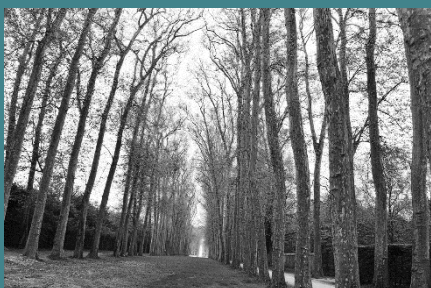


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ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT

Client

Bellway Homes

Project

**Berryfield Homes,
Melksham**

Date

July 2026

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Rev	Issue Status	Prepared/Date	Approved/Date
-	Draft	LES / 07.07.26	TEP / 09/07/26
A	Final	LES / 22.07.26	TEP / 23/07/26

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been prepared by FPCR Environment and Design Limited on behalf of Bellway Homes to present the findings of an Arboricultural Assessment and survey of trees located at Berryfield Lane, Melksham (hereafter referred to as the site), OS Grid Ref ST 900 626.

Site Description

- 1.2 The site was located to the southwest of the Town of Melksham and a short distance West of the village of Bowerhill. It is comprised of three agricultural field parcels and was host to two existing public right of ways. The site is flanked by residential dwellings to the south, east and north, with further agricultural fields to the west.

Scope of Assessment

- 1.3 A tree survey and assessment of existing trees was carried out by FPCR Environment and Design on **Tuesday 3rd March 2026** in accordance with guidance contained within British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' (hereafter referred to as BS5837).
- 1.4 This report has been produced to accompany an *Outline application for up to 225 dwellings, with access from Semington Road, along with public open space and landscape buffers to incorporate existing rights of way and to accommodate the route of the proposed Melksham Link Canal (under separate application W/12/01080/FUL). Demolition and clearance of all existing buildings and structures on the site. All matters reserved other than vehicular access from Semington Road.*
- 1.5 The purpose of this report is therefore to firstly, present the results of this assessment of the existing trees' arboricultural value, based on their current condition and quality and to secondly, provide an assessment of impact arising from the proposed development of the site.

2.0 PLANNING POLICY

National Planning Policy Framework December 2024

- 2.1 National Planning Policy is defined by the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). This sets out the Government's most current and up to date planning policies for England and how these should be applied. The current NPPF is dated December 2024.
- 2.2 In relation to arboriculture, the NPPF states that:
- 136 *'Trees make an important contribution to the character and quality of urban environments, and can also help mitigate and adapt to climate change. Planning policies and decisions should ensure that new streets are tree-lined (footnote 52), that opportunities are taken to incorporate trees elsewhere in developments (such as parks and community orchards), that appropriate measures are in place to secure the long-term maintenance of newly-planted trees, and that existing trees are retained wherever possible. Applicants and local planning authorities should work with highways officers and tree officers to ensure that the right trees are planted in the right places, and solutions are found that are compatible with highways standards and the needs of different users'. (footnote 52: unless, in specific cases, there are clear, justifiable and compelling reasons why this would be inappropriate)*
 - 193 (c) *'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 (footnote 70) and a suitable compensation strategy exists'.*
 - and provides specific guidance that:
 - 193 (d) *'development whose primary objective is to conserve or enhance biodiversity should be supported; while opportunities to improve biodiversity in and around developments should be integrated as part of their design, especially where this can secure measurable net gains for biodiversity or enhance public access to nature where this is appropriate'.*
- 2.3 With reference to paragraph 193 (c), examples of what is deemed to be 'wholly exceptional' are included within Footnote 70 and provides the examples of 'infrastructure projects (including nationally significant infrastructure projects, orders under the Transport and Works Act and hybrid bills), where the public benefit would clearly outweigh the loss or deterioration of habitat'.

Local Planning Policy

- 2.4 Local planning decisions regarding all future developments are assessed against a framework to ensure that the district or county in question is developed in a well-informed and coherently systematic manner, this may include decisions to ensure that the right number and types of houses are built and incorporating the correct type of shopping and recreation facilities, whilst protecting the local ecological resources, landscape context and intrinsic heritage value of an area.
- 2.5 Within the context of Wiltshire Core Strategy 2015 for Wiltshire Council there are several policies relating to trees. The following lists the most relevant.

Core Policy 51 Landscape

Development should protect, conserve and where possible enhance landscape character and must not have a harmful impact upon landscape character, while any negative impacts must be mitigated as far as possible through sensitive design and landscape measures. Proposals should be informed by and sympathetic to the distinctive character areas identified in the relevant Landscape Character Assessment(s) and any other relevant assessments and studies. In particular, proposals will need to demonstrate that the following aspects of landscape character have been conserved and where possible enhanced through sensitive design, landscape mitigation and enhancement measures:

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

Core Policy 57 Ensuring high quality design and place shaping

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

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

- 2.6 The Joint Melksham Neighbourhood Plan 2020 – 2038 also contains policies relating to trees with the most relevant being listed below:

Policy 17: Trees and Hedgerows

1. Ancient and Veteran Trees:

To be supported, development proposals should ensure that there will be no loss or deterioration of the irreplaceable habitats of ancient woodlands (as shown in Figure 16) and ancient or veteran trees found outside ancient woodland, unless the need for and benefits of the development in that location clearly outweigh the loss. A minimum buffer of at least 15 metres in width should be maintained between ancient woodland and any development boundary. A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree.

2. Other Existing Trees and Hedgerows:

To be supported, development proposals should ensure that there is no damage to or loss of trees of good arboricultural and amenity value. Existing trees and hedgerows on development sites should be retained where possible and incorporated as placemaking features in new development. Where there is an unavoidable loss of trees on site, the number and type of replacement trees should be informed by the quality and size of trees lost. Integration of existing hedgerows into private curtilage must be avoided where possible.

3. Increased Tree Canopy:

Wherever practicable, development proposals on sites outside of the town centre, and greater than 0.5 ha in size, should deliver an increase in site tree canopy cover. This should be demonstrated through a tree planting plan, and should be delivered through the retention of existing trees and /or the planting of new trees in public areas and in private gardens. Where this approach is not practicable, other green infrastructure features (such as green roofs) appropriate to the site should be provided.

