



Tree Parts Ltd
Home Orchard

Planning Tree and Ecology Solutions
| Ashley | Wiltshire

|SN13 8AN



Site Address: Coles Farm, Alcombe, Box, Wiltshire, SN13 8QL

**Tree Parts BS 5837: 2012 ‘trees in relation to design demolition and construction’ -
Recommendations tree survey**

**Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)
Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)**



Characterful placing of a slow growing, mature Japanese red cedar located in close proximity to the main dwelling house, which has existed for many years with no evidence of apparent detriment, as evaluated on site between Tree Parts and the appointed structural engineer.

A case of a specimen tree forming unique positive landscape amenity benefits that should be given careful consideration, protection and exclusion within the context for the planning of any Listed Building Consent renovation project.

Local Authority:	Wiltshire Council
Planning Reference:	TBC
Project Manager:	Webster Hart c/o Edward Roberts

Report Date: 28 August 2025



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This document has separate appendices, listed below:

Appendix A	Tree Schedule	Complete
Appendix B	Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)	Complete

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Assessors & Report Author: Daniel Part

Client: Webster Hart Property Consultants - c/o The Client

App Ref: TBC

Site address: Coles Farm, Alcombe, Box, SN13 8QL

Date of site inspection: 14 August 2025

Proposal: Assumed renovation of the Grade 2. Listed property not currently detailed to Tree Parts by Webster Hart or the client at the time of our site visit and on site survey.
Tree Parts primary purpose is to complete our Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) to plot all existing Root Protection Areas (RPA) for all existing site trees.



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1.0. Instruction and purpose of the report

1.1

Tree Parts was formally instructed in writing on 28 July 2025 by the sites managing Property Agent, Webster Hart as per our Tree Parts fee proposal dated 30 August 2025. Our scope of works was to carryout a BS 5837:2012 tree survey to inform an evaluation process of the constraints formed on site, regarding the existence of the sites existing trees. In due course it is assumed that our site survey will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) to accompany a full planning application and/or Listed Building Consent to seek lawful consent for the sites renovation.

1.2

Our tree survey therefore forms a non-biased assessment of the arboricultural, landscape and conservation value of the sites existing crown spreads identified on the Lucion Survey Ltd site topo, Drawing No. 684331 dated August 2025.

2.0 Scope of the report – methodology and limitations - Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

2.1

The purpose of our TCP on behalf of the client is to illustrate for the consulting Property Manager Webster Hart, the existing trees Root Protection Areas (RPA) This being the area of ground in square meters, represented on our plan as a radial distance in meters from the centre of each surveyed tree. BS 5837: 2012 ‘trees in relation to design, demolition and construction’ - recommendations specifies that this ground must remain undisturbed prior to and during any proposed phases of site construction and/or development.

2.2

This process of forming a TCP, is ultimately for the purposes of establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone. (CEZ) and for obtaining arboricultural guidance to inform any design that seeks LPA consent for the sites particular proposed works. Whereby we will identify which areas could relate to a site specific Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and/or accompanying Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

2.3

Our key information within an attached Appendix B drawing has been provided to inform any future proposed design, to ensure that the holistic welfare for all retained surveyed on site and off site trees can be appropriately considered and factored into and excluded from the proposed construction works the site. Retaining them as continued assets to the landscape, with their intrinsic amenity value and habitats preserved for the promotion of nature conservation.

2.4

Our Tree Constraints Plan will be used to inform our Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA). Our survey focuses on the location, condition, amenity and conservation benefits that the surveyed trees bring to their existing surroundings in a concise way.



2.5

Our tree survey took place from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method. (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994) including tape measures and a tree diameter tape. No climbing inspection took place, but will be recommended where necessary in our separate Appendix A Tree Schedule. Matters of ecology and habitat classifications relating to the site have not specifically been addressed within this survey and we understand that this is being addressed by others.

2.6

Whilst our appraisal is not a tree risk assessment it nonetheless takes into account observed structural and physiological defects of the inspected trees. Management comments and recommendations for any relevant remedial tree works will be stated in full within our separate Tree Schedule (Appendix A) document. They are provided to address immediate tree hazards/conflicts and give consideration to the suitability of the trees within the context of the area being subject to construction activities.

