C1	3.80	46.3
T23	ENGLISH OAK	520 E	1	M	20+	C1	6.20	122.3
T24	ENGLISH OAK	770 E	1	M	20+	B1	9.20	268.2
T25	ENGLISH OAK	770	1	M	40+	B1	9.20	268.2
T26	ENGLISH OAK	550	1	M	20+	B2	6.60	136.8
T27	ENGLISH OAK	680	1	M	20+	B2	8.20	209.2
T28	ENGLISH OAK	850	1	M	20+	B1	10.20	326.9
T29	ENGLISH OAK	800	1	M	20+	C1	9.60	289.5
T30	ENGLISH OAK	1200	1	M	10+	A1;3	14.40	651.4
T31	ENGLISH OAK	730 E	1	M	40+	A1	8.80	241.1
T32	ENGLISH OAK	880 E	1	M	40+	A1	10.60	350.3
T33	ENGLISH OAK	780	4	M	40+	A1	9.40	275.2
T34	DEAD	790 E	1	M	<10	U	9.50	282.3
T35	ENGLISH OAK	680 E	1	M	40+	A1	8.20	209.2
T36	ENGLISH OAK	360 E	1	EM	20+	B1	4.30	58.6
T37	ENGLISH OAK	540 E		EM	20+	B2	6.50	131.9
T38	ENGLISH OAK	710 E	1	M	40+	A2	8.50	228.0
T39	ENGLISH OAK	940	1	M	40+	A1	11.30	399.7
T40	ENGLISH OAK	1150	1	M	40+	A1, 3	13.80	598.3
T41	ASH	750	1	M	10+	C2	9.00	254.5