Policy 18: Landscape Character

As appropriate to their scale, nature, and location, development proposals will be expected to:

- a. integrate natural features such as trees, hedgerows and the local river systems that contribute to both the landscape character and setting of the development;*

Policy 19: Separation of Settlements

2. Proposals for development between the settlements listed above should:

- d. where practicable, retain trees and hedgerows and, as appropriate to their scale and nature, incorporate additional screening trees and hedgerows as edge features to minimise the impact of development on the separation of the settlements concerned.*

3.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The survey of trees has been carried out in accordance with the criteria set out in Chapter 4 of BS5837. The survey has been undertaken by a suitably qualified and experienced arboriculturist and has recorded information relating to all those trees within the site and those adjacent to the site which may be of influence to any proposals. Trees were assessed for their arboricultural quality and benefits within the context of the proposed development in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way.
- 3.2 Trees have been assessed as groups, hedgerows or woodland where it has been determined appropriate.
- The term group has been applied where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally including biodiversity or habitat potential for example parkland or wood pasture.
 - For the purposes of this assessment, a hedgerow is described as any boundary line of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and are managed under a regular pruning regime.
 - For the purposes of this assessment woodland is described as a habitat where 'trees are the dominant plant form. The individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy'¹. Woodlands, however, are not just formed of trees and generally include a great variety of other plants. These will include 'mosses, ferns and lichens, as well as small flowering herbs, grasses and shrubs'².
- 3.3 An assessment of individual trees within groups, hedgerows and woodland has been made where a clear need to differentiate between them, for example, to highlight significant variation between attributes including physiological or structural condition or where a potential conflict may arise.

BS5837 Categories

- 3.4 Trees, groups, hedgerows, and woodland have been divided into one of four categories based on Table 1 of BS5837, 'Cascade chart for tree quality assessment'. For a tree to qualify under any given category it should fall within the scope of that category's definition (see below).
- 3.5 Category U trees are those which would be lost in the short term for reasons connected with their physiology or structural condition. They are, for this reason not considered in the planning process on arboricultural grounds.
- 3.6 Categories A, B and C are applied to trees that should be of material consideration in the development process. Each category also having one of three further sub-categories (i, ii, iii) which are intended to reflect arboricultural, landscape and cultural or conservation values accordingly.
- 3.7 **Category (U) – (Red):** Trees which are unsuitable for retention and are in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. Trees within this category are:

¹ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
² http://www.countrysideinfo.co.uk/woodland_manage/whatis.htm

- Trees that have a serious irremediable structural defect such that their early loss is expected due to collapse and includes trees that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees.
- Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate or irreversible overall decline.
- Trees that are infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/ or safety of other nearby trees or are very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- Certain category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which may make it desirable to preserve.

3.8 **Category (A) – (Green):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years with potential to make a lasting contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or are essential components of groups such as formal or semi-formal arboricultural features for example the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue.
- Subcategory (ii) trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and / or landscape features.
- Subcategory (iii) trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value for example veteran or wood pasture.

3.9 **Category (B) – (Blue):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years with potential to make a significant contribution. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition for example the presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with material conservation or other cultural value.

3.10 **Category (C) – (Grey):** Trees that are considered for retention and are of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. Such trees may comprise:

- Subcategory (i) unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.
- Subcategory (ii) trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value or trees offering low or only temporary / transient screening benefits.
- Subcategory (iii) trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 3.11 Various published methodologies are currently available for the identification of Ancient and Veteran trees which, due to the complexity and subjectivity of the process of defining and assessing these trees, often have conflicting definitions.
- 3.12 BS:5837 defines veteran trees as:
- “Tree 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”.
- NOTE These characteristics might typically include a large girth, signs of crown retrenchment and hollowing of the stem
- 3.13 BS:5837 does not provide a definition for ancient trees and therefore the assessment and the criterion being used for identifying ancient tree is based upon government guidance on, Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions³ which states.
- “All ancient trees are veteran trees, but not all veteran trees are ancient. The age at which a tree becomes ancient, or veteran will vary by species because each species ages at a different rate.”*
- 3.14 Ancient and veteran trees are also material considerations within the planning process and their importance is specifically recognised within the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) 2024, which includes its own definition of ancient and veteran trees:
- ‘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. Very few trees of any species reach the ancient life-stage.’⁴
- 3.15 Stem girth is the most reliable guide when determining the age of trees and in normal growing conditions, ancient and veteran trees are those which have a large girth by comparison with other trees of the same species. To inform the assessment of chronological age reference has been made to the chart provided within Lonsdale (2013) (shown below in Figure 1).

³ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

⁴ Ancient woodland, ancient trees and veteran trees: advice for making planning decisions - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

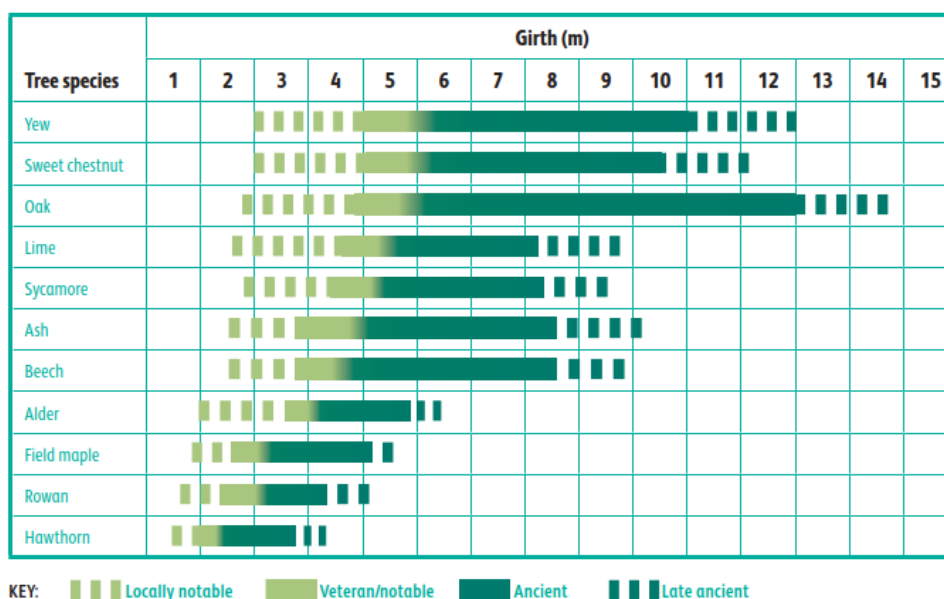


Figure 1: The chart of girth in relation to age and development classification of trees, as shown in Lonsdale (2013)⁵.

- 3.16 RAVEN 2 (Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable trees) Julian Forbes-Laird (2023)⁶ has been adopted for gathering survey information as this provides a standardised framework for recording characteristic ancient/veteran features and this Arboricultural Assessment has also considered any potential candidates against this framework.

