

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Colerne Industrial Park, Bath Road

On behalf of **Kemble Business Park LLP**

Report Reference Number: 260901-1.1a-CIP-AIA-HB

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Report Title: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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Executive Summary

- This report relates to the Proposed Development at Colerne Industrial Park, Bath Road, which is to demolish hangers, create a new access to Bath Road and construct residential properties. This report provides an assessment of the impact of the Proposed Development upon trees following the principles of BS 5837, and makes recommendations for mitigating negative impacts.
- The design has been developed with careful consideration to minimise the impact on the trees of greatest wider landscape value.
- There were no Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas on or around the site. There were no records of veteran trees nor ancient woodland on or around the site.
- A BS 5837:2012 survey recorded 57 arboricultural features. The data for each is presented within the Tree Schedule at Appendix D.
- To enable the Proposed Development 16 arboricultural features have been identified for removal. Arboricultural features to be removed comprise nine category B trees, four category C groups, part of a category C hedge, and two category U features.
- To facilitate the Proposed Development crown lifting of retained trees adjacent to the widened highway is proposed to ensure clearance for safe use of the footway and carriageway. The pruning would minor in scale and should not be of detriment to the trees.
- All retained arboricultural features would be integrated into the Proposed Development. Sufficient space and adequate protection measures have been set out to ensure that retained trees are not damaged during the pre-construction and construction phase and to enable their successful development post-construction. Protection measures for retained trees are discussed throughout this report and illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A.
- To enable the Proposed Development, several trees would be subject to construction within their root protection areas, the works would include removal of existing hard surfaces and construction of new hard surfaces along Bath Road. Special measures are recommended to ensure that these trees are not damaged. These measures are referenced in Section 4 of this report and are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A.

1 Introduction

1.1 Brief and Context

- 1.1.1 Treework Environmental Practice has been instructed to provide an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), in accordance with British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*, of the effect of development proposals on trees at Colerne Business Park, Bath Road.
- 1.1.2 Trees are a material consideration for a Local Planning Authority when determining planning applications, whether or not they are afforded the statutory protection of a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area. British Standard BS 5837:2012 sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and new developments.
- 1.1.3 This AIA reports on the direct and indirect impacts of the Proposed Development on trees in terms of both the buildability of the proposals and the long-term impact of the finished scheme, and where necessary presents mitigation for these impacts.

1.2 Purpose of this Report

- 1.2.1 This AIA, and accompanying Tree Schedule and Tree Protection Plan, is provided to support a planning application for the Proposed Development. It sets out the arboricultural impacts of the proposals using the following considerations as a framework:
- Trees to be removed and trees to be retained.
 - Remedial tree work to trees to facilitate the Proposed Development and ensure they form a harmoniously integrated component of the development.
 - Suitable measures to protect retained trees.
 - Special construction or engineering measures required to enable trees to be harmoniously integrated into the Proposed Development.

1.3 The Proposed Development

- 1.3.1 The Proposed Development is for demolition of hangers, create of new access to Bath Road and construction of residential properties.
- 1.3.2 The following documents have been provided to and reviewed by Treework Environmental Practice:

Table 1: Documents used in preparation of this report

Document Title	Document/Drawing number	Originator
Topographical Survey	3790/200/1	AG Surveys
Illustrative Masterplan	3746-02-1204F	BBA Architects and Planners
Location Plan	3746-2-1001A	BBA Architects and Planners

2 Existing Tree Population and Constraints

2.1 Desk Study

- 2.1.1 Online information at Wiltshire Council (accessed on 2 March 2026) showed that none of the trees surveyed were protected by either a tree preservation order or a conservation area designation.
- 2.1.2 The Ancient Tree Inventory had no record of veteran trees for the site, and the MAGIC Maps database showed no record of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site.

2.2 Baseline Tree Survey

- 2.2.1 A tree survey to comply with BS 5837:2012 was undertaken on 5 March 2025. The full results of the tree survey on which this report is based are given in the Tree Schedule at Appendix D, and the above- and below-ground constraints are illustrated on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. Each tree (T), group of trees (G) and hedge (H) has been allocated an individual number to which it is referred in this report and all associated documents. The survey method and limitations are set out in Appendix E.
- 2.2.2 Trees present constraints to development both above and below ground. The above ground constraints comprise the physical extent of tree crowns. The below ground constraints comprise the roots, and are expressed in terms of the root protection area (RPA), which is the minimum rooting area that a tree needs to maintain the tree's viability. These constraints, as established by the tree-survey, inform this assessment of the effect of the Proposed Development on trees.
- 2.2.3 The survey was undertaken based on trees plotted using an outline base map as reference in Treework Environmental Practice's specialist tree management software – MyTrees. The basemap contained a topographical survey of the trees. Trees and hedges were plotted on the basemap using the topographical survey as reference.
- 2.2.4 BS 5837:2012 recommends categorising trees into four quality categories to aid designers and decision makers. Table 2 summarises the number of arboricultural features surveyed and their quality categories. An estimated count of individual trees, where trees have been recorded as part of a group, are presented in brackets in Table 2 which excludes saplings or dense natural regeneration where appropriate.

Table 2: Trees Features in each Retention Category

BS 5837 Category	No. of Trees (T)	No. of Groups (G)	No. of Hedges (H)	Total
A	-	-	-	-
B	25	1 (4)	-	26 (29)
C	11	11 (124)	2	24 (135)
U	5	2 (10)	-	7 (15)
Total	41	14 (138)	2	57 (179)

2.3 Site description

- 2.3.1 The Proposed Development site was at the eastern side of the former RAF Colerne southern side of airfield located adjacent to Bath Road directly north of the village of Colerne.
- 2.3.2 The site contained three hangers which are named Hanger 18, Hanger 19 and Hanger 20 which were generally used for storage. The site is flat in nature with hard surfaces to allow access to the hangers. The rest of the site was predominantly mown amenity grass.
- 2.3.3 Across the site there were occasional individual trees. The most prominent trees were the line of Norway maple and Lawson cypress along the boundary with Bath Road at the south.