3.0 Breakdown of Tree Survey table columns and their data

Recorded information within the Tree Survey Schedule table (Appendix A) includes:

- Each tree (or group of trees) given a reference number (T1, G3)
- The common and scientific binomial name
- Height (normally measured with a clinometer)
- Stem diameter is measured at 1.5m from highest adjacent ground level for single-stemmed trees, for multi-stemmed trees it is measured at the narrowest point above or below the stem union/s, depending on the height of such unions.
- Crown spread and clearance are measured at the 4 cardinal points, to the nearest half-metre.
- Age class is defined into 5 groups (+1): Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over-mature (and D = Dead)
- Comments – Relate to physiological and structural condition of the tree with regards to all relevant points of vitality, and form and value to the site and surrounding area. Also specific points of arboricultural, landscape, wildlife and conservation interest and value are assessed and recorded.
- Recommendations – Relate to the most appropriate course of action in terms of retentive worth, access facilitation and preliminary management works. Where appropriate this may make reference to tree surgery, sectional felling, stump removal and any future monitoring or remedial tree work recommendations which can include replacement planting.
- Cat. = Category, which summarises the overall quality and key features of the tree:

Category

A = Trees of the highest quality

B = Trees of good quality

C = Trees of average/low quality

U = Trees with a serious structural defect, severe/terminal disease or infection, or that are dead, which normally also pose a risk to public safety and should be removed.

Trees that are predominantly of an individual arboricultural value are classed as '1'

Those primarily of landscape value are classed as '2'

Subcategory (equally weighted)

1 = Trees of mainly arboricultural value

2 = Trees of mainly landscape value

3 = Trees of mainly cultural/conservation value



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Trees mostly contributing conservation, historical and/or cultural value are classed as '3'
The subcategories are equally weighted. For example a B1 tree has the same value as a B3 tree.

- Estimated Remaining Contribution (ERC) – Relates to the estimated remaining useful lifespan of the tree within its current context to the surveyed site. Note that the tree will usually live well beyond this estimation, but its features and qualities dictate that the tree may no longer be worthy of retention when it reaches this stage. This is to assist the decision-making process when surveying a well-formed but short-lived tree, such as a for example. Age class ranges include 0 -10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years and 40 years plus.
- Root Protection Area (RPA) - denotes the area in m² that should remain undisturbed and protected prior to and during the process of construction and development, in order to protect the tree's future vitality and value. For the sake of on-site practicality, the RPAs stated in our survey are recorded as a radial distance that is to be measured from the centre of each tree stem outwards, to determine the proposed siting of the appropriate future tree protection measures, above and below ground level.

4.0 Site location, description of site trees

4.1

The site's plot is located in a quiet rural location on the south side of hamlet known as Alcombe, which is adjoining to the village of Shockerwick near Box. It is surrounded by extensive surrounding landscape views, particularly to the south. The detached dwelling and various out buildings are not overlooked and the driveway approach to the buildings are set within a context of a young orchard aligning the north entrance with a number of mixed species garden trees, both young and mature located nearer to the out buildings.

4.2

Collectively these trees provide a localised green infrastructure setting to the property and a number of the more mature trees surrounding the out buildings being worthy of retention, provide a workable constraint to the site's likely plans for renovation and/or improvement. Within our Tree Constraints Plan a total of forty-five individual entries have been recorded, including:

Zero trees as Category A which would have been identified in **Green**,

9 No. Category B trees are identified in **Blue**

36 No. Category C trees have been identified in **Grey**

Zero Category U trees which would have been identified in **Red**.

4.3

Our TCP excludes the individual identification of a number of mature trees located within the directly adjacent paddock to the east side of Coles Farm, across the Middle Wick country lane. We note that whilst this field is owned by the client, this area is currently outside the surveyed scope of the site's topographical mapping. Therefore at present, we have solely provided within this report, a summary of comments and observations, including a species list for future reference.



