

Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan

For trees at The Old Paddock on Manor Farm in Winsley



On behalf of Mr & Mrs T Tomkins
Manor Farm House
Winsley
Wiltshire
BA15 2LN

Inspected and Prepared by Nick Baxter BSc(Hons) MArborA
27th November 2025

Summary

A new dwelling is proposed	The trees considered in this report are located at The Old Paddock on Manor Farm in Winsley (BA15 2LN). This report identifies the arboricultural impact for a plan to create a new self-build dwelling at the site.
Only poor quality trees will be removed	No trees will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development but two self-sown ash trees will be removed as part of this scheme, both trees are Category U.
11 trees will be planted	The loss of these trees will be compensated by planting 11 new mixed native hedgerows in locations that have been carefully selected to ensure that they will have the chance to mature and make a long-term contribution to the local landscape.
Trees will be suitably protected during construction	Tree protection fencing and ground protection will be installed in the locations identified on the tree protection plan and a specification for these measures are provided in section 4.2 & 4.3 of this report.
A pre-commencement site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required	A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required at the start of the project to check the tree protection measures. A second visit will be required near the end of the project to discuss landscaping operations Further arboricultural supervision will be required if unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the trees on or near the site. The project arboriculturist should be informed of unforeseen works near trees as soon as they become apparent.
This report should be made available to all construction staff	The site manager must be made aware of the tree protection requirements at the site and provided with a copy of this report; this information must be passed on to all construction staff.

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Appendix 3	Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Mr & Mrs Tomkins proposes to construct a new self-build dwelling at The Old Paddock on Manor Farm in Winsley (BA15 2LN); this land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

I have been instructed by LP Planning, representing Mr & Mrs Tomkins, to visit the site and survey the trees in accordance with BS 5837:2012¹ to prepare an arboricultural impact assessment, tree protection plan, and method statements for works near trees.

Table 1: *The documents listed below have been reviewed to assist this report:*

Document Title	Originator	Document Number
Topographical Survey	Matthew Read	TOPO_001
Proposed Site Plan	ReFrame Studio	L109 P08
Decision Notice	Wiltshire Council	PL/2025/01271
Decision Notice	Wiltshire Council	PL/2025/06376

1.2 Statutory tree protection

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system informs me that whilst none of the trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), the whole site is situated in a conservation area.

1.3 Limitations

The assessment and recommendations reflect conditions at the time of inspection. Significant site changes—such as level or hydrological changes, storms, extreme weather, or site works—will require a reassessment of the trees.

This survey is not a tree safety inspection but aims to inform the planning process. Obvious hazards observed have been addressed in the work recommendations. A full risk assessment would consider site use and tree hazards, which may change during and after development. Regular tree risk assessments are therefore advised.

This report does not consider any aspect of tree-related building subsidence. If shrinkable clay soils are present on site the guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) chapter 4.2² should be used to avert the risk of future subsidence of new buildings.

No detailed assessment of the potential conflict between future site use and the shade cast by trees has been undertaken within this report.

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

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

2 Tree Survey Information

2.1 Site description

The site is currently a grassed paddock adjacent to Manor Farm House. The western boundary is dominated by mature trees which include ash, beech and sycamore. Goat willow, hazel and hawthorn are also situated around the other site boundaries but none have high arboricultural merit.

2.2 The tree survey

I visited the site on 1st April 2025 to carry out the tree survey and weather conditions did not present any constraints to the assessments.

The survey considered all trees on and around the site. Inspections took place from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method³. In accordance with the system described in Table 1 of BS 5837, each tree has been classified into four retention categories: A, B, C or U. The stem diameter has been used to calculate the Root Protection Area (RPA⁴) required by each tree.

2.3 Existing tree stock

Information on each tree and hedgerow is listed in the schedule provided in Appendix 1 and a summary of their retentive worth is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: *The site largely consists of C-grade trees.*

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Hedges
A	High	1	-
B	Moderate	7	-
C	Low	14	2
U	Very Poor	3	-
Total		25	2

2.4 Tree plans

Two A3 tree plans are presented at the rear of this report. The trees have been plotted using the supplied topographical survey and details of both plans are listed below:

Tree Removal Plan (TR-1) A plan illustrating which trees require removal on the existing site layout.

Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1) A plan illustrating the retained trees on the proposed site layout and where protective measures are required during construction activities.

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 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.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Proposed Mitigation

3.1 Tree removals

The proposed development has been designed to retain the highest value trees at the site. No trees will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed development but two Category U trees (T1 & T2) are proposed for removal as part of this scheme. All the tree removals are listed in Appendix 1 but a summary of tree removals is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Only very poor quality trees will need to be removed.

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Hedges
A	High	-	-
B	Moderate	-	-
C	Low	-	-
U	Very Poor	2	-
Total		2	-

Two further trees (T24 & T25) have been removed since the tree survey was carried out in accordance the granted decision notice from application ref. PL/2025/01271.