3 Arboricultural Removal and Pruning

3.1 Tree Removal and Retention

- 3.1.1 Every effort has been made to retain trees wherever possible. Where high-quality trees have been found to be in conflict with the proposed design, the decision to remove such trees has been informed by an iterative process, following a review of alternative options. As an illustrative masterplan is assessed, the trees to be removed and retained are indicative and subject to detailed design.
- 3.1.2 The 16 arboricultural features proposed for removal to facilitate the Proposed Development are summarised in Table 3 by BS 5837:2012 category. All trees other than those in Table 3 would be retained and protected during development (see Section 4).
- 3.1.3 Trees have been identified for removal where they come into direct conflict with structures, where construction cannot be achieved without their removal, or where their future relationship with the Proposed Development is considered unsustainable, having regard to their eventual potential size. Where higher value trees may be in minor conflict with the proposals, pruning or special construction and protection measures have been specified, as explained in Section 4.
- 3.1.4 The majority of trees are being removed due to the footprint of the Proposed Development and to enable construction. The removal of T19, T21, T25, T27, T29 and T31 is proposed to provide an element of enhancement to the landscape character of the Cotswold National Landscape, their removal would also benefit the retained Norway maple by providing space for them to grow in to. It is proposed that these trees would be replaced with small/medium scale species

Table 3: Arboricultural Features for Removal by Retention Category

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
None	T14, T19, T21, T23, T24, T25, T27, T29, T31	G1, G3, G13, G51 Part of H50	G2, T12,

3.2 Facilitative Tree Works

- 3.2.1 Crown lifting of T17, T18, T20, T22, T26, T28, T30 and T32 is proposed to provide a minimum clearance over the footway and carriageway for pedestrians and vehicles respectively of 2.5m and 5.5m. It is assumed that this crown lifting will also ensure that the trees do not obstruct the visibility splay for the new site access off Bath Road. The type and extent of pruning should not be of detriment the trees provided it follows BS 3998:2010 *Tree work*.

4 Mitigation Measures

4.1 Tree Protection

Root Protection Areas and Construction Exclusion Zones

- 4.1.1 Retained trees would be protected during development by establishing a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around their Root Protection Areas (RPAs). RPAs are a layout design tool, indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and soil to maintain the tree's viability. RPAs should be treated as a precautionary area within which activities such as ground compaction, excavation, the storing of materials, ground level changes and other construction activity are likely to cause damage to trees and should therefore be excluded. This CEZ can be achieved by the erection of barriers at the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. Tree protection barriers must be installed before any demolition or construction works start, and, unless approved by the Local Planning Authority or by an arboriculturist approved by them, should remain in place until all construction activity has been completed.
- 4.1.2 The type of barriers should match the level of activity around the retained trees. Where a high level of construction activity is expected, fencing must be braced to be robust to vehicular impact and to prevent it from being easily repositioned; a specification similar to Figure 2 and 3 in BS 5837:2012 would be suitable (reproduced at Appendix C). In areas away from the main construction activity and vehicle movement, it may be appropriate to install a lower specification fencing, examples of which are given at Appendix C.
- 4.1.3 All protection fencing should carry identifying signs that state its purpose and proscribe its removal until all demolition and construction work is complete. An example sign is given at Appendix C.

- 4.1.4 Adjacent to T18, T22, T26 and T28 an Initial Tree Protection Fence is shown in Appendix A. As part of the RPA has an existing hard surface this can be used for access during site clearance. Once the existing hard surface has been removed the tree protection fence must then be realigned to ensure the full RPA on the north of the trees is fully protected during construction.

4.2 Special Technical Measures

- 4.2.1 Conflicts between retained trees and aspects of the Proposed Development that cannot be dealt with by exclusion zones, tree protection or tree work can be mitigated by the use of special technical measures. General recommendations for these measures are presented in the sections that follow based on the information about the Proposed Development that is currently available. The specific details must be carefully planned once detailed construction information is available to avoid tree damage. An Arboricultural Method Statement should be produced before construction starts to guide sensitive works around trees, with provisions for supervision by a qualified arboriculturist where necessary.

Removal of Hard Surfacing within the RPA

- 4.2.2 The removal of existing hard surfacing, within the RPA of retained trees (T7, T8, T18, T22, T26 and T28), could result in direct and indirect damage to roots if not carried out carefully. Providing these areas are removed in accordance with a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement and supervised by the project arboriculturist, damage to roots and tree health can be kept to acceptable levels. Ways of working to minimise harm would include position and types of plant and machinery used, depth of excavation, type of infill material and site supervision.

Construction of New Hard Surfacing within the RPA

- 4.2.3 The proposed new footway and road widening within the RPA of retained trees (T17, T18, T20, T22 and T26) could result in direct and indirect damage to roots and affect tree health if not carried out carefully.
- 4.2.4 Given the proximity and the extent of proposed new hard surface it is essential that detailed design for the footway and highway widening is informed by the presence of tree roots including the need to retain them and ensure the residual environment supports their continued growth. Confirming the location of tree roots should be undertaken with trial excavations, as non-invasive ground penetrating RADAR would not distinguish between roots of the retained Norway maple and removed Lawson cypress.
- 4.2.5 Principles that the detailed design should follow are to avoid excavation, have a permeable and porous structure that allows gaseous exchange, and where possible have a permeable wearing course to allow gaseous exchange and water percolation to underlying roots. Provided a form of no-dig construction can be achieved, probably using a cellular confinement system, and is installed in accordance with a detailed Arboricultural Method Statement, damage to roots and tree health could be kept to acceptable levels.

4.3 Additional Precautions

Utilities and Services

- 4.3.1 Information on the location of utility and service runs for the Proposed Development was not available at time of writing. In principle, traditional trench-installed utilities should be routed outside of the RPAs of retained trees to avoid root damage. Where routing utility runs within RPAs is unavoidable, all work should comply with The UK Street Works Volume 4 and advice should be sought from an Arboriculturist.

Soft Landscaping

- 4.3.2 An Arboriculturist should review any landscape operations that involve any work within the RPAs of retained trees and input additional site-specific methodology where necessary.

4.4 New tree planting

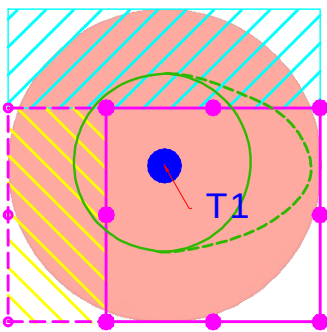
- 4.4.1 A landscaping scheme design has been prepared which provides to compensate for the removal of trees whilst also seeking opportunities to enhance biodiversity. More than 100 trees are shown in the Proposed Development in Appendix A which would be a significant increase in the number of trees on the site.

5 Conclusions

- 5.1.1 A BS 5837:2012 tree survey recorded 57 trees, groups and hedgerows of which 16 would be removed to enable the Proposed Development; all other trees would be retained and protected through construction as show in the Tree Protection Plan at Appendix A. New tree planting would ensure that there is a net increase in the number of trees.

