



Arboricultural Report

Impact assessment and method statement

Land at Mitre Way
Old Sarum
Salisbury
SP4 6NZ

17th June 2026

Compiled for:

Ridge

By

Phil Dye

BSc (hons) Arb, Cert Arb L4 (ABC), BA (Hons),
MArborA

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Wotton Tree Consultancy

24 Haw Street
Wotton-under-Edge
Gloucestershire

07835 444 675
info@wtreec.co.uk

Validation statement for LPA registration

This report is submitted to Wiltshire Council to accompany an outline planning application. The report contains tree information relating to the proposal for the future development of a proposed new policing hub on the site with all matters reserved except means of access.

For local planning authority (LPA) validation purposes, this report contains the following:

- A full tree survey compliant to the requirements of BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations' undertaken by a competent and qualified arboriculturist.
- A suitably scaled plan with a north point showing the site boundaries and the tree survey information.
- An assessment of the impacts of the proposed development on the existing trees. This includes recommendations of which trees should be removed/retained and the proposed protection measures.
- An arboricultural method statement outlining appropriate methods of tree protection and any specific technical construction methods needed to implement the design proposals with minimal detriment to retained trees.

Summary

The majority of tree cover lies along the southwest boundary, to include A and B category mature trees. Occasional smaller, low category trees can be found along the north and east boundaries. There are no trees to the interior of the site, and all trees will be retained and fully protected throughout the build with temporary fencing.

Subject to the implementation of the tree protection and construction methodologies detailed within this report, the proposed development is considered to result in an overall low arboricultural impact.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction: I am instructed by Ridge, to inspect trees that could influence, or be affected by, the proposed development at land known as Land at Mitre Way. This report, in compliance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - recommendations' is required to accompany the submission of a planning application for the proposal for the future development of a proposed new policing hub on the site with all matters reserved except means of access. My instruction is to prepare the following information:

- A schedule of the relevant trees including arboricultural data and condition assessments
- A tree constraints plan.
- An arboricultural impact appraisal.
- An arboricultural method statement.
- A tree protection plan.

1.2 Documents provided: Drawings WTC_1710.02 (tree constraints plan), WTC_1710.03 (tree retention/removal plan) and WTC_1710.04 (tree protection plan) are derived from the following drawings supplied by Greg Aston:

- Benjamin Moore Land surveys drawing – *Topographical survey* – Dwg. No. 1141-623 - Dated: 02.03.2026
- Ridge drawing – Illustrative site plan – Dwg. No. 5021146-RDG- X-ST-D-A-950001 P02 – Dated: 16/06/2026

1.3 I am a consulting arboriculturist with **Wotton Tree Consultancy Ltd.** I hold a **BSc (hons) Arboriculture** and the **AA Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Cert Arb L4 ABC)**. I am a **LANTRA qualified Professional Tree Inspector**. I am a professional member of both the **Arboricultural Association** and **Consulting Arborists Society**, and a licensed user of VALID Tree Risk Assessment.

I am also trained in valuing amenity trees using the Capital Asset Value for Amenity Trees (CAVAT) system. I have been a consulting arborist since 2006.

1.4 Limitations:

The tree survey forming part of this report is a preliminary assessment undertaken from ground level. Observations are based solely on visual inspection for the purposes of informing planning and development.

Only basic tools, including binoculars, a mallet, and a probe, were used during the assessment. No invasive or non-invasive decay detection equipment was employed.

The conclusions and recommendations contained within this report relate only to the site conditions observed at the time of inspection and are valid for a period of 12 months from the date of issue. Any significant changes to site conditions — including level changes, additional tree works, extreme weather events, or alterations to site hydrology — may necessitate a reassessment.

This survey does not constitute a tree safety inspection. Where obvious defects or hazards were identified, these have been noted within the preliminary management recommendations provided in Appendix 1 (Tree Schedule).

1.5 Ecological Constraints:

Legislation including the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 affords statutory protection to bats, nesting birds, and other species that may use trees for shelter or breeding.

These protections may impose additional constraints on development or tree works, particularly in relation to timing. While I have a general awareness of these issues, they fall outside my professional expertise. Where ecological constraints are suspected, advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist.

1.6 Tree preservation orders and/or conservation area protection:

Based on a review of Wiltshire Council's online planning map (<https://wiltscouncil.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=74a353612a934bd48fee1f2bc564cdd8>) [accessed 31st March 2026] the site does not lie within a Conservation Area and no trees are subject to Tree Preservation Orders. Due to the potential for inaccuracies in online records, confirmation should always be sought directly from the Local Planning Authority prior to undertaking tree works.

2.0 SITE VISIT AND DATA COLLECTION

2.1 Site Visit: I visited the site on 9th March 2026. All observations were made from ground level (aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method – Mattheck and Breloer, 1994) and all measurements except stem diameter were estimated unless otherwise stated in the tree schedules. The weather at the time of the visit was cool and overcast; these conditions in no way hindered my ability to view the trees.

2.2 Site Description:

The site comprises an irregular parcel of open grassland located on the western edge of a residential area at Old Sarum, Salisbury. It is broadly enclosed by established tree belts and hedgerows along its western and northern boundaries, which provide visual containment and separation from adjacent agricultural land. To the east the site is directly bordered by modern residential development, with properties backing onto the site boundary, and a skate park to the north.