3.2 New tree planting

A total of 11 new trees will be planted to complement the new site layout. The proposed locations for these trees are shown on the Proposed Site Plan (Drawing ref. L109 Rev.P08) drawn by ReFrame Studio. These new trees will provide an age and species diversity that will enhance the resilience of the existing tree canopy cover.

3.3 Facilitative tree pruning

One tree (T13) will require a small reduction of the eastern side of the canopy to facilitate space for the new dwelling and associated scaffolding. A pruning specification for this work is listed in the tree schedule in Appendix 1.

3.4 RPA encroachments

There is one ash tree (T8) which has a small RPA encroachment from the south-western corner of the new dwelling. The RPA of T8 is 572.5m² and the area of encroachment is 0.1m² which I calculate to be just 0.01%.

Since this RPA encroachment is so small and located at the very edge of the RPA, I do not consider this incursion to have any noticeable effect on the tree's long-term health. Furthermore, other than tree protection measures, I do not consider any special construction techniques necessary on this occasion.

3.5 New service runs

Installation of underground services by typical 'open trench' methods near trees is likely to sever roots; this will harm the physiological condition of the trees, provide an opportunity for fungal infection, and could leave them prone to windthrow. Therefore, the locations for new underground services will be designed to avoid the root protection areas required by the retained trees.

If any additional underground services are required, I recommend that suitable members of the project team, including an arboricultural consultant, should design their routes. An appropriate specification and method statement for their installation would need to be produced, and guidance provided in NJUG⁵ must be followed.

3.6 Level changes and retaining walls

Any changes in levels or slopes need to comply with the constraints attached to the construction exclusion zones. This means that any soil grading must take place outside of the fenced areas identified on the tree protection plan.

3.7 Tree protection measures

Temporary fencing and ground protection must be used for this project during construction activities to protect the retained trees. The location of necessary tree protection measures are indicated on the tree protection plan at the rear of the report (TPP-1). For effective tree protection it is crucial that the fencing and ground protection are installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site. The tree protection measures must remain in place until the construction works have been completed (unless under arboricultural supervision). The fenced off areas and space beneath the ground protection will be construction exclusion zones.

A specification for suitable tree protection fencing and ground protection is provided in Section 4.2 and 4.3 of this document.

3.8 Tree works

All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work⁶. It would be easiest if these works are carried out at the beginning of the construction phase, before protective fencing is put up. Only qualified and insured tree surgeons should be employed.

3.9 Legal restrictions to tree works

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012⁷ and the accompanying guide to tree preservation procedures make it 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. Trees standing within a conservation area are protected in the same way as a tree protected by a tree preservation order.

⁵ NJUG (2007): Guidelines for the Planning, Installation, and Maintenance of Utility apparatus in the Proximity to Trees. National Joint Utilities Group Volume 4.

⁶ British Standards Institution (2010). BS 3998 Recommendations for Tree Work. BSI, London.

⁷ 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/ukxi_20120605_en.pdf.

For trees protected by a TPO or situated in a conservation area, written permission for tree management works needs to be provided by the local planning authority if the works are not directly necessary to implement the construction of the development (even if planning permission for the scheme has been granted). Therefore, in this instance I advise that a notification for the removal of T1 & T2 is made to Wiltshire Council and that it is accompanied by a copy of this report. Be aware that this is a 6-week process.

As it is illegal to disturb an active bird's nest, works may be constrained from March to August. Bat roosts are also protected and tree works could be delayed if any roosting bats are encountered. A tree surgeon or an ecologist will be able to advise on this matter.

3.10 Gallery



Figure 1: *The site facing south.*



Figure 2: *The site facing west.*

4 Arboricultural Method Statement

4.1 Method statement timeline

Following the written approval of this document by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), the following sequence of operations will need to be carried out. Arboricultural supervision will be required for at least two tasks during this project and an agenda for arboricultural supervision is also included on the tree protection plan. A record of each site visit will be made available to the planning case offer.

Table 4: *Sequence of arboricultural operations for this project.*

Stage	Action
Pre-construction	Undertake permitted tree works to facilitate the construction of the development. Install tree protection fencing and ground protection as specified in Section 4.2 & 4.3 of this document and as illustrated on the tree protection plan (TPP-1). A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required at the start of the project to check the position of tree protection fencing and ground protection and to discuss any potential conflicts with trees with the contractors. A record of this visit must be made available to the planning case officer.
During construction	Always follow the restrictions and protocol in Section 4.4. Arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the retained trees on or near the site. This supervision must be carried out by the project arboriculturist.
Post-construction	Once all the construction activity has been completed, the tree protection fencing may then be removed. A final visit from the project arboriculturist will be required at this stage so any subsequent landscaping operations can be discussed (see Section 4.5). It is crucial that root damage does not occur, so vehicles must stick to designated transit routes and any digging near trees should be carried out with the use of hand tools only.

4.2 Specification for tree protection fencing

There are increased chances of damage to retained trees from construction activity. As a result, fencing will be required in order to protect the retained trees. The information below specifies suitable fencing requirements for this project.