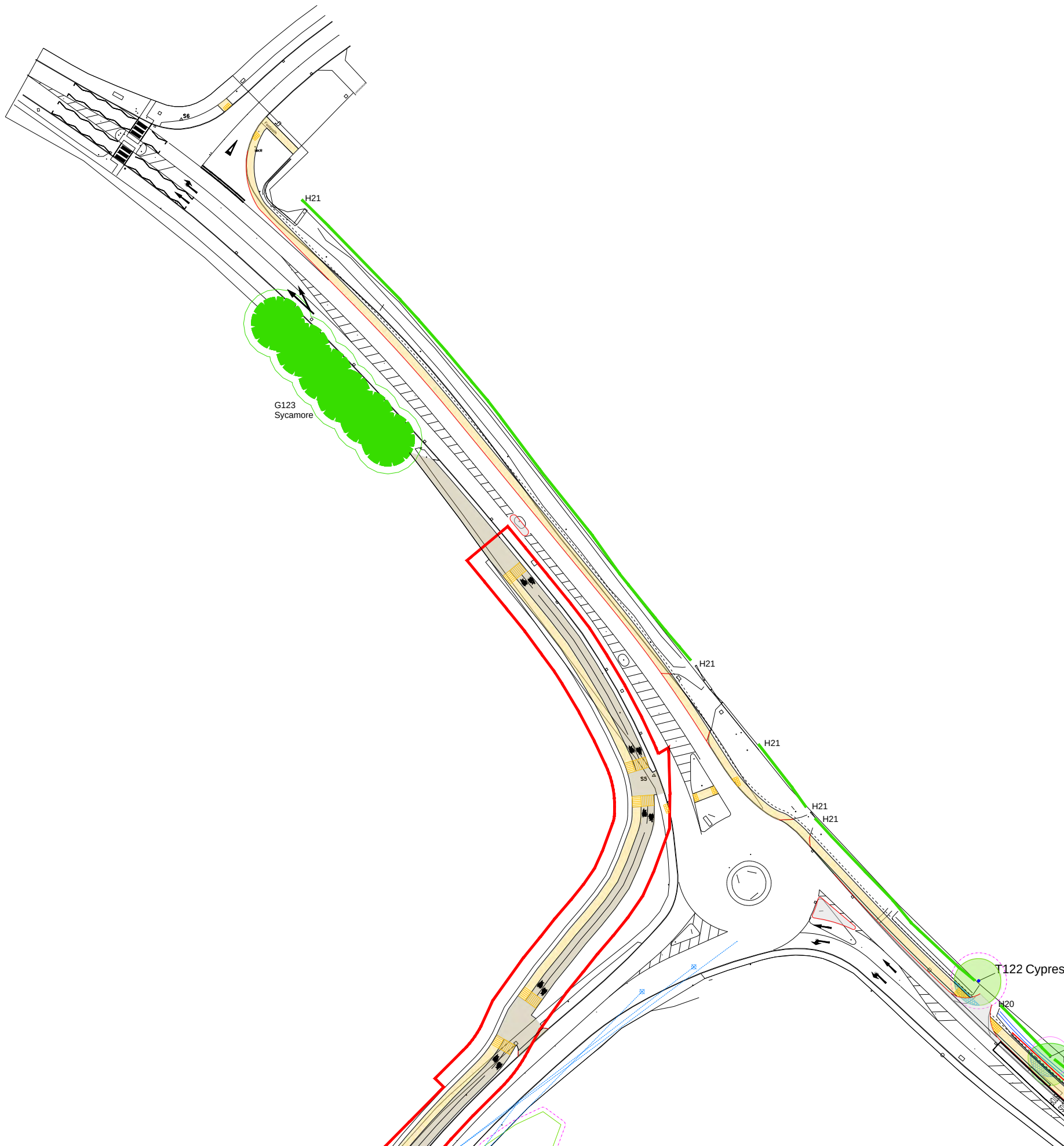
TREE NO.	SPECIES	COMBINED STEM DIA (MM)	STEM COUNT	AGE CLASS	REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	CATEGORY GRADE	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	
							RADIUS (M)	AREA (M2)
T42	ENGLISH OAK	480 E	1	M	20+	C2	5.80	104.2
T43	ASH	300	1	EM	10+	C2	3.60	40.7
T44	ENGLISH OAK	1170	1	M	40+	A2	14.00	619.3
G45	ENGLISH OAK	710 E	1	M	20+	B2	8.50	228.0
T46	DEAD	680 E	1	M	<10	U	8.20	209.2
T47	ENGLISH OAK	1010 E	1	M	40+	A2	12.10	461.5
T48	ENGLISH OAK	810 E	1	M	40+	A2	9.70	296.8
T49	ASH	1050 E	1	M	<10	U	12.60	498.8
T50	ASH	490	6	EM	20+	C2	5.90	108.6
W51	OAK/ELM	0 AVE	1	EM	40+	B2		
T52	ENGLISH OAK	1410	1	M	20+	A1, 3	15	707.0
T53	ASH	1100 E	1	M	<10	U	13.20	547.4
G54	WHITE WILLOW	380 E	1	EM	20+	C1	4.60	65.3
G55	LAWSON CYPRESS / CRACK WIL	210 E	1	EM	20+	C2	2.50	20.0
T56	CRACK WILLOW	740 E	1	M	<10	U	8.90	247.7
T57	ENGLISH OAK	830	1	M	40+	A1	10.00	311.7
T58	ASH	1010 E	1	M	<10	U	12.10	461.5
T59	FIELD MAPLE	200 E	1	EM	20+	B1	2.40	18.1
T60	DEAD	800 E	1	M	<10	U	9.60	289.5
T61	ASH	484	2	EM	20+	B2	5.80	106.0
T62	ENGLISH OAK	780 E	1	M	40+	A2	9.40	275.2
T63	ENGLISH OAK	1000 E	1	M	40+	A2	12.00	452.4
T64	ENGLISH OAK	990 E	1	M	40+	A2	11.90	443.4
T65	ASH	380	5	EM	20+	B2	4.60	65.3
T66	ASH	540	1	EM	20+	B2	6.50	131.9
T67	ASH	390		EM	20+	C2	4.70	68.8
G68	ASH	477	3	EM	20+	C2	5.70	102.9
T69	ASH	530	1	EM	20+	B2	6.40	127.1
G69A	OAK/ASH	600 AVE	1	M	20+	B2	7.20	162.9
T70	ASH	397	2	EM	20+	C1	4.80	71.3
T71	ASH	530	1	EM	40+	A1	6.40	127.1
T72	ASH	230 E	1	EM	10+	C1	2.80	23.9
T73	ASH	320 E	1	EM	10+	U1	3.80	46.3
T74	ENGLISH OAK	1400 E	1	M	40+	A1	15	707.0
T75	ENGLISH OAK	740 E	1	M	40+	B2	8.90	247.7
T76	ASH	310	1	EM	20+	C1	3.70	43.5
G77	ASH	300 AVE	1	EM	20+	B2	3.60	40.7
T78	ENGLISH OAK	820	1	M	40+	A1	9.80	304.2
T79	ASH	780 E	1	M	<10	U	9.40	275.2
T80	ENGLISH OAK	890	1	M	20+	B2	10.70	358.3

