

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Tree Protection Plan

for trees at

Stoke Lodge Playing Fields CCTV

On behalf of

Cotham School

Cotham Lawn Road

Cotham

Bristol

BS6 6DT

Inspected and prepared by

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25th September 2025

SUMMARY

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment report supports a planning application, submitted by Cotham School, for an upgraded CCTV system at Stoke Lodge Playing Fields on Shirehampton Road in Stoke Bishop, Bristol.

Arboricultural advice was taken early in the planning process with the aim of incorporating the best trees on the site. No trees will need to be removed to enable the proposed development.

During construction, temporary ground protection will be used to protect trees situated near the site entrance. For effective tree protection, this ground protection must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist will be required in the event of any unforeseen construction activity within the root protection area of retained trees at or near the development site. It is advised to inform the project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

This report details how trees are to be protected during construction works. The site manager must be provided with a copy of this report and it will be their responsibility to impart the information herein to all construction staff.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Cotham School proposes a new development at Stoke Lodge Playing Fields on Shirehampton Road in Stoke Bishop, Bristol. This land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'. This would involve the installation of an upgraded CCTV system with 8 new cameras; these proposals are hereafter referred to as the 'proposed development'.
- 1.1.2 The following documents have been reviewed to inform this report:
- CCTV Arrangement - 4D Landscape Design - Drawing # 2025 CCTV 01
- 1.1.3 An initial tree constraints plan was produced in September 2025 and this has informed the design of the proposed site layout.
- 1.1.4 No part of the site is situated within a Conservation Area. Most of the trees at Stoke Lodge are protected by a tree preservation order (TPO), Bristol City Council TPO 1192. The protected trees are highlighted in the tree schedule.

1.2 The assignment

- 1.2.1 Instructed by Cotham School, Bosky Trees conducted a site visit, surveyed the trees that might be affected by the proposed development and specified suitable tree protection measures in the event of a successful planning application. The information compiled in this report is in accordance with the British Standard *BS5837:2012 – Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*¹.
- 1.2.2 This report includes the following to accompany a planning application for the proposed development:
- A tree survey plan based on the topographical survey provided, with any additional trees indicatively plotted.
 - An arboricultural impact assessment of the proposed development, identifying trees that will be lost, as well as trees that can be retained and protected during development works.
 - A Tree Protection Plan, including information on the location of tree protection fencing and ground protection measures.
 - Recommendations for remedial works for retained trees to be undertaken before site clearance and construction.
 - Method statements for works near trees.

¹ British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

1.3 Limitations

- 1.3.1 The assessment and works recommendations relate to conditions found at the time of inspection. Any significant alteration to the site that may affect present trees, or have implications for planning (including level changes, hydrological changes, storms, extreme climatic events or site works) will necessitate re-assessment of the trees.
- 1.3.2 Note that this survey is not a tree safety inspection; it has been carried out to inform the planning process. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed, these have been addressed in the works recommendations. A full assessment of the risks posed by trees would be informed by consideration of site use together with hazards present within a tree. Changes in site use are likely to occur during, and result from, the proposed development. Given these factors, regular tree risk assessments are advised.
- 1.3.3 This report does not consider tree-related building subsidence. If shrinkable clay soils are present on site, then guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) Standards, chapter 4.2² should be used to avert the risk of future subsidence of new buildings.
- 1.3.4 No detailed assessment of the potential conflict between future site use and the shade cast by trees has been undertaken within this report.

2 TREE SURVEY INFORMATION

2.1 Details of the site visit

- 2.1.1 I visited the site and carried out tree survey in September 2017 and again on 3rd September 2025. The survey was not constrained by weather conditions and considered all trees on and around the site.
- 2.1.2 The proposed development site is currently school sports playing fields. A fence was installed around the perimeter of the site in 2020 but most of the fence panels have subsequently been removed.

2.2 Data collection

- 2.2.1 Trees, tree groups and hedgerows were allocated a unique identifying number, used throughout this report. ID numbers are listed in the tree schedule and are used on the tree plans.
- 2.2.2 Trees were inspected at ground level using the visual tree assessment method.³ As described in table 1 of BS5837,⁴ each tree was placed into one of four retention categories: A, B, C or U. Stem diameter was used to calculate the root protection area (RPA)⁵ required

² National House Building Council (2008). *NHBC Standards Chapter 4.2 - Building near trees*. NHBC: Milton Keynes.

³ Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). *The body language of trees: a handbook for failure analysis*. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO: London.