Location

The location of necessary tree protection fencing is shown by the blue lines on the tree protection plan. The fenced-off areas will be construction exclusion zones and should be regarded as sacrosanct.

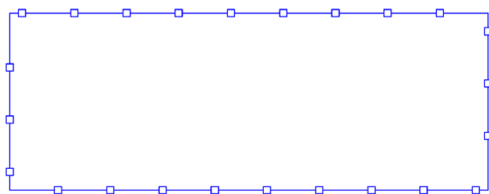


Figure A: An example of how tree protective fencing is shown on the tree protection plan.

Specification

Tree protection fencing must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained trees. In most cases fencing should consist of a scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m.

A specification for fencing suitable for most construction sites is illustrated in Figure C, but in some situations more lightweight stabilising systems for fencing may be sufficient; this is detailed in Figure D. Alternative methods of barrier could be appropriate for tree protection if they are sufficient to exclude construction activity, but any such methods must first be agreed by the Local Authority's arboricultural officer.

All-weather notices should be attached to the fencing with words such as: 'Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access.' Throughout the construction period, attention should be paid to ensure that barriers remain rigid and complete.

Installation

The tree protection fencing must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

The fencing should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.



Figure B: An example of signs that should be attached to the fencing.

Removal

The tree protection fencing may only be removed once construction activity is completed.

Some landscaping works may be necessary at this stage, but it is crucial that root damage does not occur so vehicles must stick to designated transit routes and any digging near trees should be carried out with the use of hand tools only.

Works inside a construction exclusion zone

Arboricultural supervision will be required whenever construction and development activity are to take place within a construction exclusion zone. This supervision must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.

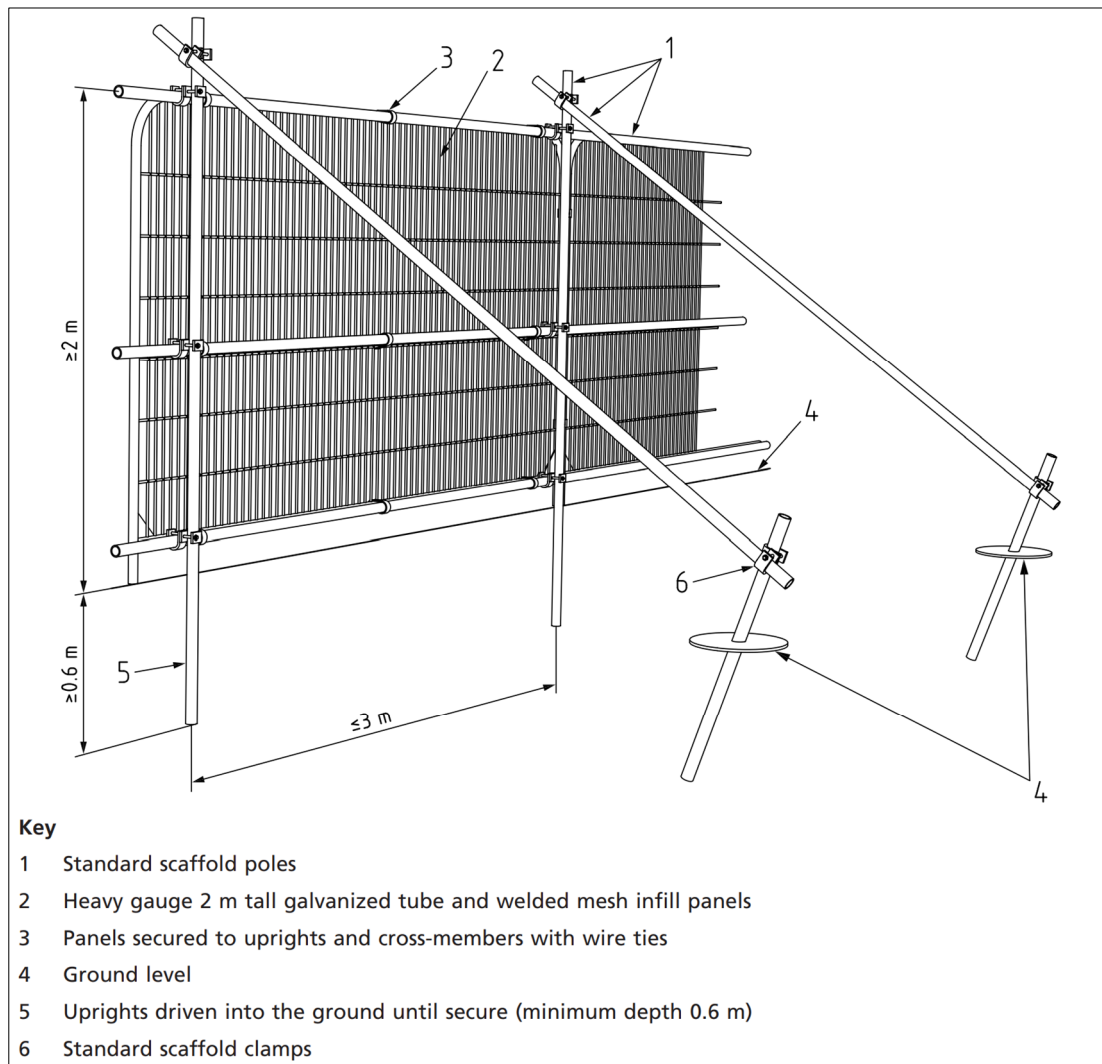


Figure C: Default specification for a tree protection fencing.