Considerations and Limitations of the Tree Survey

- 3.17 The survey was completed from ground level only and from within the boundary of the site. Aerial tree inspections or an assessment of the internal condition of the stem/s or branches were not undertaken at this stage as this level of survey is beyond the scope of the initial assessment.
- 3.18 The statements made in this report regarding the assessed trees applies to the date of survey and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. It will be necessary to review all comments and observations made within this report, in accordance with sound arboricultural practice, within two years of the date of survey (unless explicitly stated elsewhere within this report). Further review may also be necessary where site conditions change or works to trees are carried out which have not been specified in detail within this report.
- 3.19 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. The tree survey conducted, in accordance with BS5837, does not assess hedgerows against the Hedgerow Regulations 1997 or specifically from an ecological perspective, and is outside the scope of this assessment.
- 3.20 It may be necessary during detailed design to undertake further assessment and accurate positioning of woody species within tree groups and hedgerows to assist structural calculations for foundation design of structures in accordance with NHBC Chapter 4.2 Building near Trees.

⁵ Lonsdale, D. (Ed.). (2013). Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management. London: The Tree Council.

⁶ Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees – RAVEN 2 (2023) – Julian Forbes-Laird Consultancy.

4.0 RESULTS

- 4.1 A total of ten individual trees, twelve groups of trees and eight hedgerows were surveyed as part of the Arboricultural Assessment. Trees were surveyed as individual trees, groups, hedgerows and woodland as per the survey methodology.
- 4.2 Appendix A presents details of all individual trees, groups and hedgerows recorded during the assessment including heights, diameters at 1.5m from ground level, crown spread (given as a radial measurement from the stem), age class, comments as to the overall condition at the time of inspection, BS5837 category of quality and suitability for retention and the root protection area (RPA), calculated in accordance with Annex C, D and Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.
- 4.3 General observations particularly of structural and physiological condition for example the presence of any decay and physical defect and preliminary management recommendations have also been recorded where appropriate.
- 4.4 The individual positions of trees, groups and hedgerows have been shown on the Tree Survey Plan. The positions of trees are based on a topographical / land survey, as far as possible, supplied by the client. Where topographical information has not identified the position of trees these have been plotted using a global positioning system and aerial photography to provide approximate locations. The crown spread, root protection area and shade pattern (where appropriate) are also indicated on this plan.

Results Summary

- 4.5 Trees throughout site were confined to field boundaries and were identified as being primarily of low arboricultural quality. The southwestern field parcel hosted all three moderate value trees and the high-quality individual within its boundary. The other two high quality features spanned nearly the length of the northern most boundary.
- 4.6 Trees were mainly recorded to be native species typical of an agricultural field setting. The tree survey identified the following species:
- ash – *Fraxinus excelsior*
 - blackthorn – *Prunus spinosa*
 - crack willow – *Salix fragilis*
 - elder – *Sambucus nigra*
 - English elm – *Ulmus procera*
 - English oak – *Quercus robur*
 - field maple – *Acer campestre*
 - goat willow – *Salix caprea*
 - hawthorn – *Crataegus monogyna*
 - hazel – *Corylus avellana*
 - horse chestnut – *Aesculus hippocastanum*
 - leyland cypress – *Cupressocyparis leylandii*
 - Norway maple 'crimson king' – *Acer platanoides*
 - silver birch – *Betula pendula*
 - sycamore – *Acer pseudoplatanus*
 - wild cherry – *Prunus avium*

- 4.7 Table 1 below summarises the trees assessed and several of the trees have been discussed in more detail following the table, owing to their physical condition or arboricultural significance.

Table 1: Summary of Trees by Retention Category

	Individual Trees	Total	Groups of Trees	Total
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T7	1	G11, G12	2
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T4, T6, T8, T13, T14	5	G15	1
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T3, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12, T15	9	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, G13, G14, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9	21

- 4.8 The northern boundary was comprised of two tree groups, G11 and G12. Along the span of the boundary were a number of mature and open form trees which provided a sense of maturity and presence within the landscape, primarily these were horse chestnut and sycamore trees, with ash becoming prevalent to the east within G12. These trees were recorded as a key arboricultural feature within the landscape.
- 4.9 T7 was the other feature identified to be of high arboricultural quality. This mature oak was situated in the adjacent property with great visibility from the southwestern field parcel. The tree was mature with a large crown spread which provided a sense of presence and maturity within a landscape..
- 4.10 The largest tree recorded on site was T6, a mature crack willow in poor structural condition. The tree itself appeared to be comprised of three individual stems which have fused to form one tree. T6 displayed a good level of vitality with regrowth typical of the species forming off many existing branch that have historically failed. However, the long-term integrity of this tree was noted to be uncertain, and the tree may benefit from some remedial management due to the nature of crack willow and disparity between maturity of stem and crown.
- 4.11 T4 was a mature hawthorn with two distinct stems and was noted to be considerable in light of the management of adjacent tree stock and being of a slow growing species. The tree itself was located a short distance offsite from the southern boundary but still provided some amenity and habitat value warranting category B for moderate arboricultural quality. The hawthorn recorded as T13 was similar in size and stature and recorded as category B as well.
- 4.12 Of all the ash trees surveyed on site, T8 present little evidence of ash dieback at the time when the tree was surveyed. If this remains the case, then this tree should be prioritised for retention due to the potential for dieback resistance species to naturally propagate. The size of this tree meant it did not warrant category A, just the importance of a healthy ash tree should be recognised, and category B was deemed suitable.
- 4.13 With the exception of the above, the majority of tree stock relating to the site was regarded as being of low arboricultural quality. For the most part this was because trees tended to lack in maturity or stature to qualify for higher categorisation. That being said if allowed to mature, some individuals within groups around the site have the potential to mature into greater arboricultural features, and as such retention of any tree stock should be considered.

Ancient and Veteran Trees

- 4.14 None of the assessed trees were considered as ancient or veteran trees in accordance with our veteran survey methodology.