⁴ British Standards Institution (2012). *BS5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. BSI: London.

by each tree during construction. Information on each tree and tree group is given in Appendix 1.

2.2.3 A total of 35 individual trees and 16 groups of trees were surveyed (see table 1).

Table 1: Summary of the retentive worth of trees, groups and hedges included in the survey.

BS5837 Category	Quality	Number of trees	Number of groups
A	High	7	0
B	Moderate	17	11
C	Low	7	5
U	Very poor	4	0
	Total	35	16

2.3 The tree protection plan

2.3.1 The Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1) shows the locations of the trees and where fencing and ground protection will be installed in order to protect them during construction. This plan is provided at the rear of the report.

3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS AND PROPOSED MITIGATION

3.1 Trees for removal

3.1.1 No tree will need to be removed in order to enable the proposed development.

3.2 New service runs

3.2.1 Typical 'open trench' installation of underground services near trees is likely to sever roots; this will harm the tree's physiological condition, provide an opportunity for fungal infection, and could leave them prone to windthrow. Therefore, new underground services have been located and designed to avoid retained trees' root protection areas and the veteran tree buffer zone required by T36.

3.2.2 If any additional underground services are required it will be necessary for suitable members of the project team, including an arboricultural consultant, to design their routes. An appropriate specification and method statement are required for their installation and guidance provided in Volume 4 of the National Joint Utilities Guidelines (NJUG4)⁶ must be followed.

⁵ The root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.

⁶ National Joint Utilities Group (2007). *Guidelines for the planning, installation, and maintenance of utility apparatus in the proximity to trees*. Volume 4 (NJUG4). National Joint Utilities Group: Eastleigh.

3.3 Lighting columns

- 3.3.1 The lighting columns have been positioned so that they do not conflict with existing trees.

3.4 Ground protection

- 3.4.1 There will be no need for tree protection fencing in this instance because the perimeter security fence will be adequate to protect tree root protection areas.
- 3.4.2 Temporary trackway will be used to protect trees at the entrance during construction (as indicated on the tree protection plan). For effective tree protection, this ground protection must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and must remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

3.5 General method statement for effective tree protection

- 3.5.1 Trees are vulnerable to root damage caused by ground disturbance, direct injury of the trunk or branches, environmental change, pests and diseases. Construction work often exerts pressures on existing trees. A tree that has taken many decades to reach maturity can be irreparably damaged in just a few minutes by unwitting or negligent actions.
- 3.5.2 Soil compaction can occur quickly by vehicles passing over an area of soil. Compaction may cause reduced infiltration rates of water, poor drainage, reduced availability of water and reduced air and oxygen supply to roots. This leads to reduced root growth and, as a result, the health of the tree is affected. To avoid soil compaction, ground protection will be used at the entrance and no vehicles should enter the fenced-off areas during construction operations.
- 3.5.3 All construction staff should be made aware of the following restrictions applying to the areas beyond the security fence (a.k.a. the construction exclusion zones):
- 1) Excavation or raising of soil levels is prohibited within construction exclusion zones without written permission from the project arboriculturist.
 - 2) Site offices and staff welfare facilities must be located outside of construction exclusion zones unless agreed with the local authority's arboricultural officer.
 - 3) No materials of any kind should be stored within the construction exclusion zone.
 - 4) No utility trenches should be routed through a construction exclusion zone without written permission from the local authority's arboricultural officer.
 - 5) Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plants with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. If necessary, branches may be tied out of the way.
 - 6) Potential contaminants, such as fuel, oils and chemicals, must be stored on an impervious base within a bund able to contain at least 110% of the volume stored. Provision must also be made for any spillage or run-off to be contained away from the protected area.
 - 7) Cement and concrete mixing must take place at least 10m from any trees, over a suitable hard surface to prevent soil contamination from spillage or washing out.
 - 8) Avoid fires; however, if permitted by the site manager, they must not be lit where heat could affect foliage or branches (at least 15 m from the base of a tree is normally sufficient).