Access is available from the south via the existing road network serving the adjacent garden centre and commercial units. The surrounding land use is mixed, comprising residential areas, light commercial development and open farmland.

The site is generally level grassland, with informal footpaths crossing it. All principal arboricultural features are concentrated along the site boundaries.

2.3 Data collection: Each tree or group was inspected and allocated an identification number as indicated in the tree schedule (appendix 1) and tree survey plan. For each tree the following information was collected:

- species
- height (m)
- stem diameter (mm)
- average radius of crown to 4 cardinal points (m)
- height and orientation of first significant branch
- average height of canopy clearance
- life stage
- observations regarding condition
- preliminary management recommendations
- safe useful life expectancy

As encouraged in BS5837:2012, each tree or group was allocated to one of four categories (A,B,C or U), which reflects its suitability for retention in context of the development. Please see table 1 for explanation of the criteria for tree categorisation.

Table 1: cascade chart for tree assessment, adapted from Table 1 of BS5837:2012

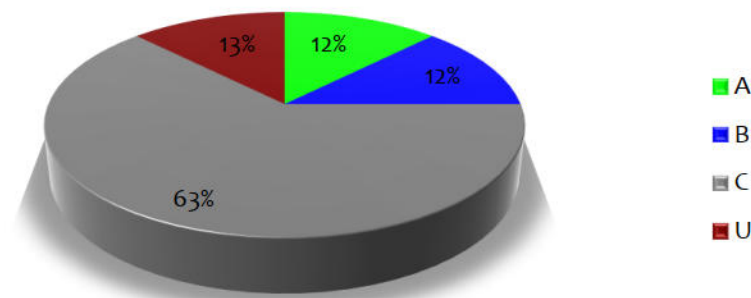
Category & definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for >10 yrs	- Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees - Trees that are dead or showing signs of significant, immediate and irreversible decline - Trees infected with significant pathogens affecting health or safety, or very low quality trees suppressing trees of better quality <i>NOTE: these trees can have existing or potential conservation value making retention desirable</i>			DARK RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values incl conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of >40 yrs	Particularly good examples of their species, esp if rare or unusual. Those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value	LIGHT GREEN
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of >20 yrs	Trees that might be included in category A but are downgraded because of impaired condition such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit category A designation.	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals. Trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the area.	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of >10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter <150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	GREY

- 2.4 Interpretation of data:** Section 4.6 of BS5837:2012 recommends that the trunk diameter measurement is used to calculate the RPA which can then be interpreted to identify the design constraints of a particular site. Once the design principal has been established the construction exclusion zone and location of protective measures can be identified.

3.0 ARBORICULTURAL OVERVIEW

- 3.1.1** A total of 16 items were surveyed within and adjacent to the development site. These items comprised 10 individual trees and 6 groups. The chart below shows the ratio of tree retention categories on the site.

Tree retention category ratios



- 3.1.2** The south west of the site includes large, A and B category beech and lime trees. All will be retained and protected throughout the build.



Plate 1: G4 – 'A' category beech trees

- 3.1.3 The majority of the tree cover extends along the west boundary, with the north and east boundaries having the occasional small, often self-seeded tree.



Plate 2: G3 (left) extending northwest and providing much of the tree stock. T7 and T8 (right), typical of the remaining site.

- 3.1.4 T3 is a 'U' category beech tree with *Kretzschmaria deusta*. This should be removed irrespective of the planning application for health and safety.



Plate 3: T3 – beech tree with *K.deusta* (left) and the fruiting body of the fungus (right)

4.0 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Below ground constraints

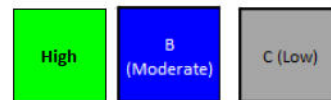
- 4.1.1 Below ground constraints refer to tree roots. These are easily overlooked during construction operations as they are unseen and often little is understood about their importance. It is essential to ensure that roots are not damaged during building operations as they are the life blood of each tree, providing structural stability by anchoring the tree to the ground and providing transportation of water and nutrients from the soil to the foliage.
- 4.1.2 In reality the spread of roots for trees in an urban environment will rarely be distributed in a perfect circle as the environment below ground level is highly variable. The presence of structural foundations, pipes, impermeable surface coverings and differing soil conditions mean that tree roots will extend in to areas that offer a preferential environment; where water is most available and the soil is least compacted.
- 4.1.3 Root protection areas (RPAs) are shown as a circle centred on the base of the stem unless site conditions such as nearby structures indicate that the shape of the rooting area deviates from this format.

4.2 Above ground constraints

- 4.2.1 Trees in close proximity to buildings can provide some constraints, both actual and perceived. Actual constraints may be where low branches conflict with new elevations either at the time of building or in the future. Future growth of young trees should be accommodated in building design. Other constraints include shade, leaf litter and damage from falling branches.
- 4.2.2 Large tree canopies close to buildings can also cause 'post-development pressure' by way of requests for tree removal or pruning as a result of resident anxiety.
- 4.2.3 Shading is not considered to be significant.
- 4.2.4 It is possible that leaf fall could block gutters and downpipes. This can be mitigated through regular maintenance of the guttering or by installing a proprietary gutter guard.

4.3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT CASCADE CHART

4.3.1 Tree **Values** are taken from BS: 5837 and comprise of the following:



4.3.2 The **Impacts** comprise of 6 elements:



4.3.3 Causes of impacts comprise of 6 factors: '**None**', '**To facilitate development**', '**Due to poor condition**', '**Direct disturbance to roots**', '**Pruning required**' and '**Possible future pruning pressure due to shade and other factors**'.