Statutory Considerations

- 4.15 Local authorities have a Duty under the Town and Country Planning Act to create Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) to protect and preserve specific trees and woodlands that bring significant amenity benefit to a particular site or location.
- 4.16 Under a TPO it is a criminal offence to cut down, top, lop, uproot or wilfully destroy a tree protected by that Order, or to cause or permit such actions, if carried out without the prior written consent of the acting LPA.
- 4.17 No direct consultation with the Local Planning Authority has taken place, however, it is understood having used the online search facility on the website for the Local Planning Authority, Wiltshire Council, that there are no Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas that would apply to any trees present on, or in close proximity to the assessment site and therefore no statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees. Before any tree works are undertaken confirmation of the online information should be sought from the Local Authority.
- 4.18 Information provided on Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas is accurate to the date of this assessment and cannot be assumed to remain unchanged. The last check was carried out on the **Tuesday 7th July 2026**.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 5.1 The following paragraphs present a summary of the tree survey and discussion of particular trees and groups recorded in the context of any proposed development in the form of an Arboricultural Impact Assessment in accordance with section 5.4 of BS5837. Any final tree retentions will need to be reconciled with the advice contained within this report.
- 5.2 The AIA has been based upon the Development Framework Plan and seeks to outline the relationship between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The drawing shows the proposals *for up to 225 dwellings, with access from Semington Road, along with public open space and landscape buffers to incorporate existing rights of way and to accommodate the route of the proposed Melksham Link Canal (under separate application W/12/01080/FUL). Demolition and clearance of all existing buildings and structures on the site. All matters reserved other than vehicular access from Semington Road.*
- 5.3 An overlay of the layout has been incorporated in the Tree Retention Plan to assist in identifying the relationship and any potential conflicts between the proposals and the existing trees and hedgerows. The plan also identifies which trees would be required to be removed or retained as part of the proposed development.
- 5.4 Table 3 below summarises the impact on tree stock and these impacts have been discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 3: Summary of Impact on Tree Stock

	Trees to be Retained	Total	Trees to be Removed in full or part (P)	Total
Category A (High Quality / Value)	T7, G11, G12	3	-	0
Category B (Moderate Quality / Value)	T4, T6, T8, T13, T14, G15	6	-	0
Category C (Low Quality / Value)	T1, T2, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12, G1, G5, G6, G10, G13, G14, H2, H5, H6, H7, H9	18	T3, G2(P), G3, G4, G7, G8, G9, H1, H3(P), H4(P), H8(P)	11

- 5.5 Following the arboricultural survey and the subsequent assessment of tree stock in and around the site, it was ascertained the majority of tree was regarded as being of low arboricultural quality. The proposals have sought to retain all moderate to high quality trees within the site and the majority of existing low quality tree stock.

Impacts for Access

- 5.6 The proposals show three new points of access into the site which require the partial removal of three low quality arboricultural features:
- H1 – A section for the primary access from Semington Road and visibility splays.
 - H8 – Small section for emergency access from Berryfield Lane.
 - G4 – Partial removal for pedestrian access directly to the public right of way.

- 5.7 The remainder of each arboricultural feature will be retained and incorporated in the development, with the exception of H8 as explained in the following section.

Northern Development Parcels

- 5.8 The developmental parcels to the north will require the majority of required removals to facilitate the proposals. Required removals amount to the partial removal of two hedgerows and one group, as well as the full removal of a further two groups and one individual tree. Only low arboricultural quality tree stock is required for removal.

- H3 – Partial removal for the internal road.
- H8 – The entire southern section of H8 to accommodate the developmental parcels.
- G7 – Removal for the creation of a pocket park.
- G8 – Removal to facilitate the internal road and development parcel
- G9 – Removal to facilitate the internal road and development parcel

- 5.9 Further consideration for the removal of G8 and G9 has been given to the groups being comprised of self-set trees growing in close proximity to the existing farm buildings. As these trees have established close to these buildings; the removal of these buildings would incur a significant change in wind loading which the trees have not adapted to. This increase in wind loading poses and enhanced risk of windthrow until the trees have fully re-acclimatised and as low quality trees the sensible option would be to remove the trees within the development parcel.

Southern Development Parcels

- 5.10 The partial removal of one group, full removal of a second group and one individual tree and the partial removal of a hedgerow are the total impacts to the south of the site. Once again, only low-quality tree stock is required for removal.

- H4 – Partial removal to facilitate the internal road.
- G2 – Partial removal to enhance existing public right of way
- G3 – Removal to facilitate the construction of the SUDs basins.
- T3 – Removal required to improve existing public right of way

- 5.11 The overall arboricultural quality of the site was regarded as being poor and the proposals have sought to retain and incorporate all existing moderate to high quality tree stock within the development. By only impacting low quality trees, where necessary, to facilitate the proposals and allowing the space for new planting; the opportunity arises to improve and embellish the current overall arboricultural quality of the site. This can be achieved through considerate species selection, diversification and applying appropriate after care measures.

Discussion

- 5.12 Section 2 of this report outlines local core policy 51 and 57 as important from an arboricultural perspective. The essence of these policies is to retain all important landscape features. The proposals have sought to do this by ensuring the retention of all moderate to high quality arboricultural features and retaining the boundary tree stock of site which comprises the vast majority.
- 5.13 Additionally, local policies 17 and 18 noted within section 2 from the Joint Melksham Neighbourhood Plan can also be considered satisfied through the retention of all moderate to high quality trees as well as the majority of lower quality tree stock also retained. Policy 19 relates to the boundary tree stock, whereby the criteria is met through the retention of all boundary trees. The only removals of boundary trees are for access requirements which are required for the feasibility of the proposals.
- 5.14 In conclusion for arboriculture, the proposals are considered to meet the aims and objectives of local and national policy through careful consideration of the design and retention of a high proportion of the existing tree cover. The retention of, coupled with targeted future management and enhancement of the existing and future tree cover will meet many of the individual aspirations set out in the various policies.
- 5.15 In a subsequent Reserved Matters application, the final layout of the scheme should be informed by this assessment. The routing of below ground services should also consider retained trees and should not encroach within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees, as recommended by the guidance given in section 7.7 of BS5837.

6.0 NEW TREE AND HEDGEROW PLANTING

- 6.1 As part of the subsequent reserved matters application, should the application be approved, an adequate quantity of structured tree planting should be provided to mitigate for any tree removal necessary to implement the development. The purpose and function of this new tree planting should be understood from the start of any design stages so that key objectives from a landscape perspective can also be achieved.
- 6.2 The landscaping scheme should consider the use of both native tree species (for their low maintenance requirements and nature conservation value) and ornamental species (for their contribution to urban design and amenity value). Species choices should be selected on the basis of their suitability for the final site use. Furthermore, during the design process consultation should be made with the Local Planning Authority to obtain information on their tree strategy and incorporate the planting proposals with any local policies and initiatives and/or Biodiversity Action Plans (BAP).
- 6.3 When deciding upon suitable tree species, careful consideration would need to be given to the following: ultimate height and canopy spread, form, habit, density of crown, potential shading effect, colour, water demand, soil type and maintenance requirements in relation to both the built form of the new development and existing properties.
- 6.4 Through careful species selection, the landscape scheme shall reduce the risk of trees being removed in the future on the grounds of nuisance. Nuisance can be perceived in a number of ways and vary from person to person however most commonly, within the context of trees, low overhanging branches, excessive shading, seasonal leaf fall and the misinformed perception that trees close to buildings cause damage.
- 6.5 Hedgerows are identified as a Habitat of Principal Importance (HPI) as listed within Section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities (NERC) Act 2006. Consequently, it is important that the proposed scheme delivers a net gain in terms of linear hedgerows through new planting to compensate for any losses. Species should be native, and characteristic of the locality.