Appendix A

Tree Protection Plan



- Tree or Group Reference Number
- Tree Stem Position A Category Tree
- Tree Stem Position B Category Tree
- Tree Stem Position C Category Tree
- Tree Stem Position U Category Tree
- Tree Crown
- Root Protection Area
- Topographical Survey
- Tree Protection Fencing
- Initial Tree Protection Fencing
- Ground Protection
- Special Engineering /Supervised Excavations
- Construction Exclusion Zone
- Pruning/Tree Removal
- Planning Application Boundary
- Design Proposals

Topographical Survey	3790 Colerne Hangar 18to20	19.03.2026
Site Layout/Design	3746-2-1204F & 1207D - Illustrative Masterplan (01-07-2026)	02.07.2026
Utilities	-	-
Landscape Design	-	-

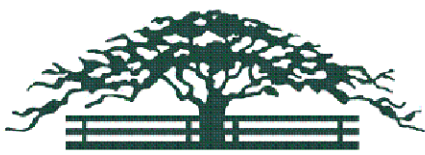
Date: September 2026

Scale: 1:1000 @A1

Project Name:
Colerne Industrial Park, Bath Road, Colerne SN148QS

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan

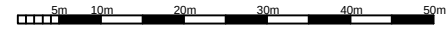
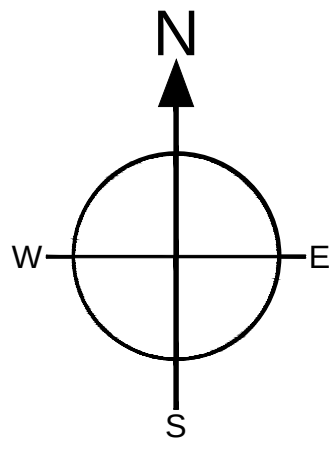
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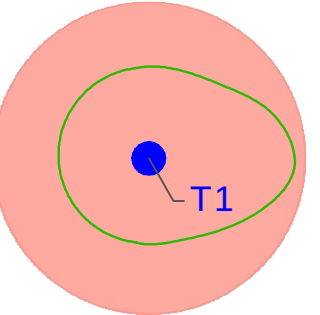


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Appendix B

Tree Constraints Plan





 Tree or Group Reference Number	 Tree Stem Position A Category Tree
 Tree Crown	 Tree Stem Position B Category Tree
 Root Protection Area	 Tree Stem Position C Category Tree
 Tree Survey Boundary	 Tree Stem Position U Category Tree

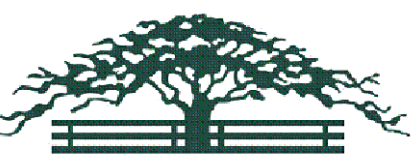
Date: March 2026

Scale: 1:900 @A1

Project Name:
Colerne Industrial Park,
Bath Road, Colerne SN148QS

Drawing Title:
Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing Number:
260319-1.0-CIP-TCP-SH



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Appendix C

Tree Protection Specifications

Technical Measures to Prevent Tree Damage

Tree Pruning

Tree pruning will be carried out where the design and/or planned site operations encroach into the crowns of trees and where these encroachments can be accommodated through facilitation pruning without significantly reducing the landscape value and/or viability of the tree.

Tree pruning operations would:

- be specified by an Arboriculturist
- be in accordance with current best practice
- be carried out by a suitably experienced and qualified arborist

Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing would be located at the edge of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and would be suitably robust to provide sufficient protection for trees. The performance requirement for fencing would be determined by the type of activity that would take place in the area around the CEZ.

Typical performance requirements for the Tree Protection Fencing would be:

- Tree Protection Fencing would be installed prior to commencement of activity on the site.
- Tree Protection Fencing would only be removed once all works associated with the Proposed Development have been completed.
- The Tree Protection Fencing would be installed and removed without causing damage to retained trees.
- Installation, removal and, where required, replacement of Tree Protection Fencing would be supervised and signed off by an Arboriculturist.
- The Tree Protection Fencing would be stable and robust (typical construction method, in accordance with BS 5837:2012, see below).
- The area between the Tree Protection Fencing and the tree would be a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)
- Fence panels would be made of mesh (e.g.: Heras fencing) or, if solid, would have 30cm windows cut into enough panels to enable conditions within the CEZ to be viewed.
- The CEZ would be clearly identified (see Construction Exclusion Zone sign example below)



Figure 1: Example Tree Protection Fencing Sign

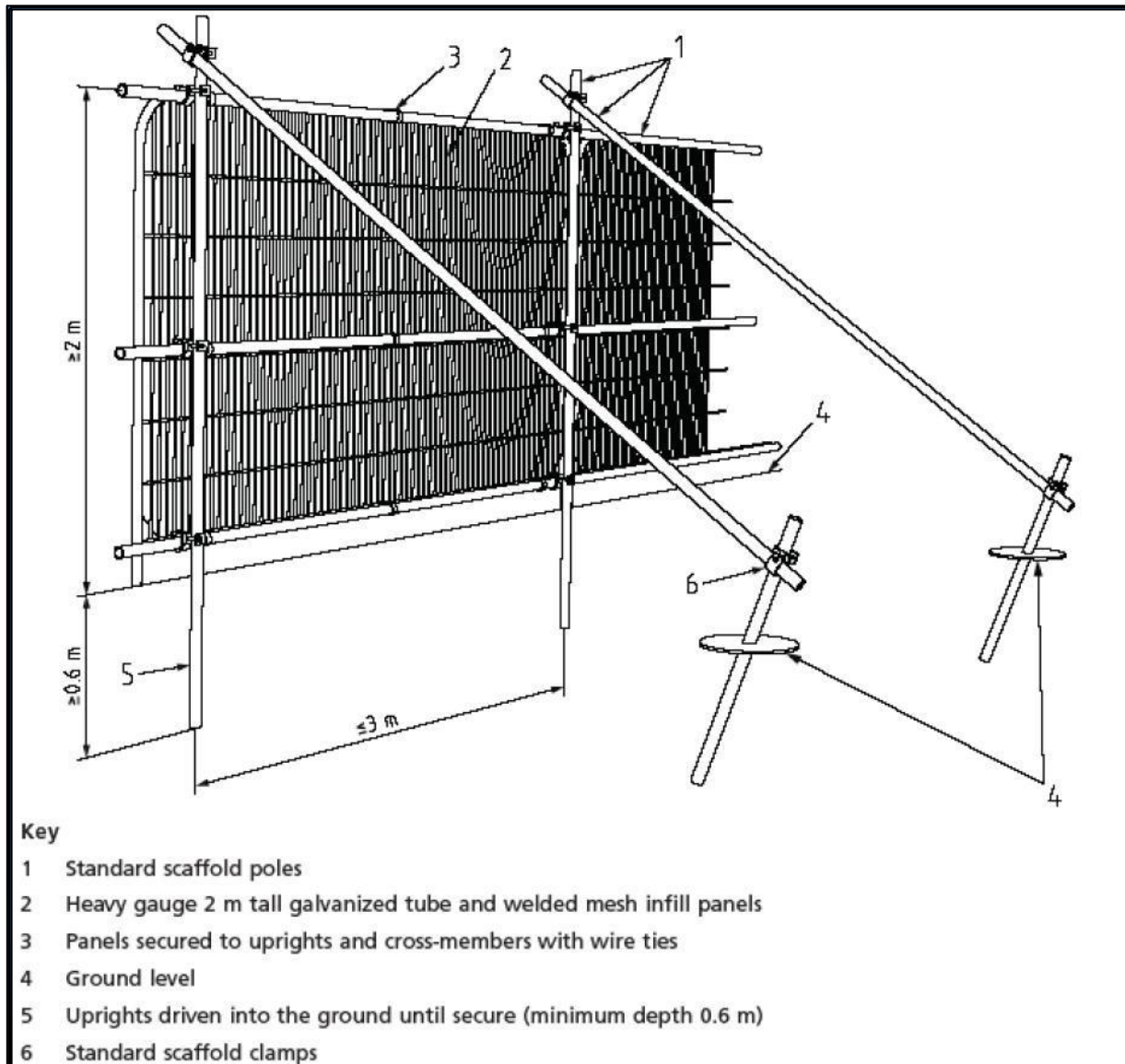


Figure 2: Default tree protection fencing specification (Extract is Figure 2 from BS 5837:2012)