TREE NO.	SPECIES	COMBINED STEM DIA (MM)	STEM COUNT	AGE CLASS	REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	CATEGORY GRADE	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	
							RADIUS (M)	AREA (M2)
T81	ASH	970	1	M	20+	B1	11.60	425.7
G82	ASH	625 AVE	1	M	10+	C2	7.50	176.7
T83	ASH	492	2	EM	20+	C1	5.90	109.5
T84	ASH	433	3	EM	20+	C1	5.20	84.8
T85	ASH	610	1	M	10+	C1	7.30	168.3
T86	ASH	380	1	EM	10+	C1	4.60	65.3
T87	ASH	420	1	EM	<10	U	5.00	79.8
T88	ASH	590	1	M	10+	C1	7.10	157.5
T89	ASH	640 E	1	M	10+	C1	7.70	185.3
T90	ASH	500 E	1	M	10+	C1	6.00	113.1
T91	ENGLISH OAK	740	1	M	20+	B1	8.90	247.7
T92	ENGLISH OAK	860	1	M	40+	A1	10.30	334.6
T93	ENGLISH OAK	1050 E		M	40+	A1	12.60	498.8
T94	ENGLISH OAK	720 E	1	M	40+	A1	8.60	234.5
T95	ENGLISH OAK	610 E	1	M	40+	B1	7.30	168.3
T96	ENGLISH OAK	600 E	1	M	40+	B1	7.20	162.9
T97	ENGLISH OAK	920	1	M	20+	B1	11.00	382.9
T98	ASH	355	1	EM	20+	B1	4.30	57.0
T99	ASH	385	1	EM	20+	B1	4.60	67.1
T100	SYCAMORE	400	1	EM	20+	B1	4.80	72.4
T101	SYCAMORE	380	1	EM	20+	B1	4.60	65.3
T102	SYCAMORE	430	1	EM	20+	B1	5.20	83.6
T103	CYPESS	480 E	1	EM	20+	C1	5.80	104.2
G104	APPLE	380	1	Y - M	20+	C2	4.60	65.3
G105	WILLOW	195	5	M	10+	C2	2.30	17.2
G106	CYPRESS	390 AVE	1	M	20+	C2	4.70	68.8
T107	NORWAY MAPLE	380	1	EM	20+	B1	4.60	65.3
T108	NORWAY MAPLE	460	1	EM	20+	B1	5.50	95.7
109	NORWAY MAPLE	490	1	EM	20+	B1	5.90	108.6
T110	NORWAY MAPLE	90	1	SM	<10	U	1.10	3.7
T111	ENGLISH OAK	480	1	EM	20+	B1	5.80	104.2
T112	NORWAY MAPLE	470	1	EM	20+	B1	5.60	99.9
T113	NORWAY MAPLE	480	1	EM	20+	B1	5.80	104.2
T114	NORWAY MAPLE	480	1	EM	20+	B1	5.80	104.2
T115	ASH	573	1	EM	20+	B2	6.90	148.5
T116	ASH	433	3	EM	10+	C2	5.20	84.8
T117	ASH	280 E	1	EM	20+	C2	3.40	35.5
T118	ASH	230 E	1	EM	20+	B2	2.80	23.9
T119	ASH	410	2	EM	20+	B2	4.90	76.0
T120	ASH	426	4	EM	20+	B2	5.10	82.1
T121	WILLOW	376	2	EM	10+	C1	4.50	64.0