Rooting Environment and Soil Volumes

- 6.6 The success of any landscaping scheme relies on an adequate provision of a high-quality rooting environment within which trees can thrive and reach their full potential. Planting trees with due care and consideration can, in the long term, provide a greater return on a schemes green investment and ensure trees remain healthy and grow to mature proportions. Healthy mature trees integrate well into the built environment; increase the maturity of the landscape; help provide a natural green and leafy urban environment in which people would want to reside whilst also benefiting local wildlife.
- 6.7 The planting of trees within confined urban environments should consider the use of appropriately designed planting pits specifically engineered to promote tree health and longevity. Crucially the aim will be to provide an adequate volume of quality soil for roots to suitably develop by calculating the amount of available soil volumes needed and selecting species whose mature size is compatible with the site. This is an integral component of the planning stage (Lindsey & Bassuk, 1991).

General Planting Recommendations

- 6.8 Wherever possible, following discussions with the developer and utility companies, common service trenches should be specified to minimise land take associated with underground service provision and facilitation access for future maintenance.
- 6.9 Tree planting should be avoided where they may obstruct overhead power lines or cables. Any underground apparatus should be ducted or otherwise protected at the time of construction to enable trees to be planted without resulting in future conflicts.

7.0 TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 7.1 Retained trees should be adequately protected during works through the erection of the requisite tree protection measures. These protection measures should be detailed as part of a site-specific Arboricultural Method Statement, which could be imposed as a condition of planning approval.
- 7.2 Measures to protect trees should follow the guidance in BS5837 and be applied where necessary for the purpose of protecting trees within the site whilst allowing sufficient access for the implementation of the proposed layout. These have been broadly summarised below.

General Information and Recommendations

- 7.3 All trees retained on site should be protected by suitable barriers or ground protection measures around the calculated RPA, crown spread of the tree or other defined constraints of this assessment as detailed by section 6 and 7 of BS5837.
- 7.4 Barriers should be erected prior to commencement of any construction work and once installed, the area protected by fencing or other barriers will be regarded as a construction exclusion zone.
- 7.5 Any trees that are not to be retained as part of the proposals should be felled prior to the erection of protective barriers. Particular attention needs to be given by site contractors to minimise damage or disturbance to retained specimens.
- 7.6 Construction access may take place within the root protection area if suitable ground protection measures are in place. This may comprise single scaffold boards over a compressible layer laid onto a geo-textile membrane for pedestrian movements. Vehicular movements over the root protection area will require the calculation of expected loading and the use of proprietary protection systems.

Tree Protection Barriers

- 7.7 Tree protection fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding any type of construction activity and suitable for the degree and proximity of works to retained trees. Barriers must be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete for the duration of construction activities on site.
- 7.8 In most situations, fencing should comprise typical construction fencing panels attached to scaffold poles driven vertically into the ground, as illustrated in Appendix B.
- 7.9 Where site circumstances and the risk to retained trees do not necessitate the default level of protection an alternative will be specified appropriate to the level / nature of anticipated construction activity.

Protection outside the exclusion zone

- 7.10 Once the areas around trees have been protected by the barriers, any works on the remaining site area may be commenced providing activities do not impinge on protected areas.
- 7.11 All weather notices should be attached to the protective fencing to indicate that construction activities are not permitted within the fenced area. The area within the protective barriers will then remain a construction exclusion zone throughout the duration of the construction phase of the proposed development.
- 7.12 Wide or tall loads etc should not come into contact with retained trees. Banksman should supervise transit of vehicles where they are near retained trees.
- 7.13 Oil, bitumen, cement or other material that is potentially injurious to trees should not be stacked or discharged within 10m of a tree stem. No concrete should be mixed within 10m of a tree. Allowance should be made for the slope of ground to prevent materials running towards the tree.
- 7.14 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of a retained tree.
- 7.15 Any trees which need to be felled adjacent to or are present within a continuous canopy of retained trees, must be removed with due care (it may be necessary to remove such trees in sections).

8.0 TREE MANAGEMENT

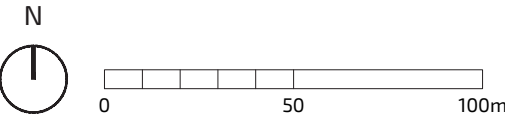
- 8.1 The layout of the development is currently reserved for subsequent approval. During a reserved matters application pursuant to layout, a review of the relationship between the layout and the retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the existing tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.2 All retained trees should be subjected to sound arboricultural management as recommended within section 8.8.3 of BS5837 Post Development Management of Existing Trees, where there is a potential for public access to satisfy the landowner's duty of care.
- 8.3 Landowners responsible for trees, especially those within the public domain, have a legal 'duty of care' to ensure that visitors and neighbours of their land are reasonably safe and that nobody comes to harm or injury, by his or her negligence, through taking measures to reduce risks as far as is 'reasonably practical' (The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974).
- 8.4 To ensure that risks are reduced as far as is 'reasonably practicable' it will be necessary that, a review of the relationship between retained trees and the new development should be undertaken by a qualified arboriculturist to assess the retained tree cover and prepare a schedule of tree works.
- 8.5 The Occupiers Liability Act (1957 and 1984) also places a 'duty of care' to ensure that no reasonably foreseeable harm takes place due to tree defects. That duty of care should be reasonable, proportionate, and reasonably practicable when managing the risk.
- 8.6 It is currently expected that a suitably qualified Arboriculturist or tree surveyor should inspect trees with an appropriate level of regularity. The purpose of the inspections is to determine whether a tree could foreseeably cause harm by virtue of its size and physical condition.
- 8.7 All tree works undertaken should comply with British Standard 3998:2010 and should therefore be carried out by skilled tree surgeons. It would be recommended that quotations for such work be obtained from Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors as this is the recognised authority for certification of tree work contractors.
- 8.8 All vegetation and, particularly, woody vegetation proposed for clearance should be removed outside of the bird-breeding season (March - September inclusive) as all birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act, 1981 (as amended) whilst on the nest. Where this is not possible, vegetation should be checked for the presence of nesting birds prior to removal by an experienced ecologist.