4 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 Evaluation of the proposed development's arboricultural impact

- 4.1.1 No trees will need to be removed to enable the proposed development. Some minor pruning has been recommended to two trees (T13 & T43) and one group of blackthorn suckers (G17). These are minor works and will not impact the character or appearance of the local area.
- 4.1.2 Halo-thinning has been recommended for the veteran tree (T36) because this will improve the environment around the tree. Halo thinning helps alleviate stress on veteran trees that are shaded.
- 4.1.3 Overall, provided that the tree protection measures detailed in this report are followed, I consider that the proposed development can be constructed without causing significant damage to any of the trees at the playing fields. Therefore, I am satisfied that the proposed development will have an acceptable impact on local tree cover.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Tree work

- 5.1.1 All tree works necessary for the proposed development are listed in the schedule in Appendix 1. An application for works to protected trees will need to be made for works recommended to T13 & T43, further guidance on this matter is provided in section 5.2.2.
- 5.1.2 All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS3998:2010 *Recommendations for tree work*,⁷ ideally at the beginning of the construction phase before protective fencing is erected. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

5.2 Legal restrictions to tree works

- 5.2.1 The *Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012*⁸ and the accompanying *Guide to tree preservation procedures* make clear that it is an offence to deliberately destroy a tree subject to a tree preservation order (TPO), or to damage it in a manner that is likely to destroy it, without the permission of the local planning authority. To do so is punishable by an unlimited fine and a replacement tree would normally need to be planted.
- 5.2.2 For trees protected by a TPO, written permission for tree management works needs to be provided by the local planning authority (even if planning permission for the scheme has been granted). The regulations require that an application for works to protected trees must be made to the local planning authority. Therefore, I advise that an application for works to protected trees is made and that it is accompanied by a copy of this report. Be aware that this is an 8-week process. Please contact Bosky Trees if you would like these matters explained in more detail.

⁷ British Standards Institution (2010). *BS3998 Recommendations for tree work*. BSI: London.

⁸ Town and Country Planning, England. *The town and country planning (tree preservation) (England) regulations 2012*. Town and Country Planning, England: London. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/uksi/2012/605/pdfs/uksi_20120605_en.pdf.

- 5.2.3 Works may be constrained between March and August because it is illegal to disturb an active bird's nest. Bat roosts are also protected, so tree works might be delayed if roosting bats are encountered. A tree surgeon or ecologist will advise on this matter.

5.3 Arboricultural supervision

- 5.3.1 Supervision by a suitably qualified arboriculturist is required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any trees retained on or near the site. The project arboriculturist and the local authority's arboricultural officer should be informed of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

Tree Schedule

Site: Stoke Lodge Playing Fields

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 3rd September 2025



Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T1	Hawthorn	5	MS	20	2.5	1.5	2.5	2	2	EM	D	<10	Standing dead tree.	No action required at present.	U
T2	Pedunculate oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T3	Pedunculate oak	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present. Situated in a neighbouring garden and growing very close to the boundary fence.	No action required at present.	-
T4	Sumac	3	MS	12	2	2	3	3	1	EM	G	20+	This is sucker growth that has developed from a former tree.	No action required at present.	C1
T5	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T6	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T7	Ash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T8	Ash	18	1	82	7.5	7.5	8	8	2	M	G	40+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T9	Lawson cypress	9	1	23	1	2.5	1	1.5	2	M	G	<10	This tree is growing into the crown of the adjacent ash tree.	No action required at present.	U
T10	Ash	19	1	89	7	9	8	7.5	4	FM	F	10+	This is a large tree growing close to the site boundary. Early symptoms of Chalara dieback.	No action required at present.	C2
T11	Black pine	20	1	82	4	9.5	5	5	3	FM	F	10+	Small basal cavity. Browning foliage. High landscape value but little long-term future.	No action required at present.	C2
T12	Turkey oak	21	1	154	14	16	16	15	2	FM	G	40+	Small basal cavity. Large and full crown. Very large lateral limbs. Situated in the centre of the playing fields.	No action required at present.	A2
T13	Turkey oak	22	1	147	12	16	12	15	5	FM	G	40+	This is a large tree growing close to the site boundary. Arboreal ivy. A large over-extended lower lateral limb overhangs the playing fields.	Crown lift by pruning the downward hanging second order branches from the lowest limbs to give 6m clearance from ground level.	A2