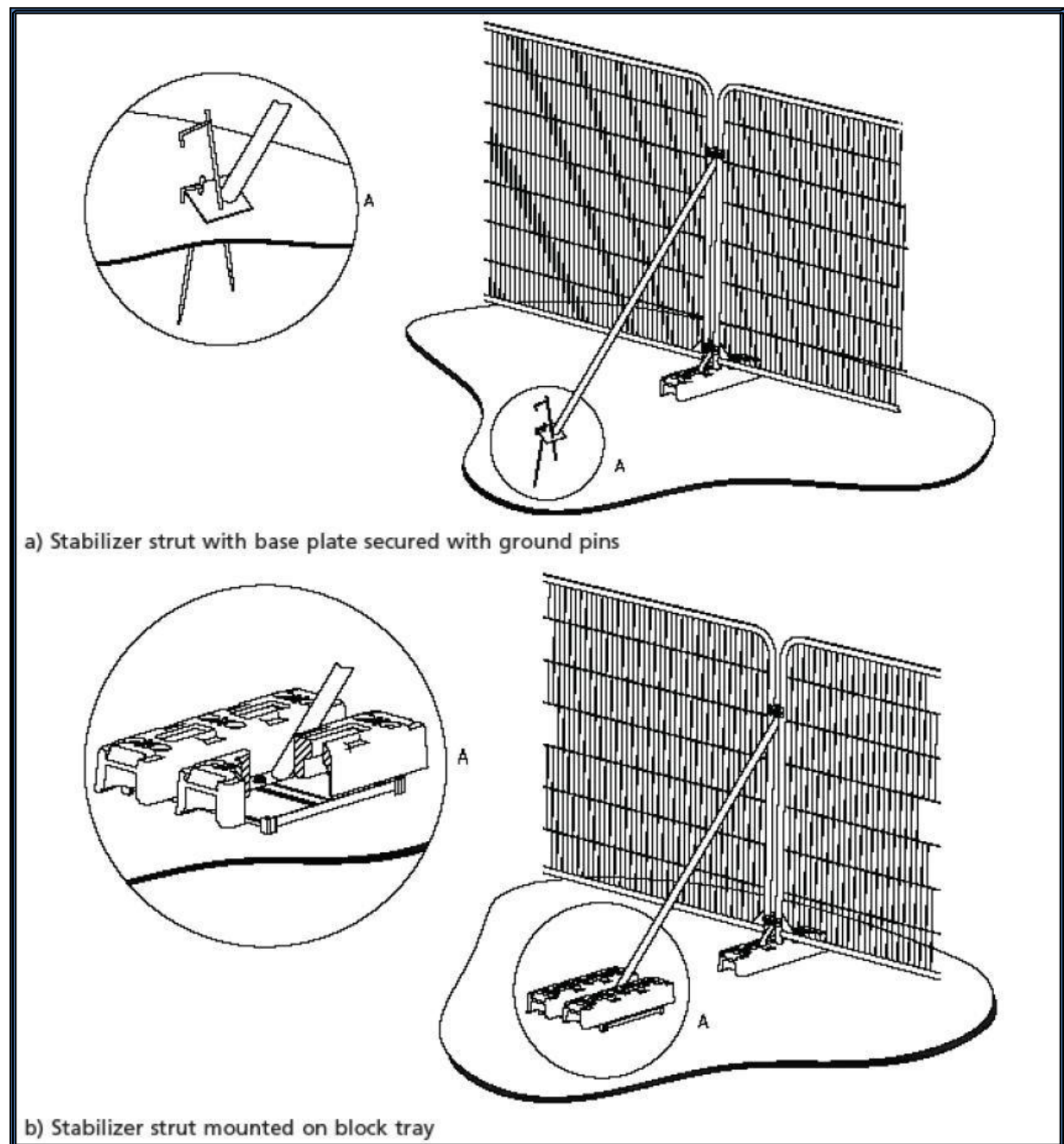


Figure 3: Examples of above ground stabilisation systems (Extract is Figure 3 from BS 5837:2012)