TREE NO.	SPECIES	COMBINED STEM DIA (MM)	STEM COUNT	AGE CLASS	REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	CATEGORY GRADE	ROOT PROTECTION AREA	
							RADIUS (M)	AREA (M2)
T122	CYPRESS	520	1	M	20+	B2	6.20	122.3
G123	SYCAMORE	866 AVE	1	M	20+	B1	10.40	339.3
G124	HAWTHORN/ASH/BRAMBLE	80 AVE	1	SM	20+	C2	1.00	2.9
T125	CYPRESS	420 E	1	EM	20+	C1	5.00	79.8
G126	ALDER/ASH/OAK	350 AVE	1	EM	20+	A2	4.20	55.4
G127	CHERRY PLUM	30 AVE	1	EM	20+	C2	0.40	0.4
T128	ENGLISH OAK	770	1	M	40+	A2	9.20	268.2
T129	ENGLISH OAK	540	1	M	20+	B2	6.50	131.9
G130	WILLOW	1000	1	SEMI MATURE	<10 YEARS	C2	12.0	452.00
G131	WILLOW	1000	1	EARLY MATURE	<10 YEARS	B2	12.0	452.00
T132	FIELD MAPLE	400	1	OVER MATURE	20+ YEARS	U	4.8	72.00
T133	NORWAY MAPLE	490	1	OVER MATURE	20+ YEARS	U	5.9	109.00
T134	WILD CHERRY	530	1	SEMI MATURE	20+ YEARS	C1,2	6.4	129.00
T135	NORWAY MAPLE	364	1	SEMI MATURE	20+ YEARS	B1,2	4.4	61.00
T136	ASH	520	1	EARLY MATURE	20+ YEARS	B1,2	6.2	121.00
T137	FIELD MAPLE	245	1	SEMI MATURE	20+ YEARS	C1,2	2.9	26.00
T138	ENGLISH OAK	530	1	EARLY MATURE	40+ YEARS	C1,2	6.4	129.00
T139	ASH	510	1	SEMI MATURE	40+ YEARS	C1,2	6.1	117.00
T140	NORWAY MAPLE	570	1	EARLY MATURE	40+ YEARS	B1,2	6.8	145.00
T141	ROWAN	156	1	EARLY MATURE	10+ YEARS	B1,2	1.9	11.00
T142	NORWAY MAPLE	300	1	EARLY MATURE	20+ YEARS	B1,2	3.6	41.00

APPENDIX C

Tree Removal & Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan



NOTES
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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Tree Survey

1

Tree No.

Trunk diameter

Ash

Common name

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

U Category tree
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value

A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value

C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Tree and Vegetation Removal

Tree identified for removal

Vegetation identified for removal

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Type 1 Barriers - shall consist of a scaffold framework comprising of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m and driven into the ground. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps unless similar fencing is agreed with the Local Planning Authority. See Tree Protection Barriers - Type 1 (extract of Fig.2 BS5837 2012 - Default specification for protective barrier)

Area of new hard surfacing (TBC) - precautionary measures to be adopted during installation of village parking area using 'no dig' construction methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

Above and Below Ground Constraints

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread
(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Preliminary Veteran Tree Buffers Zone
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Notes

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tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan Sheet 1 of 13