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5.0 Site Photographs



North entrance driveway, with a group of established native mixed trees including T.401 wild cherry, T.402 beech, T.405 mulberry and T.409 walnut all providing a positive collective landscape value. (Left)

Within the same area, some of the more established apple trees have prolific examples of mistletoe. Further conservation interest also noted from naturalised hollowing. With particular note to T.12



Facing south, from the north entrance drive approach, a positive landscape skyline is formed from the mature acacia T.432 seen here on the left and T.434, the mature copper beech on the right



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Adjacent paddock photographs - Outside the site topographical survey



*Paddock located to the north of
Coles Farm*



*North east
corner of the
paddock
contains:*

*Whitebeam,
(Centre)*

*A group of small
leaf limes
aligning the
eastern boundary
(Left)*

*Along with wild
cherry (right)*



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*Paddock trees -
Group of young grey
poplar (Centre)
Northern off site
boundary trees,
predominately Sessile
Oak, Interspersed
collapsed crowns of
mature poplar,
extensively over
hanging the boundary
fence.
Solitary ash trees,
deer browsed dense
hedging of holly at
the western end, field
maple, elm suckers
hawthorn and hazel*



*Overhanging poplar
boughs from the
adjacent woodland,
of which some have
collapsed and
become hung up*

*Under storey of hazel
noted here*

*All providing a rich
tapestry of mixed
native species,
encouraging
biodiversity.
Including the positive
presence of dead
wood and 'features'
created from split and*

*cracked stems of poplar; providing micro habitats for invertebrates and the colonisation of wood
decaying fungi. All collectively contribute as forming benefits for the promotion of wildlife
conservation habitats, in an area of minimal occupancy.*

Therefore we recommend that these items are all retained rather than removed.



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Paddock photographs continued - Northern boundary



A further illustration of how established areas of dead wood and hung up branches form conservation habitats, rich in promoting biodiversity in an area of very low usage.

Rare environments such as these draw in specialist birds such as wood peckers, tree creepers and nut hatches that utilise the features for not only foraging insects, but use the degraded wood as nesting sites.

So careful consideration should be given to how such examples of evolved habitats, could be preserved and retained



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6.0 *Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) - Below and above ground constraints*

6.1 *Effects of new buildings and or infrastructure on amenity value on or near the site*

Currently at the point compiling this report, the provisional design layout sketches, concepts or renovation plans have not been shared for the property. Therefore once made available, the current production of our Tree Constraints Plan can positively be used to inform any evaluation process to redevelop or renovate the site with clear and concise information regarding the below grounds constraints of each trees, Root Protection Area (RPA)

6.2

Subsequently as guided by our client, the project appointed architect with Tree Parts in due course will be able to evaluate how the sites trees can be appropriately reviewed within the preparations for a workable future Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement, which we suggest could be stipulated as a planning condition by the LPA, as a pre-commencement condition to any approved development.

6.3

Design considerations for the facilitation of infrastructure including any hard surfaces, drainage runs, soak aways, cabling, ducting and any other services should be all be designed outside of the established RPA's of the sites on and off trees. In the case where this may not be practicable, Tree Parts will be able as required in addition to the scope of this report, identify additional information to provide a site specific Arboricultural Impact Assessment. This may include any points of potential 'Conflict' and corresponding potential solutions for their 'Resolution' to ensure the proposed works can be achieved without any significant adverse impact to any retained site trees.

6.4

While it is accepted that construction does bring the built and natural form into close proximity, these areas of conflict can be potentially addressed and managed.

7.0 *Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)*

7.1

Within the context of any future Arboricultural Method Statement, consideration will need to be given for the appropriate designation of space, for on site 'working room' for the operation of plant and machinery to facilitate any development. Also for the managing the movement of spoil, allowing the access to and from site for building materials, designating space for the mixing/storage of cements, and washing out of tools and equipment such as cement mixers. These such factors will need to take into account any incline of ground across the site and to determine how this may impact upon any and all relevant Root Protection Areas. (RPA)

Reason - This is to prevent the potential of 'run off' of any leachate that might enter into the trees vicinity, during the necessary handling and managing of such materials.