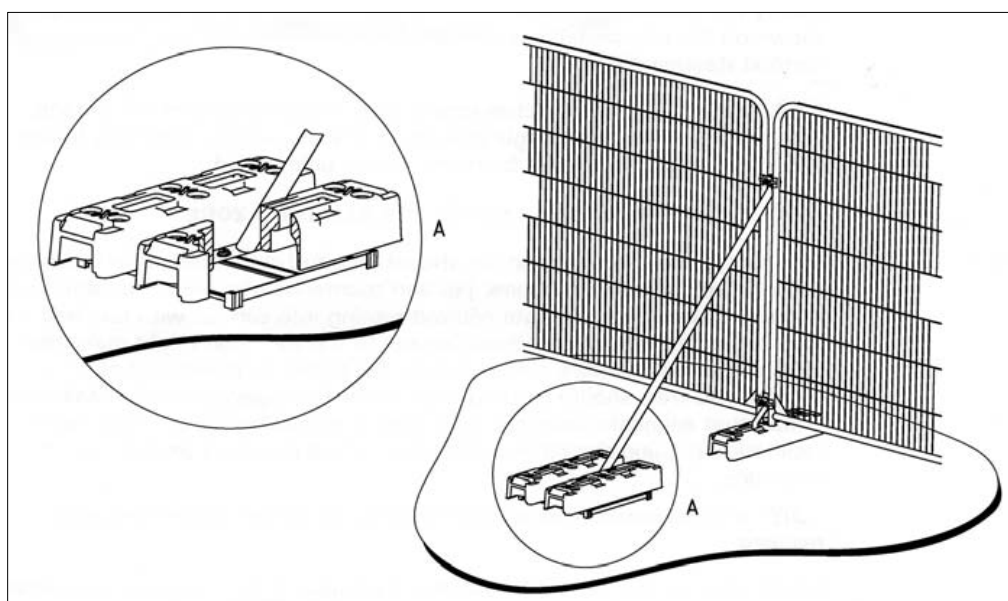


Figure D: Lightweight system using a stabiliser strut mounted on block tray.

4.3 Specification for ground protection

The new dwelling will be close to retained trees so ground protection will be required to allow for staff access and scaffolding around the edge of the new dwelling whilst it is being built. The information below specifies suitable ground protection requirements for this project.

Location

The location of necessary ground protection is shown as orange hatching on the tree protection plan.

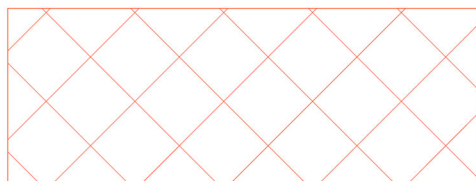


Figure E: *An example of how ground protection is shown on the tree protection plan.*

Installation

The ground protection must be installed before any heavy plant machinery is used on the site and remain in place until the construction works have been completed.

The ground protection should not be removed or altered without prior consultation with the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.

Removal

The ground protection measures may only be removed once construction activity has been completed.

Specification

The ground protection will comprise a 5-10cm layer of woodchip mulch covered with heavy-duty load-spreading boards ('TuffTrak' or similar) and pinned into place to avoid displacement; this is illustrated in Figure F. Alternatively, in areas where scaffolding is required, a low-level scaffold walkway may be installed just above ground level.

Construction exclusion zone

The restrictions for this area are the same as those for the construction exclusion zone.



Figure F: *An example of load-spreading boards and woodchip mulch used as ground protection.*

4.4 Preventing tree damage during construction activities

It is essential to conserve tree health on construction sites, whether they are on or near the working areas. Guidance for the protection of trees during development projects is provided in BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

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, and a tree that has taken many decades to reach maturity can be damaged irreparably in a few minutes by unwitting or negligent actions.

For this project temporary fencing and ground protection will be used during construction to protect the retained trees at the site (see Section 4.2 & 4.3 for further guidance). These protected areas will be construction exclusion zones.

Soil compaction quickly occurs if vehicles pass 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 impacted. Therefore, to ensure that soil compaction is avoided, it is very important that no vehicles enter the fenced-off areas during construction operations.

