



Tree Parts Ltd
Home Orchard

Planning Tree and Ecology Solutions
| Ashley | Wiltshire

|SN13 8AN



Site Address: 53 Pickwick Road, Corsham, SN13 0QL

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

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



Domestic garden of mixed ornamental trees, providing a collective localised interest of amenity value

Local Authority:	Wiltshire Council
Planning Reference:	PL/2026/01640
Architect:	Grow Architectural
Client:	Yoana and Harry Self

Report Date:	8 September 2026
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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: Yoana and Harry Self
App Ref: PL/2026/01640
Site address: 53 Pickwick Road, Corsham, Wiltshire

Date of site inspection: 12 August 2026

Proposal: *Two Storey Extension along with Proposed New Driveway Entry
from Bath Road*



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1.0. Instruction and purpose of the report

1.1

Tree Parts was formally instructed on 4 September 2026 by our client and existing applicant of PL/2026/01640, as per our Tree Parts fee proposal dated 4 September May 2026. This instruction has come about after having been progressively involved in evaluating options for our client, with regards to communicating how the existence of the sites retained trees would be impacted upon by the sites development plans, since 2 August 2026

1.2

Our scope of works was to carryout a BS 5837:2012 tree survey to inform the evaluation process of any constraints that maybe posed by the existence of the sites trees within and/or adjacent to the sites 'red line' application boundary, both above and below ground level.

1.3

At this stage Tree Parts has not been commissioned to provide an Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan (TPP) which can be provided at a later date as separate documents, after the evaluation of this tree survey and Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). Currently a formal planning submission has been made through the Local Planning Authority to seek consent for any works, but instead the data gathered from our site survey is going to used proactively to inform the development of a proposed design, that will ensure it take into consideration the existence and retention of the off site trees, without compromising it present or future vitality.

1.3

Our tree survey therefore forms a non-biased assessment of the arboricultural, landscape and conservation value of the on site trees existing crown spreads, that Tree Parts plotted through approximate trigonometry, using measured fixed points across the site, via the use of a conventional 25m long surveyors tape measure reel. This attempt to plot the trees in their approximate locations was undertaken out of necessity in the absence of any formal GPS topographical survey being made available. These works were undertaken on 12 August 2026 and we intended to inform the client of the potential constraints in existence, of the established and valued garden trees, in the context of their impacts being recorded to inform the sites existing planning application, PL/2026/01640

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

2.1

On the 7 September 2026, the TCP drawing 5111-104-PBP was plotted on site by the consulting Agent, Grow Architectural, through the use of LIDAR, working collaboratively thorough Tree Parts guidance of our accompanying survey data on behalf of the client, we have jointly illustrated for the Grow Architectural, the key information of the sites trees respective 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 an accompanying Tree Protection Plan (TPP) in due course

2.3

Our key information has been provided to inform the proposed design, to ensure that the holistic welfare for the surveyed site trees can be appropriately considered and factored into and excluded from the proposed construction works the site. Retaining them where practicable as continued assets to the landscape, with their intrinsic amenity screening value and potential habitats preserved as benefits to for the promotion of nature conservation.

2.4

Tree Parts Appendix B jointly created Tree Constraints Plan with the appointed architectural practice; Grow Architectural, 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.



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- 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:

<u>Category</u>	<u>Subcategory (equally weighted)</u>
A = Trees of the highest quality	1 = Trees of mainly arboricultural value
B = Trees of good quality	2 = Trees of mainly landscape value
C = Trees of average/low quality	3 = Trees of mainly cultural/conservation value

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'
Trees mostly contributing conservation, historical and/or cultural value are classed as '3'
The subcategories are equally weighted. For example a B1 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 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 trees 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 sitting of the appropriate future tree protection measures, above and below ground level.