Purpose of Issue

ISSUED FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn By

rd

Checked By

rd

Drawn Scale

1:500 @ A1

Date of First Issue

Jan | 2025

Project Number

TF1204

Origin

FAB

Zone

00

Level

XX

File Type

DR

Rate

G

Number

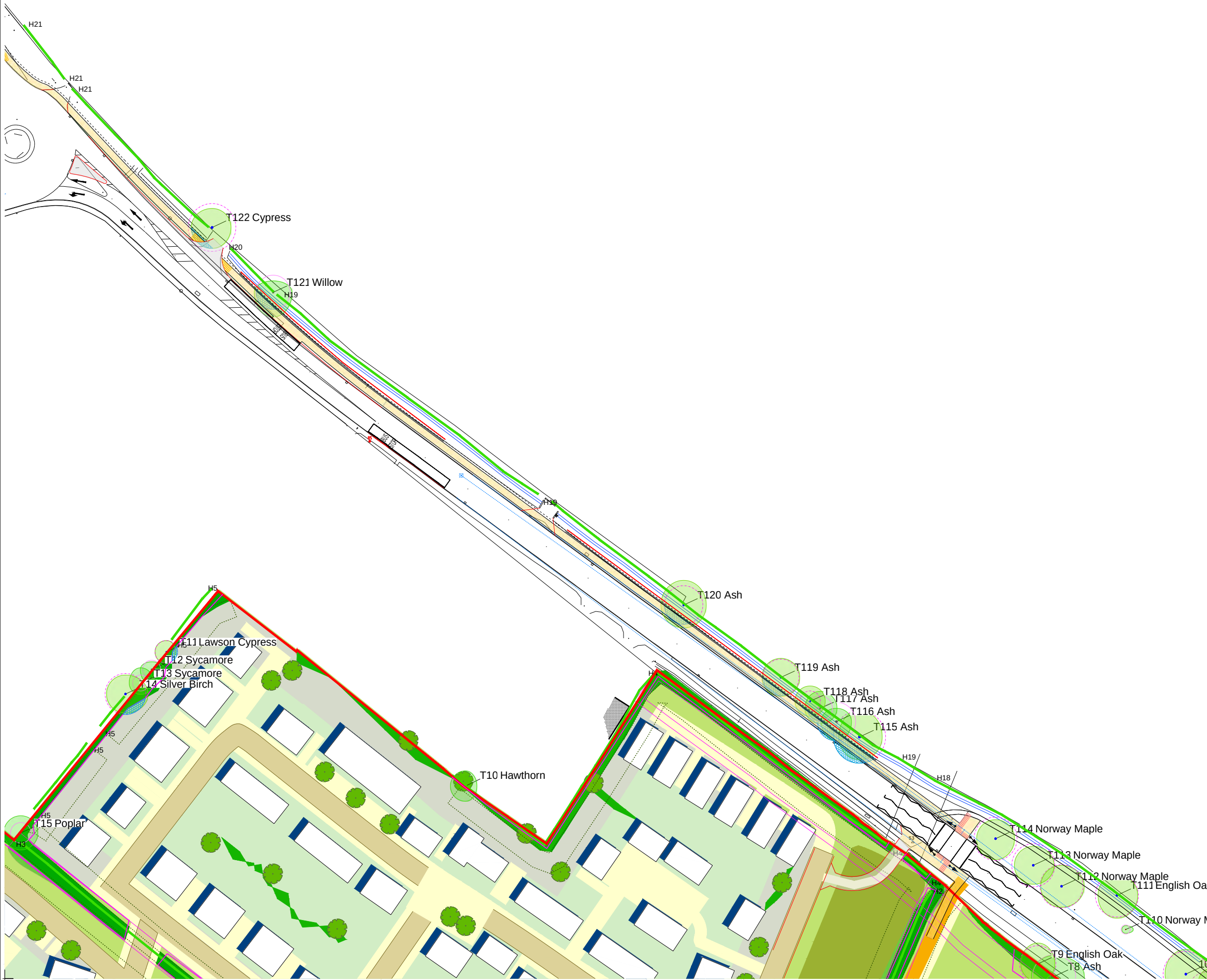
8301

Revision

P03

PO1	26.01.22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
PO2	27.04.26	Revised Masterplan and S278 works	rd	rd
PO3	26.06.26	Revised Masterplan	rd	rd
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked

- External References:
- 1. P2378B with Roundabouts
 - 2. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 3. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 4. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 5. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 6. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 7. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 8. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 9. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)
 - 10. P2378B-1000B-A-MP(Checked)



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B Category tree

Trees of moderate quality and value

A Category tree

Trees of high quality and value

C Category tree

Trees of low quality and value

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Vegetation identified for removal

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Preliminary Veteran Tree Buffers Zone
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Notes

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tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan Sheet 2 of 13

Purpose of Issue

ISSUED FOR PLANNING APPROVAL

Drawn By

rd

Checked By

rd

Drawn Scale

1:500 @ A1

Date of First Issue

Jan | 2025

Project Number

TF1204

Origin

FAB

Zone

00

Level

XX

File Type

DR

Rate

G

Number

8301

Revision

P03

P01	26.01.22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
P02	27.04.26	Revised Masterplan and S278 works	rd	rd
P03	26.06.26	Revised Masterplan	rd	rd
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked

External References:
• P2378B with Roundabouts
• S278(SA-2020-A-APP)Channel
• ITE19912-GA-102C - 103B - 104B - 105B (Crown)



NOTES
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General

This illustrative plan is intended to inform preliminary site layout & design and should be read in conjunction with the Tree Survey Schedule. Detailed assessment and site measurement may be required prior to final design.