9.0 CONCLUSION

- 9.1 The site is located to the south of the town of Melksham, Wiltshire and comprised three agricultural field parcels with agricultural buildings situated within the centre of site. The site is surrounded chiefly by other residential dwellings with further agricultural land out to the west.
- 9.2 Tree stock was regarded as being low quality overall with a handful of arboricultural features being considered as being moderate to high quality. For the most part the trees within the site were typical for agricultural field boundaries and managed accordingly.
- 9.3 The proposals sought to retain all tree stock recorded as category B or A for moderate and high arboricultural quality respectively, limiting impacts to just low quality, category C, tree stock. These impacts are all required to facilitate important infrastructure, such as access, internal roads, SUDs basins and development parcels.
- 9.4 The proposals provide suitable areas for mitigation planting and further improvements to the overall arboricultural quality. This can be achieved through considerate species selection, diversification and ensuring proper aftercare is undertaken to ensure new planting establishes.
- 9.5 In conclusion for arboriculture, the proposals are considered to meet the aims and objectives of local and national policy through careful consideration of the design and retention of a high proportion of the existing tree cover. The retention of, coupled with targeted future management and enhancement of the existing and future tree cover will meet many of the individual aspirations set out in the various policies.

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PLANS



Notes:

All dimensions to be verified on site. Do not scale this drawing, use figure dimensions only. Drawing to be read in conjunction with Arboricultural Assessment and Appendix A - Tree Schedule.

The exact position of individual trees or species included as part of a tree group, woodland or hedgerow should be checked and verified site prior to and decisions for foundation design, tree operations or construction activity being undertaken. Further survey work would be required for calculation foundation depths.

- Category A - Trees / Groups of High Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category B - Trees / Groups of Moderate Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Category C - Trees / Groups of Low Quality (BS5837:2012)
- Hedgerow
Colour Indicates BS5837:2012 Category
- Root Protection Area
- Tree / Group Positioned by Topographical Survey
Tree / Group Positioned by Aerial Imagery
- Indicative Shade Pattern (in accordance with BS5837:2012 where appropriate)

-	05.03.26	First Issue	LES / MHE
A	12.05.26	Inclusion of additional survey data	LES / MHE
B	12.26.26	Inclusion of updated topo	LES / TEP
rev	date	description	drwn/chkd

client	Bellway Homes		
project	Berryfield Lane, Melksham		
title	TREE SURVEY PLAN		scale 1:2000 @ A3
number	13770-T-01	status	rev
		-	B

APPENDICES

Appendix A - Tree Schedule

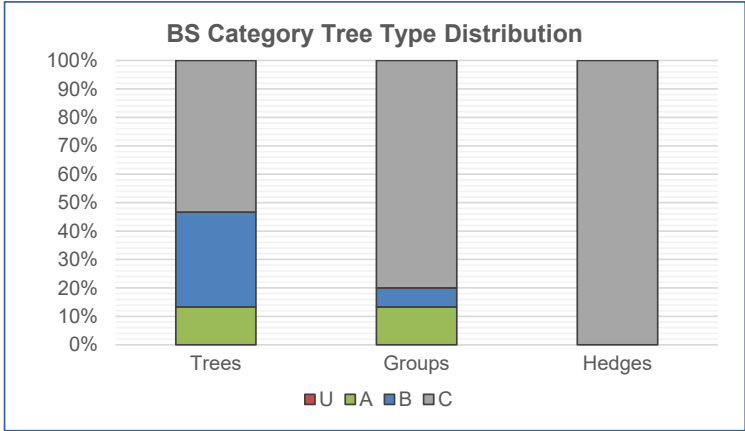
Measurements	Age Classes	Quality Assessment of BS Category	ULE (relates to BS Category)
Height - Measured using a digital laser clinometer (m)	YNG: Establishing, typically with good vigour and fast growth rates and strong apical dominance; c. less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category U - Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.	<10 years
Stem Dia. - Diameter measured (mm) in accordance with Annex C of the BS5837	SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3 life expectancy	Category A - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	40+ years
Crown Radius - Measured using a digital laser clinometer radially from the main stem (m)	EM: Established, typically vigorous and increasing in apical height and lateral spread; 1/3 - 2/3 life expectancy. Offers landscape significance	Category B - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	20-40 years
Abbreviations est - Estimated stem diameter avg - Average stem diameter for multiple stems upto - Maximum stem diameter of a group	M: Fully established over 2/3 life expectancy, generally good vigour and achieving full height potential with crown still spreading	Category C - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	10-20 years
	OM: Fully mature, at the extremes of expected life expectancy, vigour decreasing, declining or moribund	Sub-categories: (i) - Mainly arboricultural value (ii) - Mainly landscape value (iii) - Mainly cultural or conservation value	
	V: biological, cultural or aesthetic value comprising niche saproxylic habitat. Individuals of large proportions (stem girth) in comparison to trees of the same species/surviving beyond the typical age range for their species.	The BS category particular consideration has been given to the following: • The presence of any structural defects in each tree/group and its future life expectancy • The size and form of each tree/group and its suitability within the context of a proposed development • The location of each tree relative to existing site features e.g. its screening value or landscape features • Age class and life expectancy	

Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	Root Protection Area (RPA)
Good - No significant structural defects	Good - No significant health problems	• The RPA Radius column provides the extent of an equivalent circle from the centre of the stem (m). • The RPA is calculated using the formulae described in paragraph 4.6.1 of British Standard 5837: 2012 and is indicative of the rooting area required for a tree to be successfully retained. Tree roots extend beyond the calculated RPA in many cases and where possible a greater distance should be protected. • Where veteran trees have been identified the RPA has been calculated in accordance with Natural England guidance i.e. 15x the stem diameter, uncapped.
Fair - Structural defects that can be remediated	Fair - Symptoms of ill-health that can be remediated	
Poor - Significant defects beyond remediation, present a risk of failure in the foreseeable future	Poor - Significant ill-health. Unlikely the tree will recover in the long term	
Dead - Dead tree with structural integrity of tree severely compromised	Advanced Decline / Dead - Advanced state of decline and unlikely to recover or Dead	