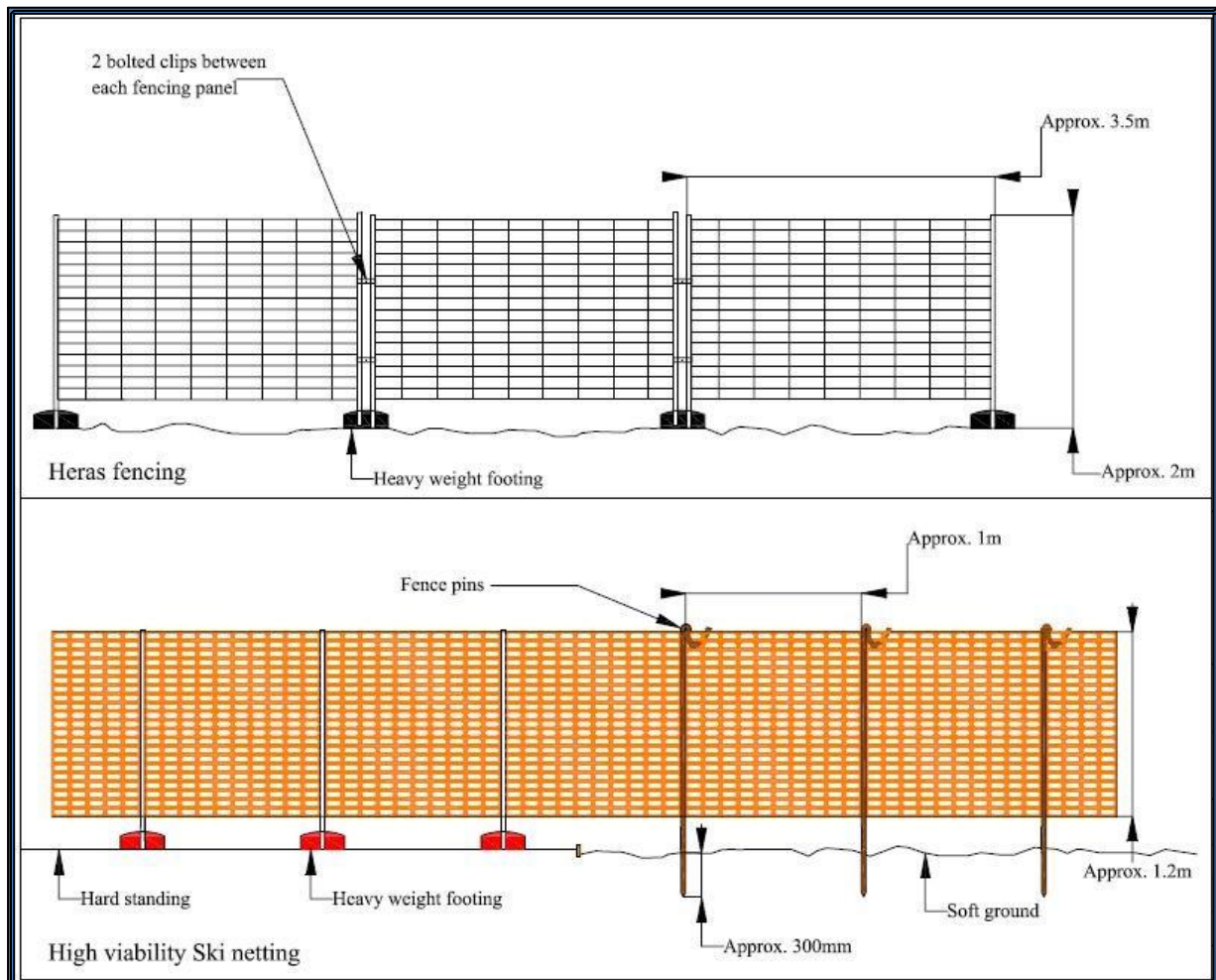


Figure 4: Examples of specification fencing that may be appropriate for areas of low-intensity activity

Ground Protection Measures

BS 5837:2012 provides the following examples of temporary ground protection measures:

- for pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g. 100 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- for pedestrian-operated plant up to a gross weight of 2 t, proprietary, inter-linked ground protection boards placed on top of a compression-resistant layer (e.g. 150 mm depth of woodchip), laid onto a geotextile membrane;*
- for wheeled or tracked construction traffic exceeding 2 t gross weight, an alternative system (e.g. proprietary systems or pre-cast reinforced concrete slabs) to an engineering specification designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it will be subjected.*

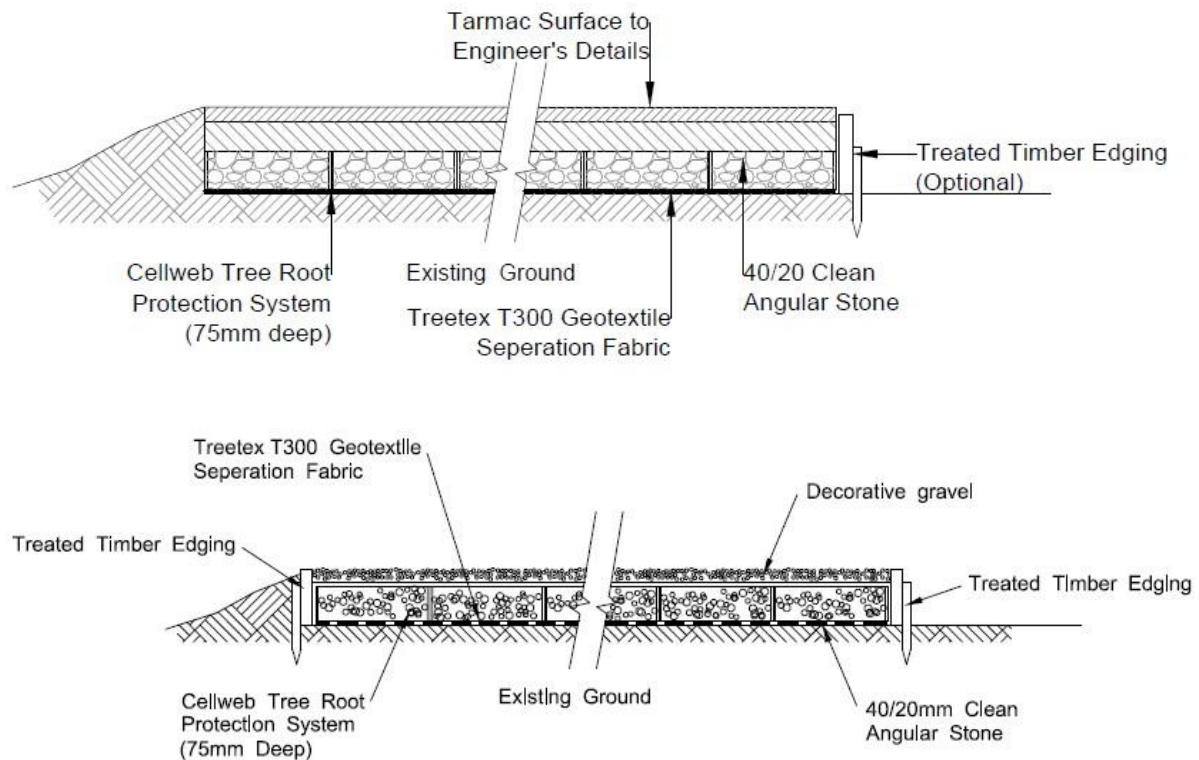


Figure 5: Examples of Cellular Confinement System Details (Cellweb)

Concrete Temporary Ground Protection

The Ground Protection would be installed using reinforced concrete slabs to an engineering specification, designed in conjunction with arboricultural advice, to accommodate the likely loading to which it would be subjected.

Colerne Industrial Park, Bath Road

For the roots of the trees to remain undamaged there must be no excavation, soil stripping or site grading within the rooting areas – in other words NO DIGGING. This means that finished levels of the Temporary Ground Protection would be above existing ground level.

The Arboriculturist and Construction Manager would supervise and sign off the installation and removal of the Ground Protection and any change to the Ground Protection.

General Performance Specification

The Ground Protection would ensure that tree roots are not physically damaged

- The Ground Protection would ensure that soil within the tree root environment is not compacted
- The Ground Protection would reduce the possibility for spilled materials / substances to seep into the soil
- The Ground Protection would be designed to prevent anaerobic conditions building up under the Ground Protection allow sufficient gaseous exchange and water penetration to the covered root environment.
- The Ground Protection would only be removed once all works associated with the demolition have been completed
- The installation and removal of Ground Protection would not damage trees.