4.0 Site location, description of site trees

4.1 The surveyed trees are located within the narrow domestic garden, directly to the east of 53 Pickwick Road main dwelling house and form a collective group of diverse, relatively small amenity trees, contributing positively to the street scene character of the edge of Corsham. These trees generally carry no specific individual merit, however as an evolved functional group, they do provide an important screen and provide a perception of distance between the property and



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the A4 road. As without their existence, the close proximity of the highway could be perceived as having a negative impact on the properties amenity value. Trees such as these filter noise, obscure site lines, provide a green infrastructure and overall act as a direct benefit to the property.

4.2

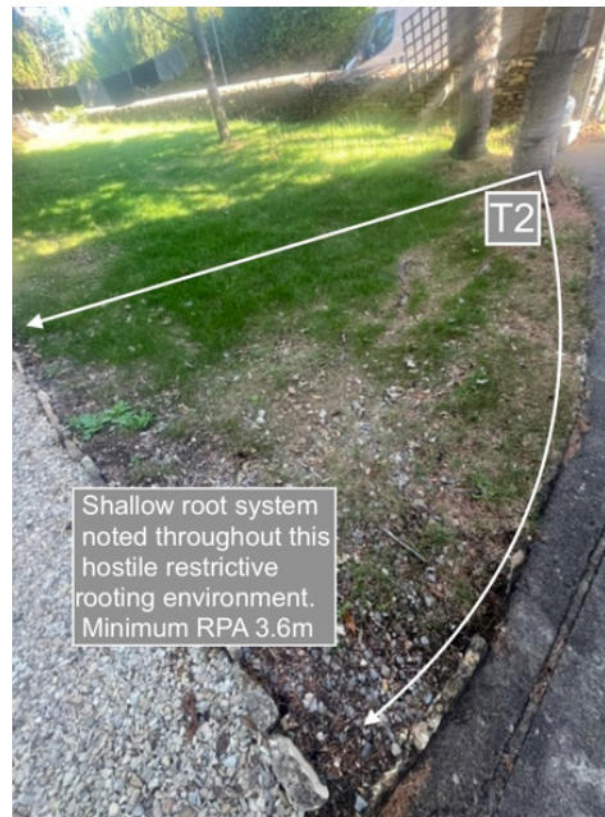
Within our Tree Constraints Plan, eleven entries colour coded to be compatible with BS 5837:2012 have been recorded, including:

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

Two Category 'B' trees, T2 and T4 which are identified in **Blue**

Nine remaining Category C trees which have been identified in Grey, namely T1, T3, T5, T6, T7, T8, T9, T10 & T11. There are zero Category U trees on site, that would be identified in **Red**.

5.0 Site Photographs



T2 - atlas cedar glauca atlantica (Category B) valued tree for the benefits it provides for screening, holistic amenity from its attractive foliage, cones and architectural form. This tree has evolved overtime to adapt to the hostile rooting environment of shallow restrictive soils, with numerous visible and vulnerable mature surface roots extending up to and beyond its Root Protection Area.

Diverse amenity value formed from grouped Italian cypress trees on the eastern boundary along with a purple plum. T6 - T11

T3 Mature native holly providing positive conservation value. Basal regrowth here



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Same T3 Holly illustrating its wider landscape value as an established specimen



T4. Weeping silver birch proving dappled shade within a narrow garden. Category B.



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Positive street scheme character formed from the collective values these domestic trees provide, not only in the present, but with an appropriate construction methodology and tree protection plan, this same amenity value can be preserved and maintained



Positive landscape character formed from the sites collective trees, visually breaking up the existing roof line of the property, and in the event of an extension, will continue to perform the same function



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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, a provisional designed footprint concept for both the main dwelling house extension and driveway had already been proposed. Therefore the current production of the Tree Constraints Plan can now be used as an evaluation process, to determine the extent and likelihood of impacts that the site retained trees maybe exposed to, dependent on the methodologies of proposed construction techniques selected.

Proposed New Driveway Entry from Bath Road

Further to the joint creation of the sites scaled Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) on 7 September 2026, it was evident that there would be an incursion into the RPA's of T4 and T6. However it is positively noted, that to facilitate the car turning heads and access space of the driveway from Pickwick Road, any degree site level change can be facilitated outside of these or indeed any site RPA's.