Tree Survey

1

Tree No.

Trunk diameter

Ash

Common name

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees assessed has been categorised in accordance with British Standards 5837 (2005) 'Trees in relation to construction'. This categorisation method allows informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained should development occur.

U Category tree
Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years.

B Category tree
Trees of moderate quality and value

A Category tree
Trees of high quality and value

C Category tree
Trees of low quality and value

Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150mm should be considered for relocation subject to a comparison between costs of the of the various options. Similarly, appropriate mitigation through replacement tree planting elsewhere as part of the development is desirable.

Tree and Vegetation Removal

Tree identified for removal

Vegetation identified for removal

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Type 1 Barriers - shall consist of a scaffold framework comprising of a vertical and horizontal framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum of 3m and driven into the ground. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps unless similar fencing is agreed with the Local Planning Authority. See Tree Protection Barriers - Type 1 (extract of Fig.2 BS5837 2012 - Default specification for protective barrier)

Area of new hard surfacing (TBC) - precautionary measures to be adopted during installation of village parking area using 'no dig' construction methodology in accordance with BS5837 (2012)

Above and Below Ground Constraints

In addition to the tree's quality and condition, consideration needs to be given to the above ground constraints (crown spread) and the below ground constraints (root protection area) the trees pose by virtue of their size and position.

Crown spread
(see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 1)

Preliminary root protection area
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Preliminary Veteran Tree Buffers Zone
Illustrated as an area equivalent to a circle (see Arboricultural Survey Report: Appendix 2)

Notes

The provision of adequate working space, utility or drainage runs and allowance for future growth or overshadowing by trees may indicate distances between existing trees and proposed structures should be increased above that of the crown spread or root protection area. This may influence site use, location and orientation of dwellings or infrastructure.

Where the preliminary RPA may be influenced by existing site features that change its shape but may not reduce its area or where encroachment through development may occur, it is recommended that tree:fabrik be contacted and evaluation of these arboricultural implications on the emerging site layout be considered at the earliest opportunity.

Project	26.01.22	Initial Issue	26.01.22	26.01.22	26.01.22
Project	27.04.26	Revised Masterplan and S278 works	27.04.26	27.04.26	27.04.26
Project	28.06.26	Revised Masterplan	28.06.26	28.06.26	28.06.26
Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked	
1	26.01.22	Initial Issue	26.01.22	26.01.22	26.01.22
2	27.04.26	Revised Masterplan and S278 works	27.04.26	27.04.26	27.04.26
3	28.06.26	Revised Masterplan	28.06.26	28.06.26	28.06.26
4	28.06.26	Revised Masterplan	28.06.26	28.06.26	28.06.26

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4. This drawing was prepared from a photograph of a monochrome copy.

0 2 5 10 15 20 25 35 50m

1:500

tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Project

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan Sheet 3 of 13

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Revision	Date	Reason	Drawn	Checked
1	26-01-22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
2	27-04-26	Revised Masterplan and S278 works	rd	rd
3	26-06-26	Revised Masterplan	rd	rd
4	26-06-26	Revised Masterplan	rd	rd

External References:

- BS5837:2012 with Amendments
- BS5837:2012 with Amendments
- BS5837:2012 with Amendments
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tree:fabrik

arboriculture

Project

Gleeson Strategic Land

Client

Gleeson Strategic Land

Project

Forest Farm, Chippenham

Drawing Title

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan Sheet 5 of 13

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P03	26.06.26	Revised Masterplan	rd	rd

External References:

- P2378B with Roundabouts
- G71152 (S200-A-MP) (Checked)
- ITB19812-GA-100C - 103B - 104B - 105B (Clean)



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PO1	26-01-22	Initial Issue	rd	rd
PO2	27-04-26	Revised Massing and S279 works	rd	rd
PO3	26-06-26	Revised Massing	rd	rd
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- External References:

 - BS5837:2012 with Amendments
 - 227630-SH009-A-IMP-Cleaned
 - 1783915-GA-322C - 1038 - 1048 - 1058 (Clean)



arboriculture

Project
Forest Farm, Chippenham

Client
Gleeson Strategic Land

Drawing Title
Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Removal Plan Sheet 6 of 13

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