4.3.4 Comments are also included providing more information where necessary.

	REMOVAL	PARTIAL REMOVAL	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT	Tree / group requires removal.	Partial removal of group is required. I.e., 'a section of hedge may require removal to allow a new access road'.	N/A	N/A	N/A
DUE TO POOR CONDITION	Tree or group require removal due to poor structural and / or physiological condition.	Part of group require removal due to poor structural and / or physiological condition.	N/A	N/A	N/A
DIRECT DISTURBANCE TO ROOTS	N/A	N/A	In many case this will result in the loss of tree/s - refer to ' TO FACILITATE DEVELOPMENT '. In rare cases a Tree/s may be retained but damage will occur to the roots. Up to 30% of total RPA area affected.	Disturbance will be caused to roots of a tree/s that are likely to result in some physiological and structural dysfunction. The extent of damage does not require trees to be felled. Remedial actions may be taken in some cases that would help mitigate against damage but site topography, tree age, condition and species condition may result in disturbance being considered MODERATE as opposed to LOW . Up to 20% of total RPA area affected.	Activity will occur within the root protection area of trees which will have a low impact, or can be mitigated by special measures. Up to 10% of total RPA area affected.
PRUNING REQUIRED	N/A	N/A	Pruning that may retain a tree but will have a potential impact on the tree condition and visual appearance	Pruning is required that is acceptable within recommendations within BS3008:2010, but would require a material alteration to the tree/group affected.	Pruning is required that will have little impact to the structural, physiological and visual amenity of a tree or group.
POSSIBLE FUTURE PRUNING PRESSURE DUE TO SHADE OR OTHER FACTORS	Removal of tree/s required as retention is unsustainable and/or undesirable within the context of development. i.e. fast growing tree in small garden.	Partial removal of tree/s required as retention is unsustainable and/or undesirable within the context of development. i.e. fast growing tree in small garden.	Tree/s likely to cause significant shading. i.e. small garden areas with dense mature trees to south.	Some level of shade or other inconvenience will occur. Not highly oppressive, but some residents may seek management of trees in long term.	Some level of shading / overhang will occur.

Table and cascade chart courtesy of Mike Gregory (2021)

Arboricultural Implications Assessment						
Ref No.	Species	Value	Impact	Impact Cause	Management Options / Comments	Other
T1	Hawthorn	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G1	Goat willow, hawthorn and sycamore	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G2	Lime x 5	A (High)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T2	Goat willow	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G3	Goat willow, hawthorn, elder and sycamore	B (Moderate)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G4	Beech x 7	A (High)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G5	Ash, sycamore, hawthorn	B (Moderate)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T3	Beech	U (Poor)	Removal	Due to poor condition	<i>K. deusta</i> - tree in decline. Remove irrespective of planning application	n/a
T4	Beech	C (Low)	None	None	Not affected by the proposals	No tree protection required
T5	Beech	C (Low)	None	None	Not affected by the proposals	No tree protection required
T6	Beech	C (Low)	None	None	Not affected by the proposals	No tree protection required

Ref No.	Species	Value	Impact	Impact Cause	Management Options / Comments	Other
T7	Sycamore	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
G6	Sycamore x 3	U (Poor)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T8	Sycamore	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T9	Sycamore	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T10	Leyland cypress	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a
T13	Hazel	C (Low)	None	None	Tree protection required. See WTC_1710.04	N/a

4.4 Trees to be retained

Of the 10 trees and 6 groups surveyed, all are proposed to be retained.

- 4.4.1 Tree protection on development sites is of paramount importance if trees are to be retained successfully. The inevitable stress caused by development near an existing tree can, if provision for adequate protection is not made, be a strain that can severely damage the trees or even result in their death. Although the trees appear healthy during and on completion of the development, the full effects may not come apparent for up to five or more years after works have finished.

4.5 Trees to be removed

- 4.5.1 No trees are proposed for removal as a result of this development. T3 requires removal on health and safety grounds.

5.0 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 5.1.1 Control measures for construction works in or near to the root protection zone are detailed in this chapter. This will form the method statement of works and will be the exact principle/methodology utilized during construction periods.

5.2 Tree works prior to construction

- 5.2.1 Following the approval of Wiltshire Council's appointed Tree officer, all tree works will be carried out to BS 3998 "*Recommendations for Tree Work*" (2010) or BS 5837 "*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*" (2012) or as modified by more recent research. Tree works will be undertaken before commencement of other site operations.

5.3 Protective fencing

- 5.3.1 Before the commencement of any works on site protective fencing shall be erected to the dimensions shown on the accompanying drawing 'tree protection plan'. Individual root protection areas at the measured m² will be erected for the duration of the development around retained trees. Although these protection measures will be in place for the duration of the development on site monitoring will allow for the successful retention of the subject trees.
- 5.3.2 Tree protection fencing will be constructed to the specification as set out in Appendix 4 of this report. It is imperative that the fencing is constructed in such a way that it cannot be easily moved or opened during construction work.
- 5.3.3 Signs will be affixed to the fencing to inform on-site contractors of the importance of the fencing barriers (Appendix 5).
- 5.3.4 The construction exclusion zones (CEZs) are to be treated as sacrosanct and the following guidelines must be followed:
- NO mechanised excavations
 - NO movement of construction traffic or parking of vehicles
 - NO storage of building materials
 - NO storage of chemicals or fuels
 - NO fires to be lit in close proximity to trees
- 5.3.5 Fences must only be removed following a site visit from the Local Authority officer to confirm on-site construction activity has been completed.