With regards to the actual designated parking bays, the car park construction for two domestic cars, can easily be proposed and effectively installed under an arboricultural watching brief through the specified installation of a depth of 125mm, porous surfacing using perhaps a South Cerney Cotswold clean stone chipping. Such a surface designed in conjunction with a system of installation, that ensures no run-off from a wash out situation would cast any granular material onto the public footpath and/or highway can be selected in conjunction with:

[Cellweb® TRP: The Leading Tree Root Protection System](#)

Currently no proposed construction is shown as a pedestrian access walkway from the parking bays to the main dwelling house. Therefore we suggest that as required any facilitation of access must be designed as a no dig design, as it invariably will need to be placed on top and between the Root Protection areas of T4 and T5. This is to ensure any proposed design, minimises the disturbance of the their existing root structures and associated growing environment.

Bank retention for the north face of the proposed extension in relation to T3

It is unclear as to what method of construction fo the change in ground levels are being proposed in the vicinity of T3, to incorporate any allowance for its 4.2m radius Root Protection Area. We note that this trees base is growing on approximately 1m higher ground than the extensions finished floor level and therefore it is unlikely that this tree would be feasibly retained. However its loss could be positively be mitigated with an enrichment planting scheme that proposed up to two new native replacement trees, to improve the landscaping of the proposed parking area.

6.1.2

Our AIA information therefore sets out to identify the potential 'Conflicts' and 'Resolutions' that can be put in place to safe guard the the off site trees, that have evolved collectively over time.

6.1.3

Our TCP and tree schedule illustrates clear and concise information regarding both the above and below grounds constraints of each trees respective Root Protection Area. (RPA)



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6.1.4

Given the nature of the numerous Root Protection Areas from each tree that has been recorded within close proximity to the proposed areas of construction, it will be necessary to not only select a site specific methodology that can preserve existing rooting environments, but also to formulate in due course, a robust Tree Protection Plan, that can through the use of appropriate ground protection, specify the use of GroundGuards or similar to facilitate the necessary construction activities.



Left - Secured GroundGuards would need be installed on a geo-textile membrane,

Allowing for 50-75mm depth of wood chip to be used beneath this as a compressive layer, as illustrated within this site photograph.

This design provision would allow for an appropriate protection of the sites exposed and vulnerable tree roots, noted from our site survey

Tree Root Protection Mats and Trackway

6.1.5

To facilitate the proposed development with such an approach, potentially no loss of the trees amenity or rooting environment need be disturbed, damaged or restricted. Designing in and allowing for space in which the tree can continue to grow will be critical to seek a positive outcome from the determination of the current planning process

6.1.6

Tree Parts recommends that the timing of any construction works ensures it positively avoids any impacts that may exist for protected species, including birds, mammals and bats, that may use the existing habitat of where our tree survey has taken place. Subsequently all works must be managed appropriately under The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (As amended)

6.1.7

Regarding the site access required to facilitate the construction and development, the handling of all all materials will need to be specified to ensure it takes into account the Root Protection Area of the off site trees.



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6.1.8

Design considerations for the facilitation of infrastructure for any drainage runs, soak aways, cabling, ducting and any other services, must be all be designed outside of the established RPA's of the retained off site trees, wherever practicable. And where not possible, a careful evaluation and demonstration of how to minimise any impacts, will be demonstrated and adhered to within a future site specific AMS.

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

We propose that both the Tree Protection Plan (TPP) and a Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS), be produced at the point of obtaining a formal planning outcome, whereby it can be stipulated as a formal condition. Within the documents, consideration will be given for the appropriate designation of space, for on site 'working room' for the operation of any site access plant or hand operated machinery, to facilitate the development. Also for the managing and storage of all construction materials, allowing the access to and from site away from all site trees vulnerable root systems.

Depending on the working room required to facilitate the proposed development, it is possible a degree of above ground level, access pruning maybe required to facilitate the development, however this is likely to be on a localised level and minimal, whereby if appropriately undertaken by a suitably qualified arborist, existing growing points could be maintained, and little or no loss of long term amenity need occur as a direct result of the work.