All construction staff should be made aware of the following restrictions that apply to the construction exclusion zones:

No excavations	No excavations (including utility trenches) or raising of soil levels is permitted within the construction exclusion zones without written permission from the project arboriculturist.
No storage or mixing of materials	No materials of any kind are to be stored, dumped or discharged within the construction exclusion zones. Contaminants such as diesel oil, cement and bitumen must be stored at least 10m from any trees, with provision made for any spillage or run-off to be contained away from the protected area. Mixing of cement and concrete must also take place at least 10m from any trees, and over a suitable hard surface or bunded trap to prevent soil contamination from spillage or washing out.
No offices or welfare facilities	Site offices and staff welfare facilities must be located outside of the construction exclusion zones unless agreed with the local authority's arboricultural officer.
Avoid fires	Fires should be avoided; however, if permitted by the site manager, they must not be lit in a position where heat could affect foliage or branches (at least 15m from the base of a tree would normally be sufficient).
Tie branches back to prevent harm	Care must be taken when planning site operations to ensure that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights, can operate without coming into contact with retained trees. Branches may be tied back so that they are out of the way if necessary.

4.5 Method statement for landscaping operations

When construction activity has been completed, it will be necessary to carry out soft landscaping works within the construction exclusion zones.

Final visit from the arboriculturist

At this time a final site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to witness the tree protection fencing being removed, and during this visit the contractors will be briefed on how to carry out potentially damaging operations near trees. The supervising arboriculturist will make a record of this visit and make this available for the local authority tree officer.

Prohibited works

Although the fencing will no longer exclude access to the root protection areas, groundworks of any kind such as rotavating, trenching or altering ground levels will remain prohibited within the construction exclusion zones during the landscaping works (unless carried out under arboricultural supervision).

After the tree protection fencing has been taken down, vehicles must stick to designated transit routes. The tree protection plan should be used as a guide by the landscaping contractors to identify the sensitive areas.

New fencing

Where new fencing is specified within the root protection areas of retained trees, the excavation of fence postholes must be carried out using hand tools only, but a powered hand-held breaker may be used when large rocks or a bed of solid rock is encountered. Obviously, any roots encountered should be avoided and so there will need to be some flexibility in positioning fencing/fence posts. Where fences are installed within 1m of retained trees, posts must not be positioned adjacent to the tree base; instead, the panel should span the tree as illustrated in Figure G.

If any roots greater than 25mm diameter are uncovered whilst digging a posthole they will be retained intact, and the excavation backfilled. A second hole will be excavated closer to the previous post so that the root is avoided, and the fence panel will be cut shorter to marry up with the position of the post. Roots smaller than 25mm diameter may be pruned back using a sharp tool to make a clean cut (e.g. using secateurs) at the edge of the excavation.

A postcrete mix will be used to anchor the fence posts because it does not require machine mixing and once introduced to the posthole, it sets quickly so minimising the opportunities for the contamination of surrounding soil. One bag of postcrete per post is normally adequate

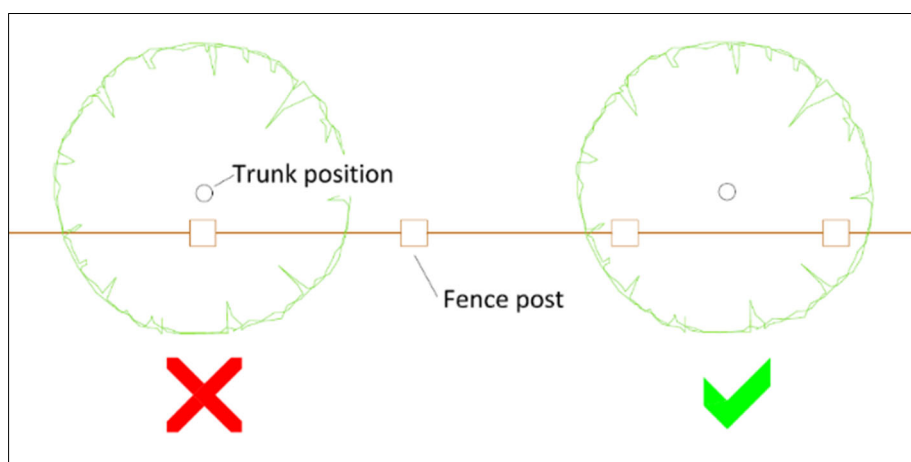


Figure G: An illustration of how fence posts should be positioned away from trees.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Site: The Old Paddock at Manor Farm, Winsley

Date of Survey: 1st April 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	Ash	5	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	SM	F	<10	A self-sown tree beside an old stone boundary wall. This tree would damage the wall if left to mature.	Fell and poison the stump.	U
T2	Ash	5	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	SM	F	<10	A self-sown tree beside an old stone boundary wall. This tree would damage the wall if left to mature.	Fell and poison the stump.	U
T3	Goat willow	8	2	46	6.5	6.5	5	7	2	M	G	10+	Crown extends west. Located in Walnut Cottage, no access to base.	No action required at present.	C1
T4	Hazel	5	MS	17	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	3	EM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T5	Ash	8	5	18	2	2.5	2	2	4	SM	F	10+	A self-sown tree beside an old stone boundary wall. This tree would damage the wall if left to mature. This tree grows into the overhead wires.	No action required at present.	U
T6	Beech	11	1	62	6	6	6	6	3	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Located beyond the site boundary, no access to base.	No action required at present.	B1
T7	Hazel	7	MS	30	6	4	5	5	2	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T8	Ash	20	1	113	7	8	12	8	3	M	F	10+	Ivy recently severed at base but it still obscures most of the main stem at the time of inspection. A low limb extends east from 2m. Cavity at 2m and two dead stubs at 3m. Co-dominant stems extend from 3m. Two fallen fruiting bodies of <i>Innonotus hispidus</i> at base and two more on a secondary stem at 6m near old pruning wounds. The felling of this tree has been granted approval (Ref.PL/2025/06376) but its removal is not essential to facilitate the proposed development.	If this tree is retained then a detailed tree risk assessment should be carried out.	C2
T9	English oak	11	1	20	3	3.5	4	3	2	SM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C1
T10	Fastigate beech	11	1	45	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	3	EM	G	10+	Suppressed crown. Located beyond the site boundary, no access to base.	No action required at present.	C1