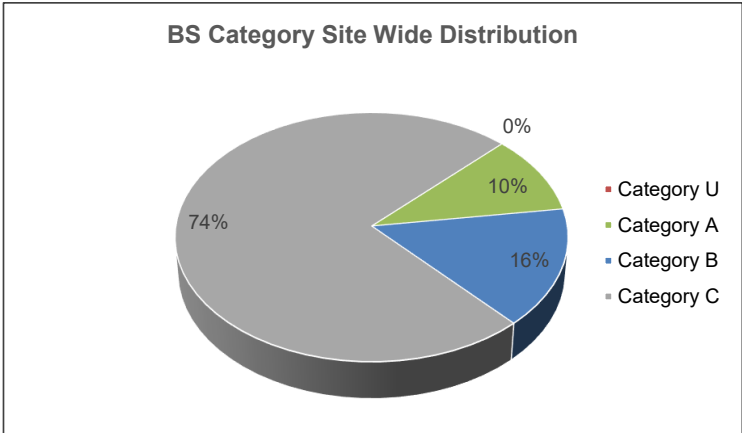
Appendix Summary

	Individual Trees	Totals	Tree Groups and Hedgerows	Totals
Category U		0		0
Category A	T7, T14	2	G11, G12	2
Category B	T4, T6, T8, T13, T15	5	G15	1
Category C	T1, T2, T3, T5, T9, T10, T11, T12	8	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G7, G8, G9, G10, G13, G14, H1, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, H7, H8, H9	21
	Total	15	Total	24

BS Category Tree Type Distribution displays the proportion of trees assessed in each type to enable a better understanding of the category distribution.



BS Category Site Wide Distribution shows the proportion of trees assessed in each category across the whole site which allows an interpretation of the site's overall quality.



Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
INDIVIDUAL TREES										
T1	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	4	upto 130	2	SM	F	Established to the south of hedgerow, H1. Ivy on stem and unremarkable.	8	1.6	C (i)
T2	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	upto 220 210 140 150	3	EM	F	Located on southern boundary. Multi-stemmed and laterally managed. Drainage ditch immediately south of stem.	61	4.4	C (i)
T3	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	7	upto 310	3	SM	F	Located within boundary of field directly south of stile. Drainage ditch immediately west of stem. Open grown form and good vitality. Barbed wire stapled to stem.	43	3.7	C (i)
T4	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	10	est 400 250	5	M	G	Located on southern field boundary. Dense ivy cover on stem and into crown. Large stem for slow growing species. Open crown form with good vitality. Laterally managed by flail.	101	5.7	B (i)
T5	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	upto 100 110 90 90 110	3	SM	P	Laterally managed and established from hedgerow. Unremarkable tree with little arboricultural merit.	23	2.7	C (i)
T6	Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	14	upto 610 330 610	N - 9 S - 7 E - 4 W - 7	M	P	Located on boundary between fields. Three stems acting as functional units and fused at 2m above ground level. Significant decay in all major wood. Habitat suitable for bat roost. Good vitality displayed through establishing new crown and reactive growth around cavity. Stem diameter 1560mm as a whole, although tree appears to be three fused stems.	386	11.1	B (iii)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T7	English Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	est 560 540	N - 9 S - 9 E - 7 W - 6	M	G	Situated between site and barn. Tree overhangs site by 7m eastwards. Large prominent tree with high arboricultural value. Open grown form with good vitality. Bramble dense around base restricting access. Ivy cover on stem.	274	9.3	A (i)
T8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	upto 430	5	EM	G	Located on a field boundary. Established from hedgerow with grown form. Crown displays good vitality with no sign of ash dieback at the time of surveying. Prominent feature in landscape.	84	5.2	B (i)
T9	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	8	avg 10x 60	3	SM	F	Coppiced form within field parcel by agricultural buildings.	16	2.3	C (i)
T10	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	avg 120 120 90 90 150	3	SM	F	Located in southwest corner of northern field parcel. Open grown individual with multi-stemmed form and good vitality. Situated 2m away from utility pole may necessitate future management, likewise with the proximity to road.	31	3.1	C (i)
T11	Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	5	upto 360	N - 1 S - 5 E - 5 W - 1	EM	F	Grown and established under T12 causing significant stem bias to south east. Fruiting bodies of <i>Perenniporia fraxinea</i> at base from north to south west.	59	4.3	C (i)
T12	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	upto 640	7	M	P	Located within south east corner of southern field parcel. Signs of ash dieback inclusive of dead branches, sparse crown. Large wound at 1m northern aspect with good occlusion. Fruiting bodies of <i>Perenniporia fraxinea</i> on eastern buttress root.	185	7.7	C (i)
T13	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	9	avg 200 250 280	4	M	G	Well established from hedgerow group. Good vitality and full crown. Historically managed on northern aspect. Multi stemmed from base.	82	5.1	B (i)
T14	Wellingtonia <i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>	16	est 600	3	SM	G	Situated offsite in residential garden near boundary to site. Prominent feature in good condition. Will likely need pruning away from utility cables in future.	163	7.2	A (i)

Tree No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
T15	Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	14	est 340	3	SM	F	Situated offsite in residential garden near boundary to site.	52	4.1	B (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
GROUPS OF TREES										
G1	Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	10	upto 230	2	SM	F	Four formally planted birch on boundary between site and a residential property. Stems located between barbed and post and rail fence. Good form and vitality, nice landscape feature.	24	2.8	C (ii)
G2	Blackthorn <i>Prunus spinosa</i> Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i> English Elm <i>Ulmus procera</i>	9	avg 130 140 160	2	SM / EM	P / F	Scrubby boundary group to the south of site. Laterally managed. Gap for hedgerow with one established hawthorn within, T2. Several dead elms observed within group. Unremarkable tree stock with some screening value.	28	3.0	C (ii)
G3	Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	upto 200 200	3	SM	F	Some lateral management located behind barbed wire fence by half a meter. Mostly open grown form. Good vitality.	36	3.4	C (ii)
G4	Elder <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i> Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i> Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	avg 150	2	Yng / SM	F	Scrappy boundary group with established ivy. Unremarkable from an arboricultural perspective but does offer some screening value.	10	1.8	C (ii)
G5	Leyland Cypress <i>Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	14	avg 300	3	SM	F	Located on west boundary between site and road. Lateral management for traffic requirements. Good screening value.	41	3.6	C (ii)
G6	Norway Maple Crimson King <i>Acer platanoides</i> 'Crimson King' Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	9	est 250	3	SM	F	Two offsite trees recorded for completeness. Recently crown raised.	28	3.0	C (ii)