Installation of an above ground cellular confinement system (CCS)

The CCS must be installed in accordance with system supplier specifications. A typical specification is as follows:

- An above ground CCS must be installed in the area(s) shown on the tree protection plan. Excavations for connecting the cellular confinement system to the back of the footpath or drive must be carried out carefully using hand tools only.
- The CCS must be constructed of high-density polyethylene (HDPE) and able to preserve the bulk density of underlying soils.
- Any existing hard surfacing must be removed using hand tools and manual methods, without disturbing the existing sub-base if this is to be used to form the base for the new wearing surface. Surface vegetation must be removed using hand tools only.
- Any roots of diameter <25mm that are not to be retained must be pruned under the supervision of an Arboriculturist using sharp tools. Hollows must be filled using sharp sand to provide a level surface onto which the geotextile can be laid.
- The prepared ground must be covered using a non-woven geotextile fabric, overlapping all joints by 300mm. The cellular confinement panels must be expanded to their full length and pinned with staking pins to keep the cells open. Adjacent panels must be stapled together to create a continuous mattress. Each open cell must be filled with a no fines fill of crushed stone (granite, flint or basalt). Where panels of 200mm depth are used, a stone of 20-40mm diameter must be used and where panels of 100mm depth are used 4-20mm diameter stone must be used. Panels of 150mm may use either size of stone. Cells must be overcharged by approximately 50mm to protect the top edges of the panel from wear. A whacker plate must not be used to compact the stone.
- Kerb edges can be concreted in place on top of the cellular panels but a layer of heavy duty polythene sheeting must be laid on the existing ground to isolate the concrete from leaching into the underlying soil. Timber edging, where appropriate, can be installed using treated timber boards or railway sleepers held in place by wooden pegs. Soil should be placed against the timber edge and battered to provide a slope between the final surface and the

existing soil level. Where there is an existing edge that can be used this would avoid or minimise excavations and tree root damage.

- During the construction phase the cellular confinement system must be finished with ground mats. At the end of construction, the ground mats shall be removed and replaced with a permeable wearing surface.

No-dig Construction and Special Engineering Measures

No-dig construction methods and special engineering measures would be employed to enable the construction of roads and other built features within the RPAs of trees without damaging tree roots. Installation of built features using no-dig and special engineering measures would meet the following performance criteria:

- The foundation type to be used must be determined following an assessment of the roots present in the area of concern.
- All excavations for the exploratory trench must be dug using hand tools and manual methods only. No machinery is permitted to be used. The exploratory trench must be dug down to a minimum depth of 1m below existing ground levels. If no significant roots are encountered (a low number of roots <25mm in diameter), traditional strip foundations can be used.
- Encountered roots must be cut back to provide a 50mm separation from new foundations.
- The foundation trenches must be lined with heavy-duty polythene sheeting prior to backfilling.
- An Arboriculturist must supervise the excavation work and provide an arboricultural supervision note.
- Where there are many significant roots (>25mm in diameter) encountered, they must be retained and the Proposed Development constructed using either a raft foundation or mini-pile and beam, with the ground beams sat at, or just below, ground level. The final foundation and internal floor specification must be provided by a qualified structural engineer and therefore is beyond the remit of this report.

If a raft foundation is to be used, then the following method must be followed:

- Any excavation required to create a level surface for the raft must be carried out carefully by hand. Any roots encountered must be cut back to 50mm beyond the area of disturbance. Roots must be cut cleanly, to minimise the exposed root surface. Where roots of diameter greater than 25mm must be retained wherever practicable.
- The area of ground beneath the slab must be lined with heavy-duty polythene sheeting prior to pouring of concrete.

If a piled foundation is to be used, then the following method must be followed:

- Prior to the installation of the piles an exploratory hole must be hand dug to establish the presence of roots. The exploratory hole must be repositioned if significant roots (diameter >25mm) are encountered. The final hole must be lined with heavy duty polythene sheeting to minimise soil contamination before cement is poured or the pile installed. The underside of the supporting beams for the internal floor must be suspended above existing ground levels and across the piles to avoid damage to tree roots.
- Roots of diameter greater than 25mm must be retained wherever possible. An Arboriculturist must advise on the appropriateness of root pruning before any root severance is carried out. Roots must be cut cleanly, to minimise the exposed root surface,

and covered with a minimum of 50mm of soil and heavy-duty polythene sheeting prior to backfilling.

- Irrigation tubes must be used where practicable to redirect rainwater beneath the slab. This can be done by using a 60mm perforated pipe coiled beneath the suspended structure and bedded into gravel to help preserve underlying roots.

Appendix D

Tree Schedule

Colerne Industrial Park, Bath Road, Colerne

Tree Survey BS5837-2012



Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G1	50	<i>Cornus</i> sp. Dogwood sp.	3.0	3	5	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.0	0.0	Young	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. Area of natural regeneration behind chainlink fence. Brambles. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	1.2	0.6	40+	C	1
G2	2	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	3.0	5	17	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Young	Good	Inappropriate species / location. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.			20-40	U	
G3	3	<i>Salix caprea</i> Goat Willow/Great Sallow	3.0	5	15	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	11.1	1.9	40+	C	1
T4	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	16.0	1	67	NW 7.0	NE 5.0	SE 8.0	SW 8.0	3.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Form - Good crown structure. Stems - Co-dominant.	203.1	8.0	40+	B	1
T5	1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> Sycamore	17.0	1	54	NW 6.5	NE 6.5	SE 6.0	SW 3.0	3.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Form - Good crown structure. Girdling roots - Minor. Stems - Co-dominant.	131.9	6.5	40+	B	1
T6	1	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Rowan/Mountain Ash	7.0	1	26	N 3.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 2.0	3.0	2.0	Mature	Poor	Epicormic growth - Base. Lesion or fracture on stem / bole - Minor. Physiological stress.	30.6	3.1	10-20	C	1
T7	1	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	14.0	2	63	N 4.0	E 4.0	S 4.0	W 4.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Dense crown. Form - Low canopy. Twin-stemmed.	183.2	7.6	40+	B	1

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T8	1	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	14.0	1	67	N 7.0	E 7.0	S 7.0	W 7.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Dense crown. Form - Good crown structure. Form - Low canopy. Fused limb / limbs. Stems - Sub-dominant. Notable strong subdominant vertical stems creating a wide crown.	203.1	8.0	40+	B	1
T9	1	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> Horse Chestnut	12.0	1	63	N 6.0	E 5.5	S 6.0	W 5.0	2.0	1.5	Early Mature	Good	Bark wound - Major. Lesion or fracture on stem / bole - Minor. Historic bark damage consistent with bleeding canker on the bole and lower sections of the principle limbs.	179.6	7.6	20-40	B	1
T10	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	3.5	1	13	NW 1.0	NE 2.0	SE 1.0	SW 2.0	1.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Inappropriate species / location. Natural regeneration.			10-20	U	
T11	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	4.0	6	19	NW 1.8	NE 1.0	SE 1.8	SW 1.0	1.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Inappropriate species / location. Natural regeneration.			10-20	U	
T12	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	3.5	2	14	N 1.0	E 1.8	S 1.0	W 1.8	1.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Inappropriate species / location. Natural regeneration. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.			10-20	U	
G13	25 2	<i>Castanea sativa</i> Sweet Chestnut <i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	5.0	3	13	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 1.0	W 1.0	1.0	0.0	Young	Good	Dead tree / trees. Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. Root sucker growth. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	8.7	1.7	40+	C	1
T14	1	<i>Thuja plicata</i> Western Red Cedar	13.0	1	65	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 5.0	W 5.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Dense crown. Form - Low canopy. Elder and brambles beneath tree crown. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	191.1	7.8	40+	B	1