5.4 Site access

- 5.4.1 The site shall be accessed via Mitre Way.

5.5 Contractors car parking

- 5.5.1 No vehicles shall be parked on un-surfaced ground within the RPA of retained trees.

5.6 Site huts and storage

- 5.6.1 Any storage required for materials, spoil, plant or welfare facilities shall be positioned outside the RPA of retained trees. Mixing of cement shall be in a designated area where runoff will not enter the RPAs of retained trees. Ground protection in the form of a geotextile membrane will ensure no leaching of mixings enters the soil and kick boards around the perimeter will ensure that runoff is contained.

5.7 Service installation

- 5.7.1 I have not been supplied with details of the routing of underground services that may affect the trees on site. The provision of underground services must be led by the site's tree constraints. Should the routing of services cause conflict with the specified RPAs, a detailed and specific method of work will be provided in writing to the LPA for approval prior to installation of services.

5.8 Ground level changes

- 5.8.1 There shall be no changes in ground levels within the RPAs of retained trees during the construction.

5.9 Foundations within Root Protection Areas

- 5.9.1 There shall be no foundations within RPAs of retained trees.

5.10 Hard surfaces within Root Protection Areas

- 5.10.1 There shall be no hard surfaces within RPAs of retained trees.

5.11 Tree and hedge planting**5.11.1 GENERAL**

- 5.11.1.1 All tree and hedge planting to be undertaken in accordance with British Standards publication BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape – Recommendations.

5.11.2 GROUND PREPARATION

- 5.11.2.1 Prior to planting, any tree stumps must be ground out and the planting area treated with an appropriate Glyphosate based systemic herbicide. Please

check the current list of approved herbicides and follow the manufacturer's instructions.

- 5.11.2.2 Lightly cultivate the soil removing large stones (>75mm dia), rubbish, concrete, metal and glass.

5.11.3 TREE PLANTING METHOD

- 5.11.3.1 Trees to be root-balled standards (8-10cm girth, 2-3m height).
- 5.11.3.2 Planting pit to be 1.5 times the diameter of the root ball. For root balled standards this is generally 600 x 600 x 600mm. The hole should be square with the sides and base scarified to avoid root girdling. The top soil and sub soil should be separated.
- 5.11.3.3 Remove stones and any other items that may inhibit root growth.
- 5.11.3.4 Two 600mm rounded softwood stakes with top diameter of 50mm to be driven vertically into the pit using either a hammer or drivel so as to be equidistant from the root ball. The top of the stake to be at the height of 1/3 of the clear stem of the tree when planted.
- 5.11.3.5 Remove plastic packaging from root ball. Any hessian or mesh should be left intact.
- 5.11.3.6 Position tree to ensure it is vertical and that branches are not impeded by the stake.
- 5.11.3.7 Back fill with mix of top soil from pit excavation and good quality peat free tree planting compost, in successive layers, working plant up and down between each layer to ensure a distribution of soil between all roots and an intimate contact between roots and soil particles. Plant up to the nursery line.
- 5.11.3.8 A buckle and strap tree tie is to be nailed to the top of the stakes and attached to the tree at 1/3 of the clear stem.
- 5.11.3.9 100mm deep layer of a suitable mulch such as woodchip to be spread at the base of the trees at a minimum of 1m radius from the tree trunk.
- 5.11.3.10 Trees to be well watered in.

5.11.4 HEDGE PLANTING METHOD

- 5.11.4.1 All plants shall conform to the relevant section of BS3936 and National Plant Specification. All plants to be true to size specified, healthy, pest and disease free, not dried out, wind burnt, pot bound, waterlogged, leggy or weak.
- 5.11.4.2 Planting should be carried out between November and March. Avoid very wet, snowy or frosty conditions.
- 5.11.4.3 Plant the stock in two staggered rows with the rows being 300 mm apart and plants within rows 400 mm apart. Allow for 5 plants per linear metre. Plant in small single species groups to reduce competition between species. Holly and larger growing trees are to be planted individually.
- 5.11.4.4 Plant the hedging plants in pits larger than the root ball up to the nursery line, having first gently teased out any roots from the root ball of any container grown stock. Firm in.
- 5.11.4.5 Immediately after planting, cut Hawthorn down to 150mm.
- 5.11.4.6 60cm high shrub shelters with stakes are to be used to protect plants from browsing mammals – these are larger in diameter than spiral guards and allow low lateral growth to develop. <http://www.tubex.com/>
- 5.11.4.7 100mm deep layer of a suitable mulch such as woodchip to be spread at the base of the plants at a minimum of 1m radius from the plants.
- 5.11.4.8 Hedging plants to be well watered in.