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T14	Turkey oak	12	1	44	2	7	6	6	1	EM	G	40+	Growing close to the site boundary. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T15	Turkey oak	19	1	75	6	4.5	7	7.5	9	M	G	20+	Tall tree. Cavities associated with past pruning wounds.	No action required at present.	B1
T16	Black pine	22	1	100	3	8	6	11	6	FM	G	20+	Three co-dominant stems from 4m. The crown leans to the south. No obvious significant defects. The main access track passes beneath the crown.	No action required at present.	B2
T17	Black pine	17	1	68	3.5	5.5	4	6.5	9	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. The main access track passes beneath the crown.	No action required at present.	B2
T18	Hawthorn	4	2	17	2.5	2	2	2.5	1	M	G	20+	Small tree beneath the crown of a large sycamore. Shoots developing from the trunk. Untidy appearance. The new fenceline passes close to the western edge of the crown.	No action required at present.	C1
T19	Copper beech	23	1	141	11	12	12	12	2	FM	G	10+	I am informed that this tree shed a major limb the week after my survey and has subsequently been monolithed.	No action required at present.	C3
T20	Black pine	18	1	86	5	9	8	6	2	M	F	40+	Sparse foliage. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T21	Turkey oak	19	1	97	6.5	7	8	7	1	M	G	40+	Open-grown tree. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A1
T22	Walnut	10	1	31	3.5	5.5	5	5	1	M	G	40+	Open-grown tree. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T23	Walnut	11	1	40	6	6.5	5.5	4.5	1	M	G	40+	Open-grown tree. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T24	Walnut	14	1	89	5	8.5	7	8.5	2	FM	G	20+	Past limb loss. Tree likely to decline over the next 20 years.	No action required at present.	B2
T25	Lucombe oak	22	1	156	11	15	14	13	2	FM	G	40+	A fine specimen with no obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A1
T26	Beech	20	1	45	4.5	6.5	8	6	7	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T27	Sycamore	20	1	79	7	8	8	5	8	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T28	Cedar of Lebanon	7	1	22	2	2	2	2	0.5	EM	G	40+	Low crown. Good form. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B1
T29	Pedunculate oak	3	1	6	1	1	1	1	2	SM	D	<10	Standing dead tree.	No action required at present.	U
T30	Common lime	12	MS	60	5	5	5	5	0	M	G	20+	This is regrowth from an old stump.	No action required at present.	C1
T31	Poplar	34	1	112	8	12	9	6	9	M	G	20+	Very tall tree. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	Number of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
T32	Copper beech	20	1	78	7	7	7	6	1	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T33	Black pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T34	Black pine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T35	Turkey oak	23	1	143	16	14	18	16	4	FM	F	40+	Large and full crown with slightly thin foliage. Past crown lift. Very large lateral limbs.	No action required at present.	A1
T36	Pedunculate oak	21	1	146	9	14	8.5	11	2	V	G	40+	This is a large old oak tree on the property boundary. Ash, blackthorn and elder shading the trunk.	Halo by removing all younger trees within the dripline.	A3
T37	Copper beech	21	1	77	6	6	4	7	3	M	G	40+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A1
T38	Grey poplar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tree no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
T39	Beech	24	1	112	10	8	7	13	2	FM	G	20+	Large trunk cavity at 3m. Beefsteak fungus at base. Large scar from major limb loss at 5.5m. Very large crown.	No action required at present.	B2
T40	Pedunculate oak	18	1	108	6	7	4	7	4	M	G	40+	Basal cavity. Deadwood in the crown but good foliar coverage.	No action required at present.	B3
T41	Sycamore	16	1	65	6	6	6	6	3	M	D	<10	Standing dead tree that overhangs a public footpath.	Fell.	U
T42	Norway maple	17	1	82	7	6	5	6	4	M	F	10+	Squirrel damage. Patches of crown dieback.	No action required at present.	C1
T43	Pedunculate oak	15	4	92	6.5	9	11	6	3	M	F	40+	Low crown. No obvious significant defects.	Crown lift by entirely removing the stem that leans towards the playing fields.	B1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Group Schedule