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G15	2	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	4.0	2	14	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	2.0	1.0	Semi Mature	Fair	Dense crown. Multi-stemmed. Tree group within neighbouring property.	9.0	1.7	20-40	C	1
	1	<i>Buddleja sp.</i> Buddleja																	
	1	<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i> Rowan/Mountain Ash																	
T16	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	13.0	5	55	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	2.0	2.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Stems - Co-dominant. Tree outside the site boundary.	141.4	6.7	40+	B	1 2
T17	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	3	77	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	3.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Fork - Weak with included bark. Foreign object. Stems - Co-dominant. Chicken run beneath tree. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	274.8	9.4	40+	B	1 2
T18	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	1	70	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Bark wound - Major. Fire damage - Base / bole / principal stems. Foreign object. Stems - Co-dominant. Chicken run beneath tree. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	221.7	8.4	40+	B	1 2
T19	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	14.0	1	45	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	91.6	5.4	40+	B	1 2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T20	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	1	78	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	275.2	9.4	40+	B	1 2
T21	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	15.0	1	51	N 3.0	E 2.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	117.7	6.1	40+	B	1 2
T22	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	15.0	1	62	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 5.0	W 5.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	173.9	7.4	40+	B	1 2
T23	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	16.0	2	49	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	110.8	5.9	40+	B	1 2
T24	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	1	73	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	241.1	8.8	40+	B	1 2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T25	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	14.0	3	48	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	106.4	5.8	40+	B	1 2
T26	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	14.0	1	67	N 5.5	E 5.5	S 5.5	W 5.5	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	203.1	8.0	40+	B	1 2
T27	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	16.0	1	66	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	197.1	7.9	40+	B	1 2
T28	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	1	77	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	268.2	9.2	40+	B	1 2
T29	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	15.0	1	63	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	179.6	7.6	40+	B	1 2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T30	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	16.0	1	76	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	261.3	9.1	40+	B	1 2
T31	1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> Lawson Cypress	10.0	1	37	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Dense crown. Form - Attenuated crown. Form - Low canopy. Stems - Co-dominant. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	61.9	4.4	40+	B	2
T32	1	<i>Acer platanoides</i> Norway Maple	19.0	1	87	NW 9.0	NE 10.0	SE 9.0	SW 8.0	4.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Deadwood - Minor. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Lift low canopy - Highways clearance. To facilitate Proposed Development.	342.4	10.4	40+	B	1 2

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G33	30	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	8.0	5	55	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	3.0	1.0	Mature	Fair	Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed. No access. Brambles and barbed wire fencing. Tree group along neglected hedgeline. Field maple, hawthorn, ash. Crowns heavily covered with ivy.	141.4	6.7	10-20	C	1 2
	20	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	2	<i>Corylus avellana</i> Common Hazel																	
	1	<i>Malus</i> sp. Apple sp.																	
	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	
H34	18	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	5.0	1	12	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.0	0.0	Early Mature	Fair	Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Hedgerow/boundary scrub remnant with numerous gaps and sections of bramble. Stone wall to the west.	6.5	1.4	10-20	C	1
	2	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
G35	4	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	3.0	1	8	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	0.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	2.9	1.0	40+	C	1
T36	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	4.0	3	13	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	1.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	8.7	1.7	40+	C	1
T37	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	4.0	3	13	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	1.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	8.7	1.7	40+	C	1
T38	1	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe	4.0	3	13	N 1.5	E 1.5	S 1.5	W 1.5	1.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	8.7	1.7	40+	C	1

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G39	5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	2.5	1	8	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 1.0	W 1.0	0.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	2.9	1.0	40+	C	1
	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May																	
	1	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i> Spindle																	
T40	1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	2.5	1	8	N 1.0	E 1.0	S 1.0	W 1.0	1.0	0.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration.	2.9	1.0	40+	C	1
T41	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	1	28	NW 2.0	NE 3.0	SE 1.0	SW 2.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Dense crown. Natural regeneration. Rubbing limbs.	35.5	3.4	20-40	C	1
T42	1	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	6	19	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	1.0	0.0	Mature	Good	Dense crown. Natural regeneration.	17.4	2.4	20-40	C	1
T43	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	8.0	8	28	N 4.0	E 5.0	S 4.0	W 2.0	1.0	0.0	Early Mature	Good	Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Ivy or climbing plant. Stems - Co-dominant. Tree outside the site boundary.	36.2	3.4	40+	C	1 2
T44	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	9.0	1	25	NW 2.0	NE 3.0	SE 4.0	SW 2.0	3.0	2.0	Semi Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Epicormic growth - Crown. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree outside the site boundary. Ash dieback symptoms.			0-10	U	
G45	8	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	11.0	1	25	N 3.5	E 3.5	S 3.5	W 3.5	2.0	1.0	Semi Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Dead tree / trees. Epicormic growth - Crown. Multi-stemmed. Physiological stress. Twin-stemmed. Tree outside the site boundary. Advanced ash dieback symptoms.			0-10	U	

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
T46	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	11.0	1	35	NW 3.0	NE 3.0	SE 3.0	SW 3.0	3.0	2.0	Semi Mature	Poor	Die-back - Throughout crown. Epicormic growth - Crown. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Ivy or climbing plant. Tree outside the site boundary. Advanced ash dieback symptoms.			0-10	U	
T47	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	8.0	1	25	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	3.0	2.0	Semi Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Base / stems obscured - Vegetation. Tree outside the site boundary. Dense brambles.	28.3	3.0	20-40	C	1
T48	1	<i>Acer campestre</i> Field Maple	8.0	12	45	N 5.0	E 5.0	S 5.0	W 5.0	0.0	0.0	Semi Mature	Good	Dense crown. Form - Low canopy. Foreign object - Ingrown metal. Rubbing limbs. Tree outside the site boundary.	91.7	5.4	40+	C	1 2
T49	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	19.0	3	95	N 9.0	E 8.0	S 11.0	W 8.0	6.0	6.0	Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Ivy or climbing plant. Multi-stemmed.	410.5	11.4	40+	B	1 2
H50	400	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	3	8	N 0.6	E 0.6	S 0.6	W 0.6	0.0	0.0	Semi Mature	Good	Hedgerow - Neglected / overgrown. Ivy or climbing plant. Hedgerow along fence line, once trimmed at 1.5 m. Norway maple regeneration along hedgerow and within roadside verge. Fell - Ground level. Remove part to facilitate Proposed Development.	3.4	1.0	40+	C	1
G51	8	<i>Acer platanooides</i> Norway Maple	9.0	2	21	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	4.0	2.0	Young	Good	Natural regeneration. Fell - Ground level. To facilitate Proposed Development.	20.4	2.5	40+	C	1
T52	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	7.0	1	27	N 3.0	E 3.0	S 3.0	W 3.0	2.0	1.5	Semi Mature	Good	Natural regeneration.	33.0	3.2	40+	C	1