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7.2

We therefore in the context of cements/concrete use, would specify a minimum of 15m exclusion zone for any such construction should be established where practicable, and that these details should be incorporated and specified within any future Arboricultural Method Statement. (AMS)

7.3

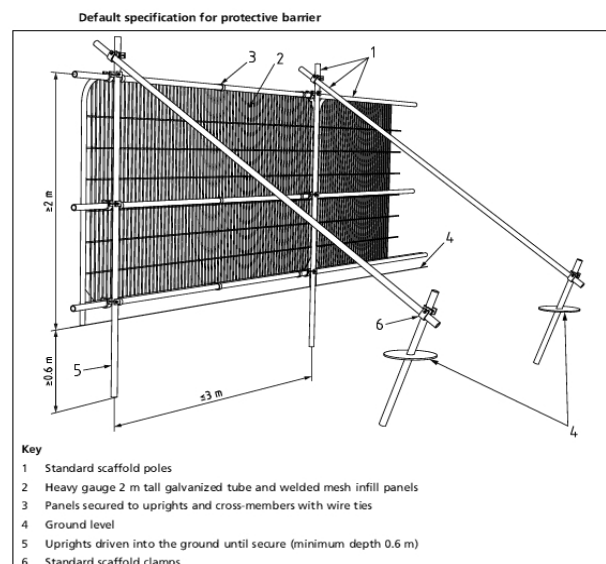
The AMS will specify what designated construction solutions are to be put in place, in keeping with recommendations of BS 5837:2012 and this will take into account the requirements of the retained trees health and vitality, in the context of the site becoming an area for redevelopment.

7.4

Also in keeping with BS 5837:2012 all weather notices as indicated below, must be fixed to the tree protection fencing, on the inside face of the weld-mesh in prominent locations, to inform all construction workers that the area surrounding the trees are within established positive Construction Exclusion Zones. (CEZ) Only in agreement with the LPA, managed by the sites appointed arboricultural clerk of works, will temporary adjustments be permitted for specific tasks, itemised in detail within the site Arboricultural Method Statement. (AMS)

7.5

The documentation of any such works can form a formal condition to any approved planning permission for the site and must be detailed within the AMS and TPP.



Tree Parts site signage and Figure 1: BS 5837: 2012 Standard Detail for tree protection measures

All specified fencing will remain in place until completion of all construction and only removed with the consent of the Local Planning Authority to permit the completion of the scheme.



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7.6

All tree protection measures should be regularly checked and maintained to ensure they are in the same alignment and condition they were installed in, and still provide the same level of protection intended.

7.7

Other than works detailed within the AMS or approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing or within ground protected Root Protection Areas. Tree Parts suggests that a Tree Protection Plan should be specified as a pre-commencement condition at the point of obtaining a successful planning outcome.

8.0 Legal Constraints

8.1 *Statutory wildlife obligations*

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions, however Tree Parts is not managing the ecological side of this planning application. Therefore any site operatives must ensure that the subject trees (as well as the existing structures) are properly surveyed and all consequential works are carried out in order to fully comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act and its amendments.

8.2

Anyone, who takes, damages or destroys the nest of any wild bird, whilst that nest is in use or being built, is guilty of an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) therefore prior to commencing work, it must be confirmed by a suitably qualified person that that no nesting birds will be affected. All works must comply with British Standard No. 3998 'Recommendations for Tree Work' and all works should be undertaken by a competent and suitably qualified tree contractor.

8.3

Anyone who kills, injures or disturbs bats, obstructs access to bat roosts, or damages or disturbs bat roosts, even when unoccupied by bats, is guilty of an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c.) Regulations 2007. Therefore prior to commencing work, it must be established that no bats or bat roosts will be affected. If it is suspected that a bat or bat roost is likely to be affected by the proposed works, immediate consultation must be made with Natural England (tel. 0845 6003078).

9.0 Summary

Our report is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue, 28 August 2025.



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10.0 General References/Standard publications

HMSO Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (and subsequent amendments).