Site: Stoke Lodge Playing Fields

Surveyor: Ben Rose

Date of Survey: 3rd September 2025



Group Number	Tree Species	Number in Group	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
G1	Ash, oak and elder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trees no longer present.	No action required at present.	-
G2	Holly, dogwood and elder	6	4	MS	15	2	2	2	2	1	M	F	10+	Several dead stems. The dogwood is expanding towards the footpath.	No action required at present.	C2
G3	Holly, ash, walnut and elder	14	9	1	25	2	3.5	2	3	1	M	G	20+	These trees form a screen along the boundary but they have low crowns that are obstructing the footpath.	No action required at present.	B2
G4	Holly, ash, rowan, sycamore, hawthorn and elder	24	15	1	40	4	4	4	4	4	EM	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G5	Sycamore, ash, hazel, hawthorn, turkey oak and elder	24	5	1	10	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	M	G	20+	These trees form a screen along the boundary.	No action required at present.	C2
G6	Sycamore, black pine, holm oak, Turkey oak and elder	15	17	1	50	5	5	5	5	5	M	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G7	Sycamore and ash	16	18	1	60	6	6	6	6	5	M	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G8	Ash and sycamore	8	6	1	25	3	3	3	3	3	SM	G	40+	These are small self-sown trees growing close to the perimeter wall.	No action required at present.	C1
G9	Ash, sycamore and hawthorn	20	18	1	65	6	6	6	6	6	M	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G10	Sycamore	7	19	1	55	5	5	5	5	2	M	G	40+	These trees screen the sub station.	No action required at present.	B2
G11	Mulberry, hawthorn, goat willow, hazel and blackthorn	7	6	1	30	3	3	3	3	1	M	G	40+	Dense thicket of trees growing around Stoke Lodge. This thicket is expanding into the site. Recently cut back to accommodate the new fenceline in accordance with the previous arboricultural method statement (dated 11/6/18) that was agreed.	No action required at present.	B2

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Group Number	Tree Species	Number in Group	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem Ø (cm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	W - Radius (m)	1st Branch	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
G12	Cherry, ash and goat willow	8	8	1	18	3	3	3	3	1	EM	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G13	Ash, Ailanthus, Monterey pine, red Norway maple, copper beech and Norway maple	7	20	1	70	7	7	7	7	1	M	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G14	Elder, ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, large-leaf lime and Lawson cypress	16	8	1	20	2	2	2	2	1	M	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	B2
G15	Ash, hawthorn, blackthorn, sycamore and holly	16	8	1	20	2	2	2	2	1	EM	G	40+	These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen.	No action required at present.	C2
G16	Ash, sycamore, hawthorn, blackthorn, horse chestnut, common lime, oak, field maple, hazel, cherry and holly	18	17	1	60	5	5	5	5	4	M	G	40+	This group appears to be an old hedgeline. These trees are situated on the boundary and together they provide a visual screen. There is a public footpath that passes under the canopies on the north-eastern side of this group.	No action required at present.	B2
G17	Blackthorn	50	1	1	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Y	G	40+	Sucker growth. Potential to develop into a thicket.	Spray with systemic herbicide.	C1

A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Tree Schedule - KEY

Tree/Group/Hedge Number

Tree, tree-groups or hedges have been allocated a number for the purpose of this survey. Numbers within the Tree Schedule relate to those marked on the Tree Removal Plan and Tree Protection Plan drawings.

Trees protected by a tree preservation order (TPO) are highlighted by grey colouration in the tree schedule.

Species

Common names are listed.

Number in Group

Number of trees within a group. A group of trees may comprise of more than one species.

Height (m)

All heights are estimated in metres.

Number of Stems

The number of stems is either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or MS (multi-stemmed). This feature influences how the area of the recommended root protection area is calculated.

Stem or Combined Diameter (cm)

Single stem diameters are measured at 1.5m with a diameter tape. The combined stem diameters for trees with up to five stems and trees with more than five stems (MS) trees are calculated in accordance with the guidance.

Crown Spread Radius (m)

The crown radius from tree trunk to crown limit identified at the four cardinal points (N, S, E and W) in order to allow presentation of the above ground constraints on the Tree Protection Plan.

Measurements are approximate and recorded to the nearest half metre.

1st Branch (m)

This is a record of the height of the lowest branch. This is useful when planning access routes or considering if pruning will be required to site new features under a tree crown.

Age Class

(Y) Young, (SM) Semi-Mature, (EM) Early-Mature, (M) Mature, (FM) Fully-Mature or (V) Veteran.

Overall Health

An overall assessment of the physiological condition of the tree recorded as (G) Good, (F) Fair, (P) Poor, (D) Dead.

ULE (Years)

Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.

Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes

Observations on the form of the tree, condition and structural integrity.

Site notes are detailed when relevant to the growth conditions or rooting constraints.