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Tree/Group Reference	Tree Count	Species	Height (m)	Stem Count	Stem Diameter (cm)	Crown Radius (m)				Crown Clearance Height (m)	Lowest Branch Height (m)	Life Stage	Physiological Condition	Observations and Recommendations	RPA (m ²)	RPR (m)	Remaining Contribution (Years)	Retention Category	Retention Sub-category
G53	8	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	5.0	3	20	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Access to inspect base - Not possible. Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. Hawthorn and elder amongst dense brambles.	19.5	2.5	20-40	C	1
	6	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder																	
G54	11	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder	5.0	3	22	N 2.0	E 2.0	S 2.0	W 2.0	0.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Multi-stemmed. Natural regeneration. Brambles and elder. Waste ground.	22.9	2.7	10-20	C	1
T55	1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	15.0	1	50	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	4.0	2.5	Early Mature	Good	Raised surface roots. Tree growing on bank with stone wall remnants.	113.1	6.0	40+	B	1 2
G56	4	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash	15.0	1	55	N 6.0	E 6.0	S 6.0	W 6.0	3.0	2.0	Mature	Fair	Raised surface roots. Stems - Sub-dominant. Trees growing on raised bank with stone wall remnants.	136.8	6.6	40+	B	1 2
G57	11	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Common Hawthorn/Quick/May	6.0	1	25	N 2.5	E 2.5	S 2.5	W 2.5	0.0	0.0	Mature	Fair	Fallen tree / trees - Whole tree. Natural regeneration. Mature hawthorn and elder with brambles, growing on bank with stone wall remnants.	28.3	3.0	20-40	C	1
	4	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder																	
	2	<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Blackthorn/Sloe																	
	2	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> Ash																	

Tree Schedule Key



Tree/Group Reference	Reference number for individual trees or groups of trees, prefixed by T (Tree), G (Group), W (Woodland), H (Hedge) or S (Shrub) to indicate the type of feature.
Tree Count	Number of trees of a particular species recorded within a group feature, with the default value of 1 for single trees.
Species	Scientific name followed by common name (where available).
Height (m)	Tree height to the nearest metre, either measured with a device or estimated. Tree height for group records refers to the estimated average height of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Stem Count	Number of stems. Stem count indicates whether the tree is single-stemmed or multi-stemmed and informs the RPA calculation.
Stem Diameter (cm)	Stem diameter, measured at 1.5m above ground level in accordance with Annex C of BS5837:2012. Diameters of multi-stemmed trees are presented as a combined stem diameter calculated in accordance with the formulae in Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. Stem diameter for group records refers to the estimated average stem diameter of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Crown Radius (m)	Distance from stem position to crown periphery in either the four cardinal or four ordinal directions, estimated to the nearest half metre. Crown spreads for group records refer to the estimated average spreads of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
Crown Clearance Height (m)	Distance between the ground and the lowest point of the crown periphery, estimated to the nearest half metre.
Lowest Branch Height (m)	Height of the lowest branch, the removal of which is considered likely to have a significant negative effect on the tree in terms of physiology or in terms of the size of wound created.
Life Stage	Young, Semi-mature, Early Mature, Mature, Late Mature, Ancient or Veteran.
Physiological Condition	Good, Fair, Poor, Dead.
Observations	General description of the tree or tree group, including basic features and morphology, structural and physiological condition, growing conditions and surroundings.
Recommendations	Management recommendations for tree works to address immediate unacceptable risks, or to facilitate development proposals.
RPA (m²)	Minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting soil volume to maintain the tree's viability, in which the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. Calculated from the stem diameter according to the formulae in BS5837:2012. RPA for group records is based on the estimated average stem diameter of trees within the group (unrepresentative trees may be excluded from this estimate).
RPR (m)	Radius of the RPA, in metres, when this is plotted as a circle around the tree stem.
Remaining Contribution (years)	Estimated number of years for which the tree will continue to make a positive contribution to the site, banded as < 10, 10-20, 20-40, 40 +.
Retention Category	Quality and value category (A , B , C or U) as defined in Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (reproduced below), where A = high quality and value; B = moderate quality and value; C = low quality and value and U = tree identified for removal due to poor condition regardless of development proposals.
Retention Sub-category	One or more sub-categories (1-3) as defined in Table 1 of BS5837: 2012 (reproduced below), assigned for Categories A , B or C where 1 = arboricultural qualities, 2 = landscape qualities and 3 = conservation and cultural value.

Appendix E

Tree Survey Method and Limitations

Tree Survey Method

1. The tree survey was conducted from ground level aided by the Visual Tree Assessment method (Mattheck and Breloer, 1994) and in accordance with BS 5837:2012.
2. All trees on the site with a stem diameter of over 75 mm (measured at 1.5 m above ground) were included in the survey.
3. Offsite trees within influencing distance of the site (typically those located within a distance of up to 12 times their stem diameter away from the site) were included in the survey.
4. Data collected included:
 - a designated tree number
 - type of feature (trees, group, woodland, hedge)
 - number of trees in group
 - tree species
 - height (metres)
 - number of stems
 - stem diameter (in centimetres, as measured at 1.5 m above ground)
 - crown clearance (height of periphery of crown spread above ground level in metres)
 - height of lowest branch (metres),
 - branch spread (to N, S, E and W)
 - age class
 - physiological condition
 - useful life expectancy
 - structural condition
 - BS 5837 retention category (A, B, C or U)
 - site notes (where this has a bearing on the present or future health or structural condition of the tree)
 - preliminary management recommendations.
5. All measurements were made in metric using measuring devices where applicable. Estimated stem diameters (e.g., due to lack of access or dense undergrowth) were recorded as such and are shown in the Tree Schedule in bold (see the key at the end of the Tree Schedule table at Appendix A for an explanation of the measurements and codes presented therein).
6. While the appraisals of the surveyed trees are not tree risk assessments, they nonetheless take into account observed structural defects in drawing conclusions about the trees' retentive worth.

Survey Limitations

1. The survey was a preliminary assessment from ground level and observations were made solely from visual inspection for the purposes of an assessment relevant to planning and development. Only binoculars, trowel, mallet and fine manual metal probe were used to aid tree assessment, where necessary. No invasive or other detailed internal decay detection devices were used in assessing trunk condition.
2. The conclusions relate to conditions found at the time of survey. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect the trees that are present or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, extreme climatic events or other site works) will require a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
3. This survey is not a tree safety inspection. It is carried out in order to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the recommendations (see Appendix A - Tree Schedule). A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees would need to consider site use together with tree hazards.