7.2

All construction methods in this context must avoid the use of cements, concretes or screeds that come into direct contact with the ground, through the use of appropriate damp proof membranes to prevent any scorching of tree roots. Evaluation for the efficient use of timber and pre formed materials should be considered to construct the entirety of the design to minimise the impacts to the tree and its rooting environment.

7.3

Prior to the production of this report, Tree Parts has already had the positive opportunity to liaise with Grow Architectural, so the intention is to collectively formulate the principles of the AMS and TPP, which will specify what designated construction solutions are to be put in place, in keeping with recommendations of BS 5837:2012. We will also ensure that this will take into account the requirements of the retained trees health and vitality, in the context of the site becoming an area for construction, which will be reflected in our jointly produced Tree Protection Plan.

7.4

Also in keeping with BS 5837:2012 all weather notices as indicated below, will be fixed to the tree protection fencing, on the inside face of the weld-mesh in prominent locations, to inform all

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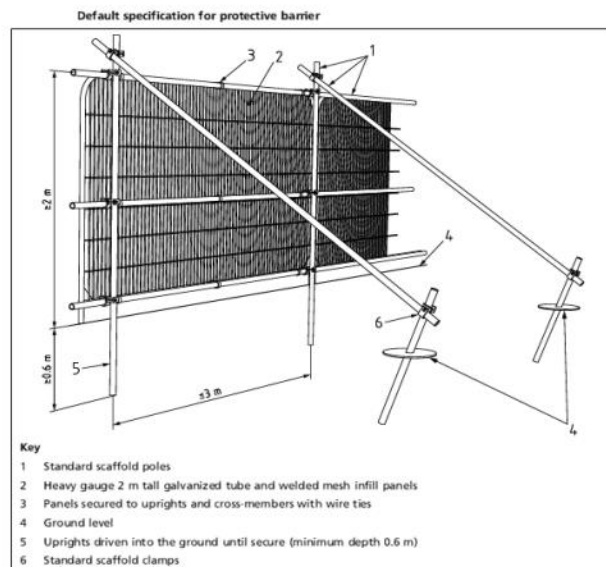
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construction workers that the area surrounding the trees are within established positive Construction Exclusion Zones. (CEZ) Only in agreement with the LPA, managed by the sites appointed arboricultural clerk of works, will temporary adjustments be permitted for specific tasks, itemised in detail within the site AMS. 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 - Fencing must form fixed rigid structures, unable to be readily moved.

7.5

All specified fencing will remain in place until completion of all construction and only removed with the consent of the Local Planning Authority on the completion of the project. At which point the LPA may specify the production of a 'certificate of compliance' from the appointed arborist.

7.6

All tree protection measures must 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.

7.8

Prior to commencing any works on site, the appointment of an arboricultural clerk should be made by the client, in order that an arboricultural 'Tool Box Talk' can be delivered to all those responsible persons, contracted for working on site. The content of this on site training will include the key points of understanding, to communicate clearly the legal requirements of the Tree



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Protection Plan measures. Tree Parts as required can provide support as a clerk of works, being fully approachable and supportive to delivering the appropriate methodologies of tree management and protection, in the context of any approved planning permissions, and/or formal site conditions stipulated by the LPA.

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 currently managing the ecological side of this planning evaluation. Therefore any site operatives must ensure that the subject trees 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).



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9.0 Summary

Our report is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue, 6 September 2026.

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

Arb Impact assessment reports: are they doing their job?