5.11.5 AFTERCARE

5.11.5.1 The following covers a 10-year programme of aftercare to ensure the establishment of the trees and hedgerow.

Figure 1: 10 year aftercare matrix

TASK	Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Yr6	Yr7	Yr8	Yr9	Yr10
Top up mulch	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check tree ties and stakes (quarterly visits per annum)	✓	✓								
Remove ties and stakes			✓							
Prune off any broken, diseased or dead branches	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove basal suckers	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Top dress with general fertiliser with a ratio of 10:6:6 NPK at the rate of 70gm per square metre.		✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Water well, especially during dry periods	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Beat up – replace any plants that have failed with that of the same size and species.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Litter pick	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Check tree stability. Firm up trees that have suffered frost heave or are affected by strong winds. (quarterly visits per annum)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Remove weeds by hand (quarterly visits per annum)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					
Formative pruning of the hedge by pruning side and leading shoots by 1/3 back to suitable pruning points to encourage a denser hedge base	✓	✓	✓							
Review aftercare plan					✓					

5.12 Soft landscaping within exclusion zones

5.12.1 Soft landscaping must respect the rooting areas of retained trees. Removal of spoil and the import of materials must be outside the specified RPAs.

5.12.2 No level changes or disturbance to the soil will take place within RPAs of retained trees. This includes in particular any rotavating of the ground. Should the soils require cultivating, the use of an airspade can be employed under an arboricultural watching brief.

5.13 Responsibilities

- 5.13.1 It will be the responsibility of the main contractor to ensure that any planning conditions attached to planning consent are adhered to at all times and that a monitoring regime in regards to tree protection is adopted on site.
- 5.13.2 The main contractor will be responsible for contacting the Local Planning Authority at any time issues are raised related to the trees on site.
- 5.13.3 If at any time pruning works are required permission must be sought from the Local Planning Authority first and then carried out in accordance with BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Works 2010.
- 5.13.4 The main contractor will ensure the build sequence is appropriate to ensure that no damage occurs to the trees during the construction processes. Protective fences will remain in position until completion of ALL construction works on the site.
- 5.13.5 The fencing and signs must be maintained in position at all times and checked on a regular basis by an onsite person designated that responsibility.

5.14 Arboricultural supervision

- 5.14.1 It is recommended a number of short inspections of the subject trees should be undertaken by the project arboriculturist familiar with BS5837:2012 operations during the extent of the project to ensure that methods of works are in accordance with this method statement.
- 5.14.2 Any works required within the RPA of retained trees that is not covered in this document can only be done so with the written permission of the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with a detailed arboricultural method statement and under an arboricultural watching brief.



Phil Dye - BSc (hons) Arb, Cert Arb L4 (ABC), BA (Hons), MArborA

17th June 2026

Phasing of arboricultural works

Phase	Requirements	Method
1 Prior to any construction works on site	Erection of protective fencing: 	Protective fencing is to be erected in accordance with 5.3 of this report. The fencing must comply with the positions shown in the Tree Protection Plan and agreed at the pre-commencement site meeting. No works, no storage of materials, no access, or any ground disturbance is to take place within the Tree Protection Barrier Fencing. Fenced areas are to be treated as Construction Exclusion Zones. Warning signs to be placed on all protective fencing. For large sections of fencing the signs must be placed at 15m intervals. Signs must be laminated and securely attached at all corners. Two signs are to be placed side by side; copies of which are attached within Appendix 5. 
2 Start of development	Commencement of development	Protective fencing to remain in situ during development phase.
3 Completion of main construction and undertaking of landscaping	Landscaping and Dismantling of tree barrier protective fencing. Tree planting	It is essential that ground levels within the root protection areas are not altered, either by raising or lowering soil levels; even at the landscaping stage. Landscaping operations must be undertaken in a manner that will not impact trees. Landscaping within the root protection area of trees must be undertaken using hand tools only in line with any approved Landscaping management plans Tree planting to be undertaken in accordance with the supplied method statement and tree planting plan.