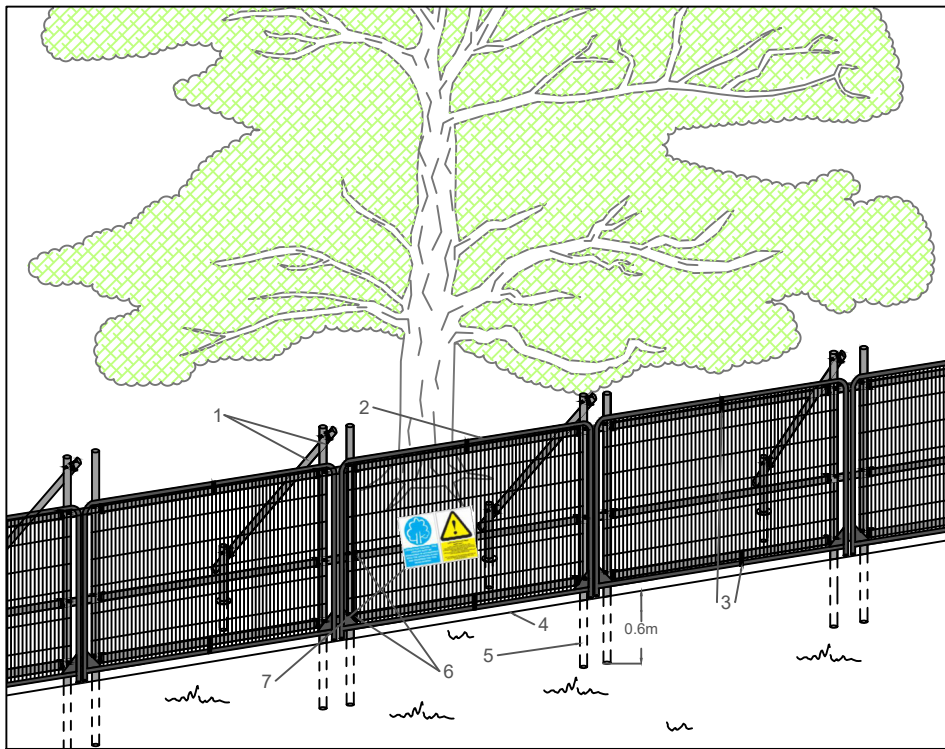
Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G7	Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	11	avg 150	2	SM	F	Laterally managed and established from hedgerow. Little arboricultural value. Scrubby in form.	10	1.8	C (ii)
G8	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	13	avg 250 250 250	5	SM	F	Outgrown from hedgerow north of agricultural buildings. Open grown form with good vitality. Current location is not ideal but trees have formed canopy around building. No obvious major defects.	85	5.2	C (ii)
G9	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	6	avg 100	2	SM	F	Established from H8 where tree stock is too close to building. Unremarkable with little landscape or arboricultural value. Utility cable directly above, limiting future potential for need of ongoing management	5	1.2	C (i)
G10	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera Hazel Corylus avellana	9	avg 90 150 90 150 130	3	SM	F	Historically managed as part of the existing hedge. Several established trees of varying species. Unremarkable boundary group.	35	3.4	C (ii)
G11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	est 850	6	SM / M	G	Linear group of trees set back from northern boundary by 2.5m Drainage ditch directly south of stem by 1m. Open grown form with good vitality and presence Key arboricultural feature within landscape. Understory of semi mature trees.	327	10.2	A (ii)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G12	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Elder Sambucus nigra Field Maple Acer campestre Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Horse Chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	15	est 850	6	SM / M	G	Linear group of trees set back from northern boundary by 2.5m Drainage ditch directly south of stem by 1m. Open grown form with good vitality and presence Key arboricultural feature within landscape. Less mature trees to the east of the group. Tree Protection Fencing to the north withing adjacent residential development installed against stem, not to the extent of the RPA or canopy. Materials stored and works appear to be undertaken to the north of tree line.	327	10.2	A (ii)
G13	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Wild Cherry Prunus avium	8	avg 200	3	SM	F	Field boundary hedgerow typical of agricultural field setting. Established trees prominent throughout boundary. Brambles and scrub dominant throughout.	18	2.4	C (i)
G14	Ash Fraxinus excelsior Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Goat Willow Salix caprea Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna Hazel Corylus avellana Crab Apple Malus sylvestris	8	avg 200	3	SM	F	Field boundary hedgerow typical of agricultural field setting. Established trees prominent throughout boundary. Brambles and scrub dominant throughout.	18	2.4	C (i)

Group No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
G15	Apple Malus domestica Silver Birch Betula pendula Small leaved Lime Tilia cordata Wild Cherry Prunus avium Lawson Cypress Chamaecyparis lawsoniana	14	350	3	SM / EM	G	Offsite trees located in adjacent property. Surveyed for completeness. Ornamental trees with high visual amenity.	55	4.2	B (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
HEDGEROWS										
H1	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	2	avg 80	1	SM	F	Typical agricultural field boundary mechanically managed. Ivy and bramble dominant throughout.	3	1.0	C (i)
H2	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna English Elm Ulmus procera	1.5	avg 130	2	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural boundary. Gappy with patches of bramble. Would benefit from supplementary planting.	8	1.6	C (ii)
H3	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa English Elm Ulmus procera	2	avg 90	1.25	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural setting.	4	1.1	C (ii)
H4	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra	1	avg 70	1.25	SM	P	Sporadic hedgerow trees on southern boundary. Large gaps of bramble. One patch of elder has been missed and is now establishing. Typical for agricultural setting.	2	0.8	C (ii)
H5	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	avg 90	1	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural setting. Offsite and lacks recent management to the north.	4	1.1	C (ii)

Hedge No	Species	Height	Stem Dia.	Crown Radius	Age Class	Overall Condition	Structural Condition	RPA	RPA Radius	BS5837 Cat
H6	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	avg 90	1	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural setting. Offsite and lacks recent management to the north.	4	1.1	C (ii)
H7	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	avg 90	1.5	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural setting.	4	1.1	C (ii)
H8	Blackthorn Prunus spinosa Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	2	avg 90	1	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow typical of an agricultural setting. Offsite and lacks recent management to the north.	4	1.1	C (ii)
H9	Elder Sambucus nigra Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna	1.5	avg 90	1	SM	F	Mechanically managed hedgerow, providing boundary between site and residential dwelling. Outgrown in places and patches dominant with bramble.	4	1.1	C (ii)



Specification for High Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Standard scaffold poles
2. Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
3. Panels secured to scaffold frame with wire ties
4. Ground level
5. Uprights driven into the ground until secure (min depth of 0.6m)
6. Standard scaffold clamps
7. Construction Exclusion Zone signs



Specification for Low Intensity Protection Barrier

1. Stabiliser strut with base plate secured with ground pins
2. Feet blocks secured with ground pins
3. Construction Exclusion Zone signs

APPENDIX B PROTECTIVE FENCING SPECIFICATIONS

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FPCR Environment and Design Ltd

Registered Office: Lockington Hall, Lockington, Derby DE74 2RH

Company No. 07128076. [T] 01509 672772 [E] mail@fpcr.co.uk [W] www.fpcr.co.uk

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