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
T11	Ash	21	5	83	8.5	5.5	7.5	7	15	M	G	20+	Ivy recently severed at base. Five stems extend from base. High crown. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T12	Beech	11	1	25	4	4	4	4	2	EM	G	20+	Symmetrical crown. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T13	Ash	17	1	72	7	6	11	9	4	M	F	10+	Ivy recently severed at base. Two stems extend from a large bark included union at base. Past crown lift. The felling of this tree has been granted approval (Ref.PL/2025/06376) but its removal is not essential to facilitate the proposed development.	Reduce the eastern side of the crown by 3m to facilitate space for the proposed dwelling.	C2
T14	Hazel	4	MS	24	5.5	3	6	3	1	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T15	Sycamore	15	1	43	7	7	7	7	5	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Located beyond the site boundary wall, no access to base.	No action required at present.	B2
T16	Ash	17	1	62	6	6	7	8	5	M	G	20+	A secondary stem extends west from 1.5m. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	B2
T17	Norway maple	10	1	34	5	2	4.5	4	4	EM	G	10+	Suppressed crown. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C2
T18	Hazel	6	MS	27	4	6	5	4	2	M	G	10+	Multi-stemmed from base.	No action required at present.	C2
T19	Ash	14	2	24	3	2	1	4	4	EM	G	10+	A self-sown tree.	No action required at present.	C2
T20	Sycamore	14	1	26	5	2	4	1	2	EM	G	10+	A self-sown tree.	No action required at present.	C2
T21	Hazel	6	MS	21	4	3	6	2	2	M	G	10+	Multi-stemmed from base.	No action required at present.	C2
T22	Hazel	6	MS	28	1	6	5	5	2	M	G	10+	Multi-stemmed from base.	No action required at present.	C2
T23	Beech	19	1	76	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	3	M	G	40+	Symmetrical crown. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A1
T24	Ash	20	2	87	9	8	9.5	7	2	M	G	20+	Four stems extend from 2m. No obvious significant defects. This tree has now been felled following approval (Ref.PL/2025/01271).	No action required at present.	B2
T25	Ash	20	3	76	5	9	6	7	2	M	G	20+	Four stems extend from 2m. Crown extends south. No obvious significant defects. This tree has now been felled following approval (Ref.PL/2025/01271).	No action required at present.	B2