Issue 214 - ARB magazine autumn 2026 Article by Hal Appleyard - ACS Trees Consulting



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11.0 53 Pickwick Road Tree Schedule. 5.10.26. Weather: clear and fine. Surveyed by: DP

No. T.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5m	Comments Physiological Condition Structural Condition	Recommendations N/A – Off site	Age Class. Est. Life Span	Cat'	RPA Radius m
T.1	<i>atlas cedar</i> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	16	N 2 S 3 E 3 W 2	28	Physiologically Good Structurally Good Young specimen tree with an adjoined canopy with T2	No works Plotted RPA illustrated to show its overlapping constraint on the site, must be factored into any proposed on site development	EM <40	C3	3.4
T.2	<i>blue atlas cedar</i> <i>Cedrus atlantica glauca var</i>	11	N 4 S 3 E 2 W 4	30	Physiologically Good Structurally Good Young specimen tree with an adjoined canopy with T1	No works Plotted RPA illustrated to show its overlapping constraint on the site, must be factored into any proposed on site development	EM <40	B2	3.6
T.3	<i>holly</i> <i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	16	N 4 S 3 E 2 W 4	30 25 150	Physiologically Fair Structurally Good Vigorous basal growth Some minor dead wood Good conservation value	Determine its suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development Growing 'on top' of the cotswold dry stone retaining wall, approx' on 1m higher ground	M <40	C3	4.2
T4	<i>silver birch</i> <i>Betula pendula jacquimontii</i>	5	N 2 S 3 E 3 W 2	24	Physiologically Good Structurally Good Young specimen ornamental weeping tree	Ensure its RPA is not compromised by the footpath/lighting ducts and/or car park construction	M <40	B2	2.7
T.5	<i>atlas cedar</i> <i>Cedrus atlantica</i>	9	N 2 S 2 E 2 W 2	17	Physiologically Fair Structurally Good	Determine its suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development Growing 'on top' of the cotswold dry stone retaining wall, approx' on 1m higher ground	Y <40	C3	4.2
T6	<i>purple plum</i> <i>Prunus pissardi-nigra</i>	7	N 3 S 3 E 3 W 3	12 14	Physiologically Good Structurally Good	Determine its suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area	EM 20 -40	C2	3
T7	<i>Italian cypress</i> <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	8	N 0.5 S 0.5 E 0.5 W 0.5	13	Physiologically Fair Structurally Fair Building debris and green waste stored over the trees basal area, obscuring any possible impacts for all trees, T7 - T11	Determine suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area, for all cypress trees T7-11	EM 20 -40	C2	1.6



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No. T.	Species	Height (m)	Crown Spread	Dia. @ 1.5m	Comments Physiological Condition Structural Condition	Recommendations N/A – Off site	Age Class. Est. Life Span	Cat'	RPA Radius m
T8	Italian cypress <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	7	N 0.5 S 0.5 E 0.5 W 0.5	7	Physiologically Fair Structurally Fair	Determine suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area, for all cypress trees T7-11	EM 20 -40	C2	1.5
T9	Italian cypress <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	7	N 0.5 S 0.5 E 0.5 W 0.5	8	Physiologically Fair Structurally Fair	Determine suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area, for all cypress trees T7-11	EM <40	C2	1.5
T10	Italian cypress <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	7	N 0.5 S 0.5 E 0.5 W 0.5	9	Physiologically Fair Structurally Fair	Determine suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area, for all cypress trees T7-11	EM 20 -40	C2	1.5
T11	Italian cypress <i>Cupressus sempervirens</i>	8	N 0.5 S 1 E 1 W 0.5	14	Physiologically Fair Structurally Fair	Determine suitability for retention in relation to the proposed development for the car parking area, for all cypress trees T7-11	EM <40	C2	1.7



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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 = Tree Constraints Plan - The area of ground plotted in square meters, and shown for practicable purposes in radial meters within our tree schedule. This is the minimum protective distance recommended through BS 5837:2012 that should remain undisturbed both above and below ground level before, during and after any proposed construction, if the trees are to be afforded adequate protection to safeguard their vitality and ability to sustain on going growth, and continue to contribute positively to the landscape in a meaningful way.
- TPP = Tree Protection Plan - Proposed drawing that sets out the perimeters of protection, excluding and/or managing the interface of proposed and LPA approved construction activities, in relation to preserving above and below ground constraints of retained trees.
- AMS = Arboricultural Method Statement - The means by which proposed and LPA approved construction methodologies are stated, in relation to positively designing in techniques and methods that fully take into consideration the existence and preservation of existing retained and protected trees.

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.