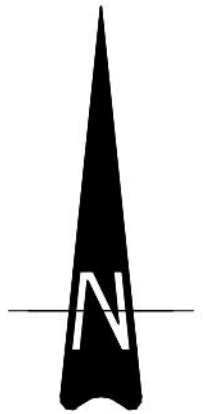
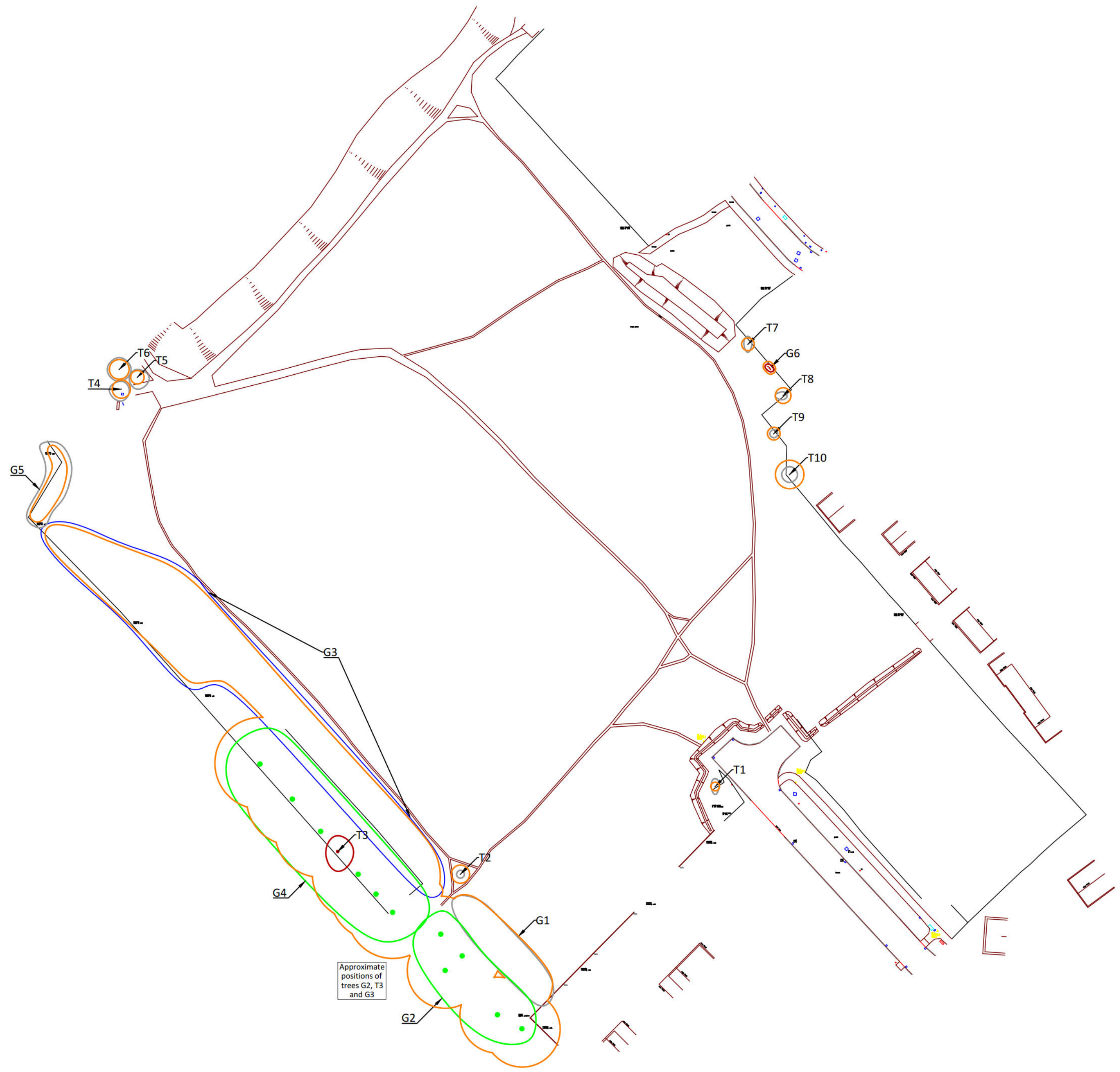
APPENDIX 1: Tree schedule

Tree ID	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Spread (m)				Avg. Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	Health & vitality	Struct. cond.	General Observations	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated safe useful life expectancy (Years)	BS5837: 2012 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
				N	E	S	W										
T1	Hawthorn	2	90	2	1	2	1	0	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated.	-	10+	C3	1.1	4
G1	Goat willow, hawthorn and sycamore	8	200	-	-	-	-	2	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Trunks not plotted on topo. Locations estimated.	-	20+	C2/3	2.4	18
G2	Lime x 5	22	800	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Good	Good	Possibly off-site. Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Uniform row of mature trees.	-	40+	A2/3	9.6	290
T2	Goat willow	3	190	1	1	1	1	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Coppiced tree with young regrowth	-	10+	C3	2.3	16
G3	Goat willow, hawthorn, elder and sycamore	17	200	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Good	Fair	Continuation of G1, forming the western boundary. Linear group of densely spaced trees.	-	20+	B2/3	2.4	18
G4	Beech x 7	21	970	-	-	-	-	2	Mature	Good	Good	Possibly off-site. Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Group includes T1. Uniform row of mature trees.	-	40+	A2/3	11.6	426
G5	Ash, sycamore, hawthorn	5	160	-	-	-	-	0	Semi-mature	Good	Good	Includes short section of unmanaged hedge. Off site.	-	20+	B3	2.0	12

Tree ID	Species	Ht (m)	Stem Dia. (mm)	Spread (m)				Avg. Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	Health & vitality	Struct. cond.	General Observations	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated safe useful life expectancy (Years)	BS5837: 2012 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
				N	E	S	W										
T3	Beech	16	730	4	4	5	3	4	Mature	Fair	Poor	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Within G2. Lapsed pollard with various fractures. Large open column of decay on east side with kretschmaria deusta.	Monolith to 2.5m, coronet cut and retain for habitat.	<10	U	8.8	241
T4	Beech	5	190	2	2	3	3	1	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Off site tree	-	20+	C2	2.3	16
T5	Beech	7	140	2	3	3	2	1	Semi-mature	Good	Fair	Off site tree	-	20+	C2	1.7	9
T6	Beech	7	210	3	3	3	3	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Fair	Off site tree. Bark damage on trunk	-	20+	C2	2.5	20
T7	Sycamore	4	130	2	1	2	1	1	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	Tree reduced to 0.5m, with 3m of regrowth	-	10+	C3	1.6	8
G6	Sycamore x 3	2	100	-	-	-	-	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. 3 trees coppiced to ground level, with 2m of regrowth	-	<10	U	1.3	5
T8	Sycamore	4	160	1	1	1	2	1	Semi-mature	Good	Poor	Tree coppiced to ground level, with 4m of regrowth	-	10+	C3	2.0	12
T9	Sycamore	4	130	1	1	1	1	1	Semi-mature	Fair	Poor	Not plotted on topo. Location estimated. Tree coppiced to ground level, with 4m of regrowth	-	10+	C3	1.6	8
T10	Leyland cypress	7	300	2	2	2	2	2	Early-mature	Good	Good	Off site tree not plotted on topo. Diameter and location estimated.	-	10+	C3	3.6	41