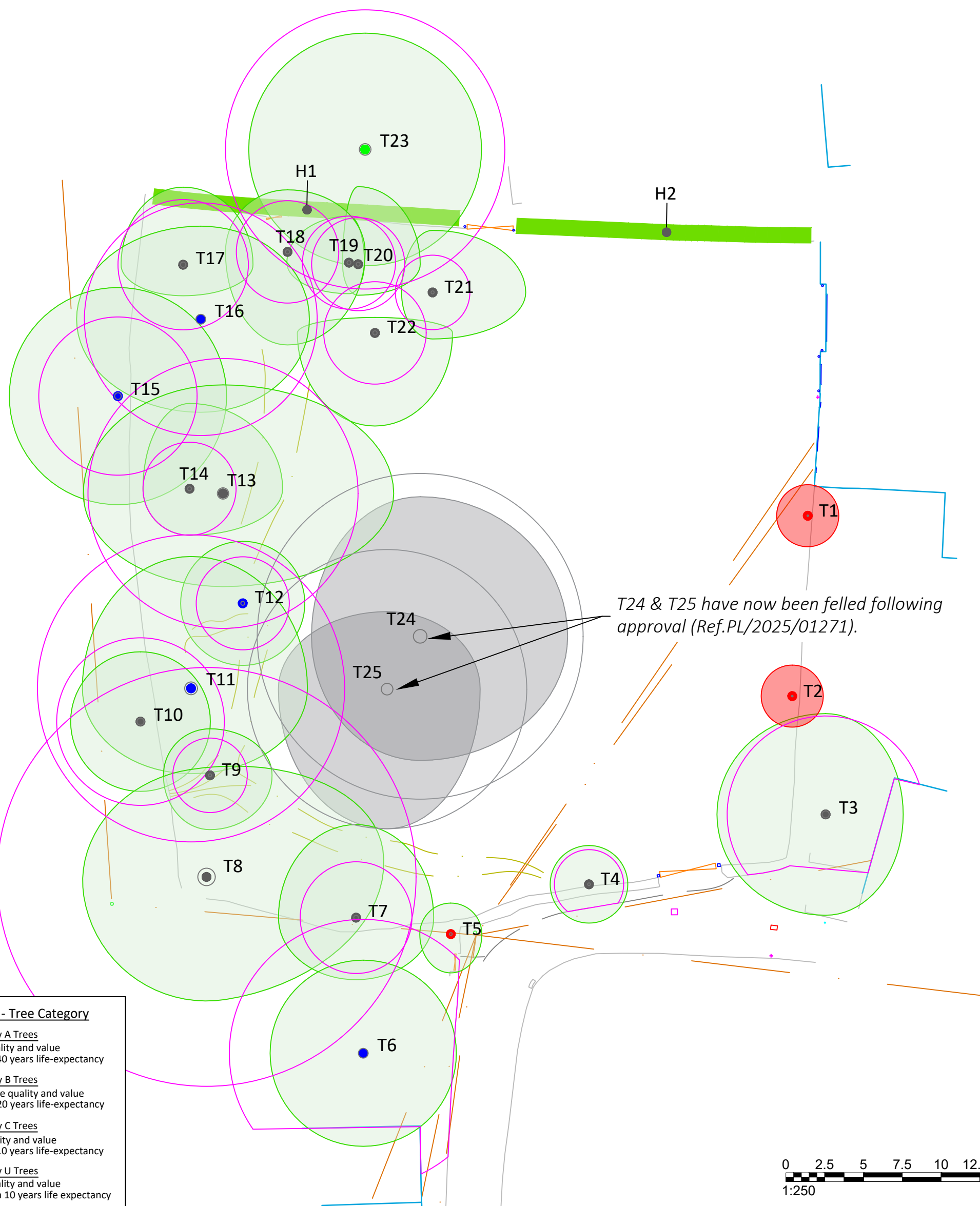
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Hedge Schedule**Surveyor:** Nick Baxter**Site:** The Old Paddock at Manor Farm, Winsley**Date of Survey:** 1st April 2025

Hedge Number	Tree Species	Height (m)	No. of Stems	Stem Ø (cm)	Width (m)	Length (m)	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
H1	Lonicera	2	MS	70	1	20	EM	G	10+	A narrow garden hedgerow located just beyond the site boundary.	No action required at present.	C2
H2	Lonicera	2	MS	70	1	30	EM	G	10+	A narrow garden hedgerow located just beyond the site boundary. Recently cut back to the fence line.	No action required at present.	C2

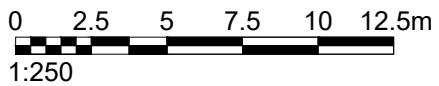
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Key Headings	Definition	Key Headings	Definition
Tree, Group or Hedge Number	Reference number for tree as illustrated on the accompanying plan.	1st Branch	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.
Species	Common name of the tree.	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Observations of the trees structural integrity and notes of site features or property within falling distance.
Number in Group	Number of trees within a tree-group. The group may include more than one species of tree.	DBH	Diameter of the main trunk measured at 1.5m using diameter tape.
Height	Estimated tree height (m) from ground level.	Age Class	Y = Young, SM = Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, FM = Fully Mature, & V = Veteran
Stem/ Combined Stem Diameter	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. The stem diameters are measured in accordance with Figure C.1 of BS5837:2012.	Crown Spread Radius	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 Constraints Plan and Tree Protection Plan. Measurements are approximate and recorded to the nearest half metre.
Number of Stems	The number of stems is either 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 or MS (multi-stemmed). This influences how the root protection area is calculated.	ULE (Years)	Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.
Overall health	A measure of physiological condition. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor and D = Dead.	Category	Tree category as defined within BS5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality), C (low quality) & U (very low quality).
Management Recommendations	Recommended works to be carried out prior to construction.		



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**
Low quality and value
At least 10 years life-expectancy
- Category U Trees**
Poor quality and value
Less than 10 years life expectancy



Key

Hedges

NBTREEMANAGEMENT
Arboricultural Consultancy

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Project Name: The Old Paddock at Manor Farm Winsley		Client: Mr & Mrs Tomkins	
Drawing Title: Tree Removal Plan		Agent: LP Planning	
Drawing Number: TR-1		Date: 27-11-2025	
Revision		Scale: 1:250 @ A3	

Agenda for Arboricultural Supervision

Stage	Action
Pre- construction	A pre-commencement site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to check the position of the tree protection measures and to discuss any potential conflicts to trees with the contractors.
During construction	Arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the root protection area of any of the retained trees on or near the site. This supervision must be carried out by the project arboriculturist.
Post-construction	A final visit will be required at the end of the project when fencing is removed, and subsequent landscaping operations can be discussed.