HMSO Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000

Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). 'The Body Language of Trees'

BS 5837:2012 - Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendation

BS 3998:2010 - Tree Work – 'Recommendations'

No.2 Diagnosis of ill-health in trees by R.G.Strouts and T.G. Winter - Department of Environment

Lonsdale, David (2013). 'The recognition of functional units as an aid to tree management, with particular reference to veteran trees'. Arboricultural Journal 35:4, 188–201

NJUG Volume 4 : 2007 'Guidelines for the planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in proximity to trees'

Treestats Arboricultural Consultancy. 2021 - AIA methodology of 'Conflict verses Resolution' methodology



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11.0 Coles Farm_Appendix A_BS5837 Tree Schedule By: DP. Weather:dry/clear 23.8.2025

Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia @ 1.5m cm.	Comments Condition Physiological and Structural	Recommendations	Est. Life Span Age Class	Cat	RPA m.
401	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	16	N 6 S 5 E 4 W 4	53	Good & Fair Positive landscape Feature	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C2	6.5
402	Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	19	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 7	59	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	B2	7
403	Goat willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	N 2 S 6 E 2 W 2	44	Fair and Poor Has been lopped back by the overhead 11kv power line utility company	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	0-10 M	C3	5.3
404	Norway Maple <i>Acer platanoides</i>	18	N 2 S 6 E 5 W 5	44	Fair and Poor Has been lopped back by the overhead 11kv power line utility company	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C2	5.3
405	Mulberry <i>Morus nigra</i>	12	N 6 S 7 E 8 W 6	58	Good & Poor Being held together with a over tight lorry ratchet strap, binding into the trees main boughs	Reduce end weight on all lateral main boughs to alleviate branch loading. Consider non invasive bespoke brace or prop supports	20-40 M	C2	7
406	Malus sp.	4	N 1.5 S 2 E 1.5 W 3	>10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	0-10 M	C2	3
407	Malus sp.	9	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	34	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	0-10 EM	C2	4.1
408	Prunus sp. (Damson)	2	N 1.5 S 3 E 0.5 W 0.5	11	Fair & poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	3
409	Walnut <i>Aesculus Juglans regia</i>	20	N 7 S 7 E 7 W 7	73	Good & Fair Positive landscape feature	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	B2	7.1
410	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	9	N 2 S 4 E 1 W 4	31	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	3.7



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Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5 m cm.	Comments Condition Physiological & Structural	Recommendations	Est. Life Span. Age Class	Cat	RPA m.
411	Malus sp.	3	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	<10	Fair and Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	10-20 M	C2	2
412	Malus sp.	6	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	27	Natural hollowing, forming a positive conservation feature tree	Monitor	<40 Y	B3	3.3
413	Malus sp.	18	N 2 S 4 E 4 W 3	29	Extensive mistletoe. Conservation feature tree benefitting the mistletoe marble moth <i>Celypha woodiana</i>	Monitor and evaluate the structural integrity of the over extended branches. Fit natural wooden props as required to support the loading caused by the prolific nature of the established mistletoe	<40 M	B3	8.8
414	Red Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum x carnea</i>	14	N 5 S 5 E 5 W 5	49	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	5.9
415	Red Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum x carnea</i>	9	N 4 S 4 E 3 W 3	40	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	4.8
416	Malus sp.	6	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	<17	Fair and Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	3
417	Malus sp.	16	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	<10	Fair and Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	3



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Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5 m cm.	Comments Condition Physiological & Structural	Recommendations	Est. Life Span. Age Class	Cat	RPA m.
418	Malus sp.	7	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	12	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 Y	C3	3
419	Malus sp.	6	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	<10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	3
420	Red Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum x carnea</i>	4	N 2 S 3 E 1 W 3	17	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	3
421	Red Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum x carnea</i>	7	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	25	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	4
422	Malus sp.	3	N 3 S 0 E 1.5 W 1.5	<10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 Y	C3	3
423	Prunus sp. (Damson)	3	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	16	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	3.2
424	Malus sp.	4	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	<10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	2
425	Malus sp.	5	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	15	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	2
426	Malus sp.	4	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	<10		Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	2



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Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5 m cm.	Comments Condition Physiological & Structural	Recommendations	Est. Life Span. Age Class	Cat	RPA m.
427	Malus sp.	5	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	<10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	2
428	Persian ironwood <i>Parrotia persica</i>	3	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	<10	Good & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	2
429	Wild Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	9	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	26	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	3.1
430	Malus sp.	4	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	<10	Poor & Poor	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	2
431	Catalpa <i>Catalpa bignoides</i>	4	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	17	Fair and Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	3.4
432	Acacia <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	19	N 10 S 8 E 10 W 7	63	Fair & Poor Focal landscape specimen with conservation features, including splits and fissures	Monitor. Consider end weight loading of previously damaged limbs that have failed	<40 M	B2	12.6
433	Catalpa <i>Catalpa bignoides</i>	9	N 4 S 7 E 4 W 4	46	Good & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	C3	5.5
434	Copper Beech <i>Fagus sylvatica 'purpureum'</i>	18	N 10 S 10 E 8 W 9	95	Good & Good The most focal feature tree on the site. Not originally identified on the site topo	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	B2	11.4
435	Tulip <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	13	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	26	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 EM	B3	5.2