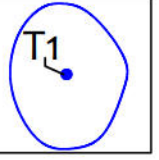
APPENDIX 2: Tree constraints plan

WTC_1710.02



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Key

 Tree/group canopy

 Root Protection Area

Retention Categories

 A High quality

 B Moderate quality

 C Low quality

 U Unsuitable for retention

Project

Land at Mitre Way
Old Sarum
Salisbury
SP4 6NZ

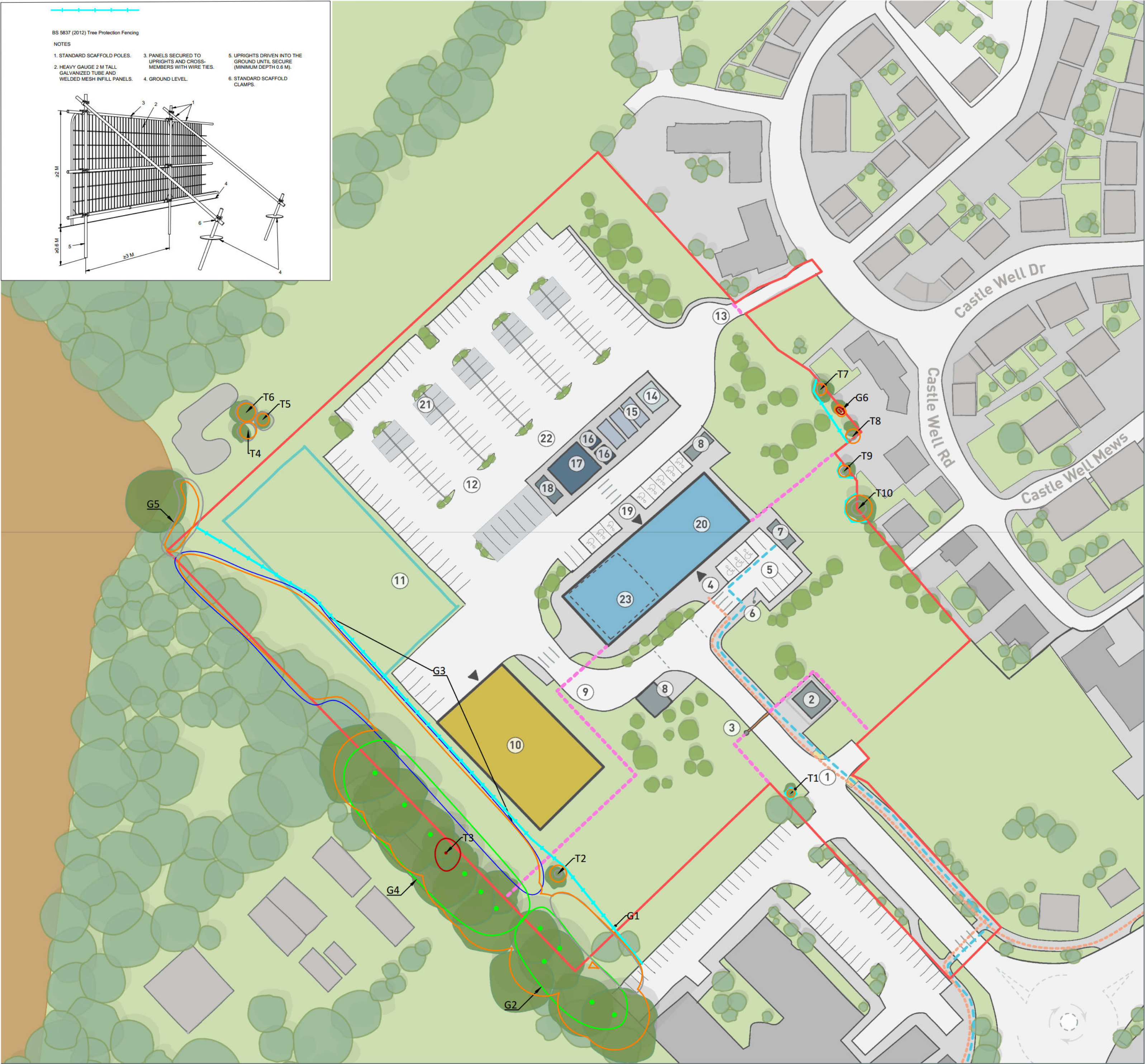
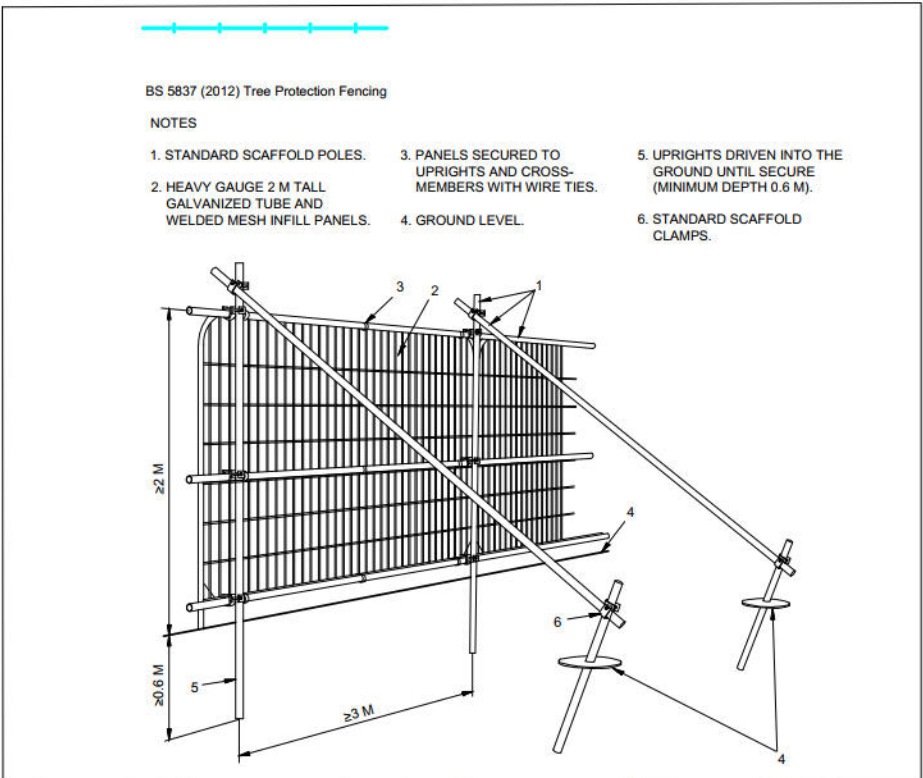
Title