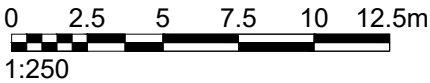
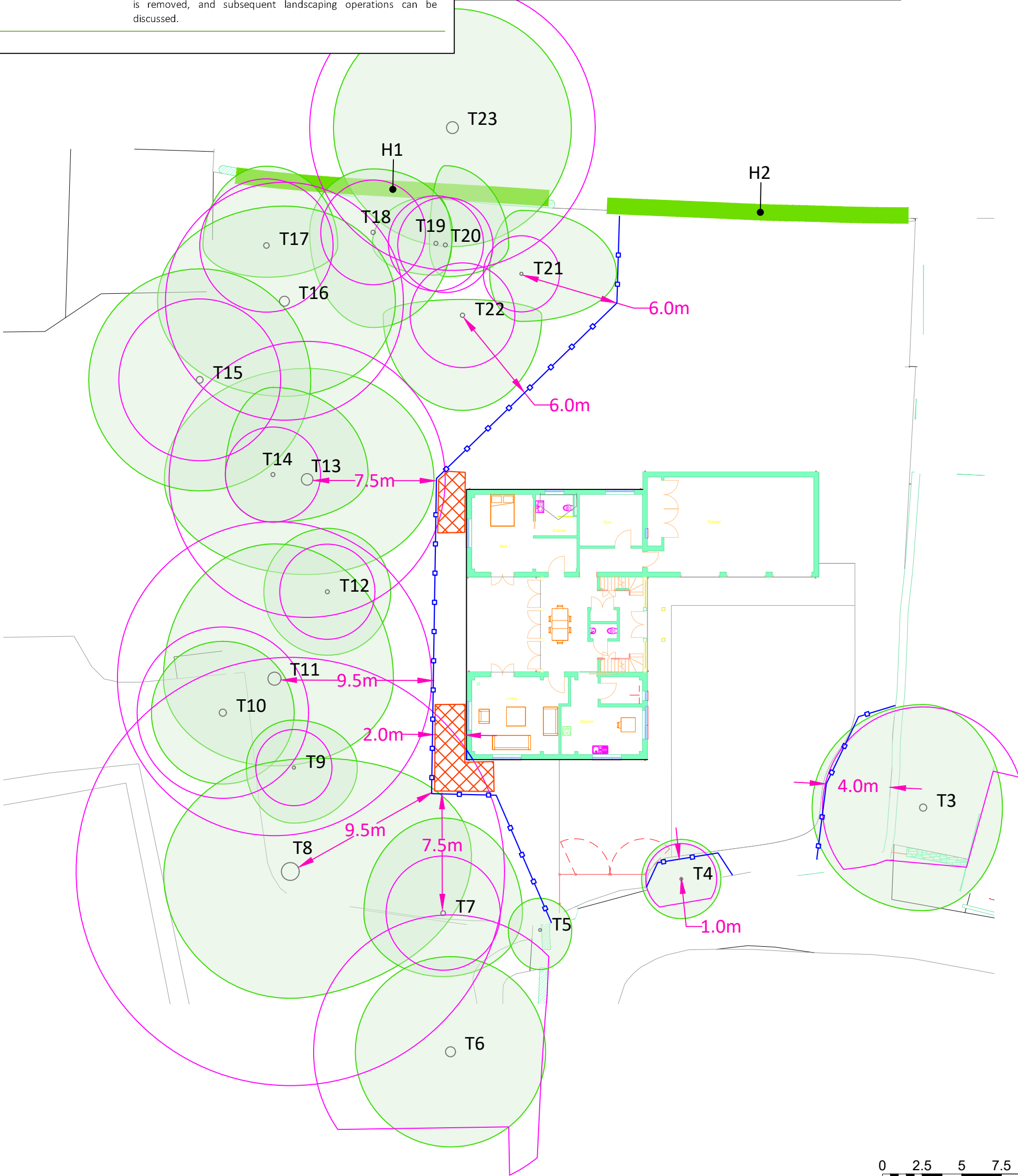
Construction Exclusion Zones

The areas beyond the tree protection fencing and surfaces which are ground protected are designated as Construction Exclusion Zones.

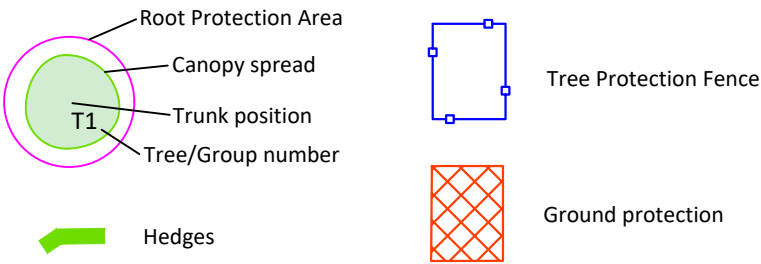
The following restrictions apply to the Construction Exclusion Zones;

- No excavations (including utility trenches) without the supervision of the project arboriculturist.
- No mixing or storage of materials.
- No welfare facilities.
- No fires.

Further details are included in the arboricultural method statement.



Key




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Project Name:
The Old Paddock at Manor Farm
Winsley

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Tree Protection Plan

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