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Tag No.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5 m cm.	Comments Condition Physiological & Structural	Recommendations	Est. Life Span. Age Class	Cat	RPA m.
436	Holm Oak <i>Quercus ilex</i>	10	N 2 S 3 E 2 W 2	19	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C2	2.3
437	Malus.sp	4	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	<10	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	2
438	Malus.sp	4	N 1 S 1 E 1 W 1	15	Fair & Fair	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	2
439	Magnolia broadleaf sp.	5	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	15	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	2
440	Magnolia broadleaf sp.	5	N 1.5 S 1.5 E 1.5 W 1.5	<10	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 OM	C3	2
441	Hornbeam <i>Carpinus betulus</i>	6	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	39	Good & Good	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C3	4.7
442	Incense cedar <i>Cedrus decurrens</i>	12	N 3 S 5 E 6 W 5	42	Fair & Fair Minor foliage partially encroaching against the wall, windows, and roof tiles of the main dwelling house	Retain this feature tree. As required, carryout sensitive pruning without any significant loss of photosynthetic value that displays limited vigour	<40 M	B2	5
443	Prunus sp. Cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	6	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	56	Good & Poor Hollow low level large diameter main stem	Monitor Retain where practicable within any renovation plans for the site	<40 M	C2	10
444	Prunus sp. Cherry <i>Prunus avian</i>	5	N 2 S 2 E 3 W 3	20	Good & Good Roadside tree	Monitor	<40 EM	C3	2.4
445	Wild cherry <i>Prunus avium</i>	12	N 4 S 4 E 4 W 4	25, 15, 15,		Monitor	<40 EM	C3	4



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Home Orchard

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12.0 Key Terms of schedule

- ERC = Estimated Remaining Contribution – The approximate time, in years, that the tree should continue to give the values and benefits it currently provides to the immediate area.
- RPA = Root Protection Area, shown here as the radius of a circle set to become the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) Which will be plotted on future maps (TCP, TPP)

All trees have been surveyed from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method (C. Mattheck and H. Breloer)

Terms of reference

Trees are highlighted within our plan layout as radial protective distances surrounding each assessed tree. Each coloured circle relates to the individual Root Protection Area using the identification colours as per BS5827:2012 ‘trees in relation to design, demolition and construction.’

Root Protection Area (RPA) - denotes the area in m² that should remain undisturbed and protected prior to and during the process of construction and development, in order to protect the trees future vitality and value. For clarity and on-site practicality, the RPAs stated in our survey are recorded as a radial distance that is to be measured from the centre of each tree stem outwards, to determine the proposed sitting of the appropriate future tree protection measures, above and below ground level.

Category Tree Categories summarises the overall quality and key features of the tree:

- A** = Trees or groups of trees of the highest quality and are identified in **Green**.
Are in good structural and physiological condition.
Are expected to have a life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- B** = Trees of good quality and are identified in **Blue**
Those trees or groups which would be considered as a category a trees but which are of lower value, poorer structural condition, or which are expected to have a useful life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- C** = Trees of average/low quality and are identified in **Grey**
Those trees or groups which are of low quality and value, trees in adequate condition to remain until new planting is established or are young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm in diameter. Expected to have a life expectancy of at least 10 years.
- U** = Trees with a serious structural defect, severe/terminal disease or infection, or that are dead, which normally also pose a risk to public safety and should be removed, are identified in **Red**.
Those trees or groups in such a condition, that any existing value would be lost within ten years and within the current context, should be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.

Sub Category	Inclusion Criteria
1	Trees that are principally of arboricultural value and merit
2	Trees that are principally of landscape value and merit
3	Trees that are principally of cultural, conservation, heritage, ecological value