Tree Constraints
Plan

		Rev	Rev date
Drg No	WTC_1710.02		
Scale @A2	1:750	Drn by	PD
Date	June 2026	App	

APPENDIX 3: Tree protection plan

WTC_1710.04



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Key

- Tree/group canopy
- Root Protection Area
- Protective fencing

Retention Categories

- A High quality
- B Moderate quality
- C Low quality
- U Unsuitable for retention

Project

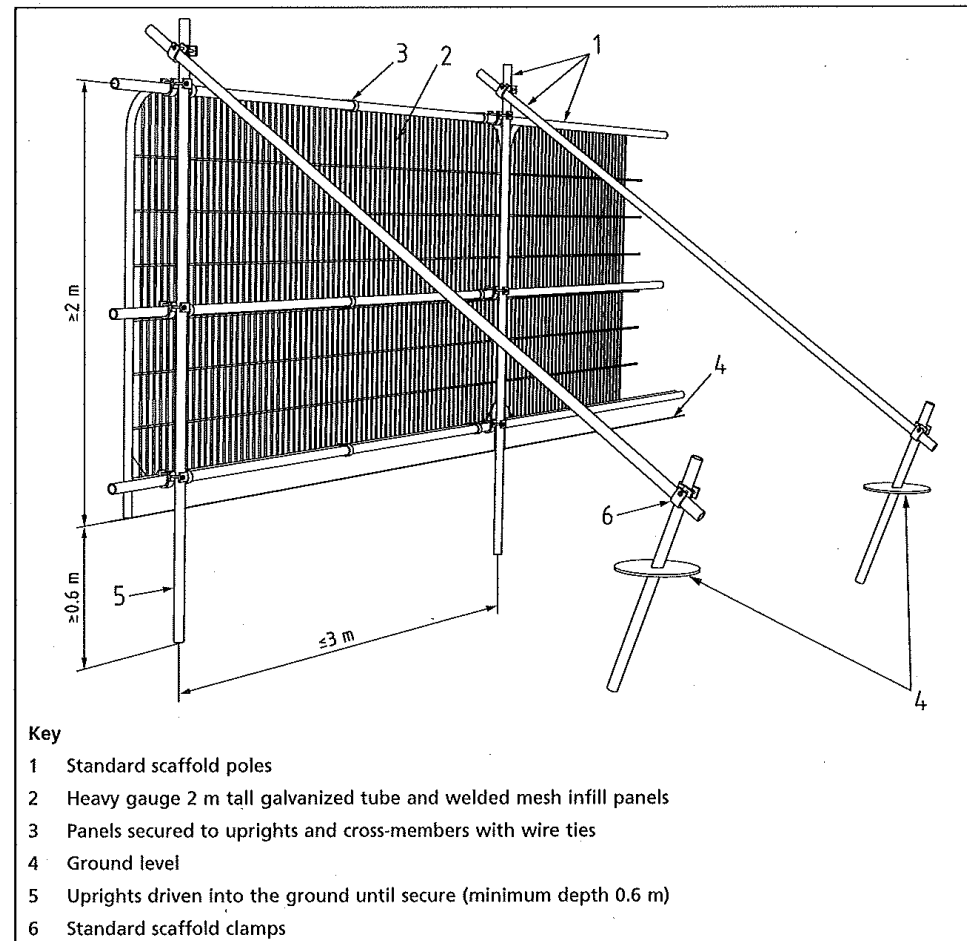
**Land at Mitre Way
Old Sarum
Salisbury
SP4 6NZ**

Title

**Tree Protection
Plan**

		Rev	Rev date
Drg No	WTC_1710.02		
Scale @A2	1:750	Drn by	PD
Date	June 2026	App	

APPENDIX 4: Tree protection fencing (source: BS5837:2012)



APPENDIX 5: Tree protection fencing signs



References

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