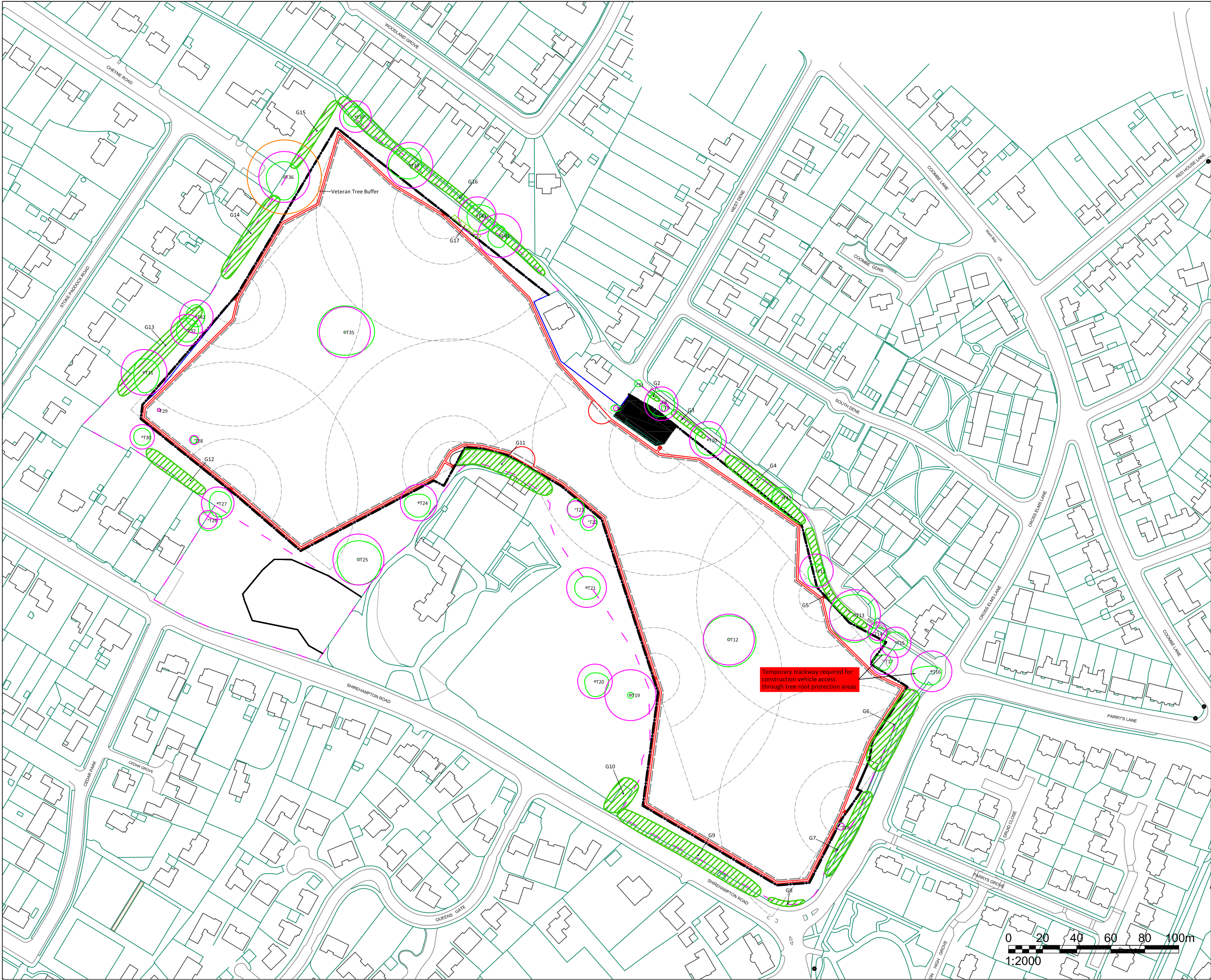
Management Recommendations

Recommended tree surgery works to be carried out prior to construction. Terminology used is based on guidance detailed in BS3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work¹.

Category

Tree category as defined within BS5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality) and C (low quality) are trees that should be considered for retention. Category U trees are unsuitable for retention.

¹ British Standards Institution (2010). BS3998 - Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.



Key

- Root Protection Area
- Canopy spread
- Trunk position
- Tree number
- Tree group canopy outline
- Proposed cable route
- Proposed lighting column

BS5837:2012 - Tree Category

- Category A Trees**
High quality and value
At least 40 years life-expectancy
- Category B Trees**
Moderate quality and value
At least 20 years life-expectancy
- Category C Trees**
Moderate quality and value
At least 10 years life-expectancy
- Category U Trees**
Poor quality and value
Less than 10 years life expectancy



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Project Name:
**Stoke Lodge Playing Fields
Proposed CCTV**

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number:	Revision
CCTV-TPP-1	

Client:
Cotham School

Agent:

Date:
25-9-2025

Scale:
1:2000 @ A3