

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan For trees on land at Fairfield in Winterbourne Earls



On behalf of Simon & Hannah Dreyer
Fairfield
Main Road
Winterbourne Earls
Salisbury
SP4 6HJ

Prepared by: Nick Baxter BSc(Hons) MArborA

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Summary

A new boundary wall is proposed along with vehicular entrance alterations	The trees considered in this report are located at Fairfield in Winterbourne Earls. This report identifies the arboricultural impact for a plan to create a new boundary wall to replace the timber fence as well as removing the southern vehicular entrance and widening the northern entrance.
Ten trees will need to be removed and six will be planted	Ten trees will need to be removed to construct the proposed development. This includes six C-grade trees and four trees in very poor condition (category U trees). The loss of trees will be compensated by planting six new trees in locations that I believe will improve the sites long-term aesthetic value
Five trees will have an improved rooting environment	An existing driveway will be removed and reverted to soft landscaping. This will be within the RPA of five retained trees which will all benefit from the improved permeable rooting availability. The hard surfacing will be removed under arboricultural supervision and in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.
Screw piles will be used for the new wall	A new boundary wall is proposed to replace the timber fence. To minimise impacts on retained trees, the wall will be constructed over a suspended concrete beam which will be supported by screw piles. A method statement for the installation of screw piles has been provided as a separate document.
Two trees will have RPA encroachments	Two trees either side of the northern entrance will have RPA encroachments from a wider driveway that is proposed to provide safe visibility splays. The soil excavations will be carried out under arboricultural supervision to avoid shattered root ends.
Trees will be suitably protected during the construction process	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 the accompanying arboricultural method statement.
Arboricultural supervision will be required	A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to oversee the removal of hard surfacing and the excavation of the banks for the northern entrance. 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.
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. They must be provided with a copy of this report as well as the accompanying arboricultural method statement. It is the site manager's responsibility to pass on this information to all construction staff.

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Appendix 1	Tree Schedule, Group Schedule & Schedule Key
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Arboricultural Method Statement (provided separately)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Simon & Hannah Dreyer proposes to close an existing site entrance and widen another whilst constructing a new boundary wall to replace an existing timber fence at Fairfield in Winterbourne Earls near Salisbury (SP4 6HJ); this land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

I have been instructed by Simon & Hannah Dreyer, 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
Existing Location Plan	Esdon Architecture	00-001 Rev A
Gate and Boundary Sketch Proposals	Esdon Architecture	Sketchbook 01
Proposed Site Plan	Esdon Architecture	W-10-002 P1
Proposed Elevations	Esdon Architecture	W-10-200 P1
Existing and Proposed Visibility Splay when looking right	Esdon Architecture	W-10-151 P1
Tree Preservation Order	Wiltshire Council	TPO Winterbourne Earls No.2

1.2 Statutory tree protection

A review of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system indicates that numerous trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), as shown in the tree schedule and plans. The site is not within 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.

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 at the front garden of a residential property. The house is set back from the road with two vehicular entrances with only the northern entrance currently used. The southern part of the site is dominated by Leyland cypress, but better-quality yew, beech, cedar and ash are also present.

2.2 The tree survey

I visited the site on 24th March 2026 to carry out the tree survey and weather conditions did not present any constraints to the assessments. The survey considered all the trees in and around the expected works area. 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 tree-group is listed in the schedule provided in Appendix 1 and a summary of their retentive worth is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: A summary of the trees included in this survey.

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Groups
A	High	3	-
B	Moderate	7	-
C	Low	18	2
U	Very Poor	5	-
Total		33	2

2.4 Tree plans

Three A3 tree plans are presented at the rear of this report. The trees have been plotted by triangulating from adjacent landscape features and details of these plans are listed below:

Tree Removal Plan (TR-1A)	A plan which shows which trees require removal on the existing site layout.
Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1A)	A plan which shows the retained trees on the proposed site layout and where protective measures are required during construction activities.
Tree Planting Scheme (TPS-1A)	A plan illustrating where new trees will be planted and a specification for their size and species.

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, including all trees protected by the TPO. It is proposed that 10 trees are removed as part of this scheme; these include six category C trees (T4, T5, T11, T13, T16 & T23) and four category U trees (T12, T24, T25 & T29). All the tree removals are listed in Appendix 1, but a summary of tree removals is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Only low & poor-quality trees will need to be removed.

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Groups
A	High	-	-
B	Moderate	-	-
C	Low	6	-
U	Very Poor	4	-
Total		10	-

3.2 New tree planting

A total of six new trees will be planted to complement the new site layout. The proposed locations for these trees are shown on the Tree Planting Scheme (TPS-1A). The planting will take place during the first dormant season (during the months of November to March) after completion of the development. I consider that the effect of the proposed tree removals in combination with new tree planting will improve the long-term aesthetic value of the area.

3.3 Facilitative tree pruning

Five trees (T7, T8, T9, T14 & T28) will require crown lifting to facilitate access to construct the new wall. These tree works are listed in the tree schedule in Appendix 1.

3.4 Removal of hard surfacing

It is proposed that the existing southern entrance is removed, re-instated with a boundary wall and soft landscaping. There are mature trees close-by and there is a chance that roots could be present beneath the existing walls and tarmac driveway. So, to ensure that no roots are damaged as the surfaces are being removed, the works will be carried out whilst under arboricultural supervision and in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

Overall, the removal of this entrance will provide the retained trees will a greatly improved rooting environment.

3.5 Construction of the new boundary wall

It is proposed that a new brick wall is constructed along the eastern boundary to replace the existing timber fence. Given there are trees close to the new wall, it will be built over a pre-cast concrete beam that will be suspended at ground level and supported by screw piles. Above each screw pile will be a brick pillar and the location of each screw pile and pillar has been specifically positioned to avoid being near retained trees (see Figure 1). The benefit of screw piles is that each pile will only effect a small area of soil (typically less than 150mm² / 0.15 m²) so only a small percentage of the RPA will be impacted.

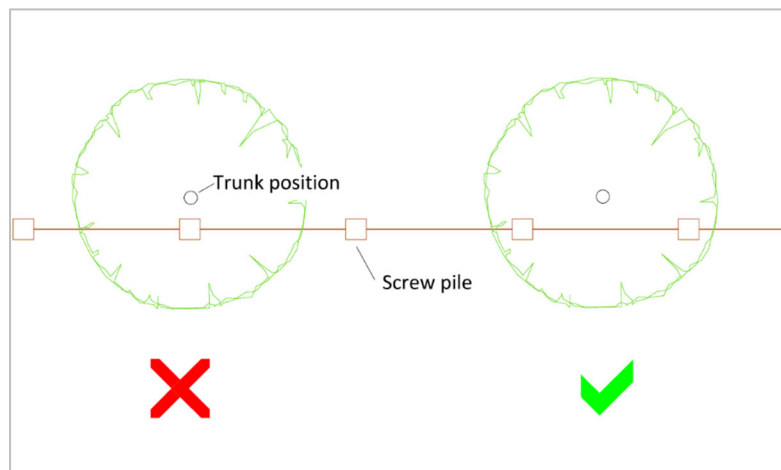


Figure 1: *Screw piles have been designed to span across root zones away from the trunks as much as possible.*

A detailed methodology for installing the screw piles will be dictated by the provider; however, a general methodology for the installation of screw piles is provided in the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

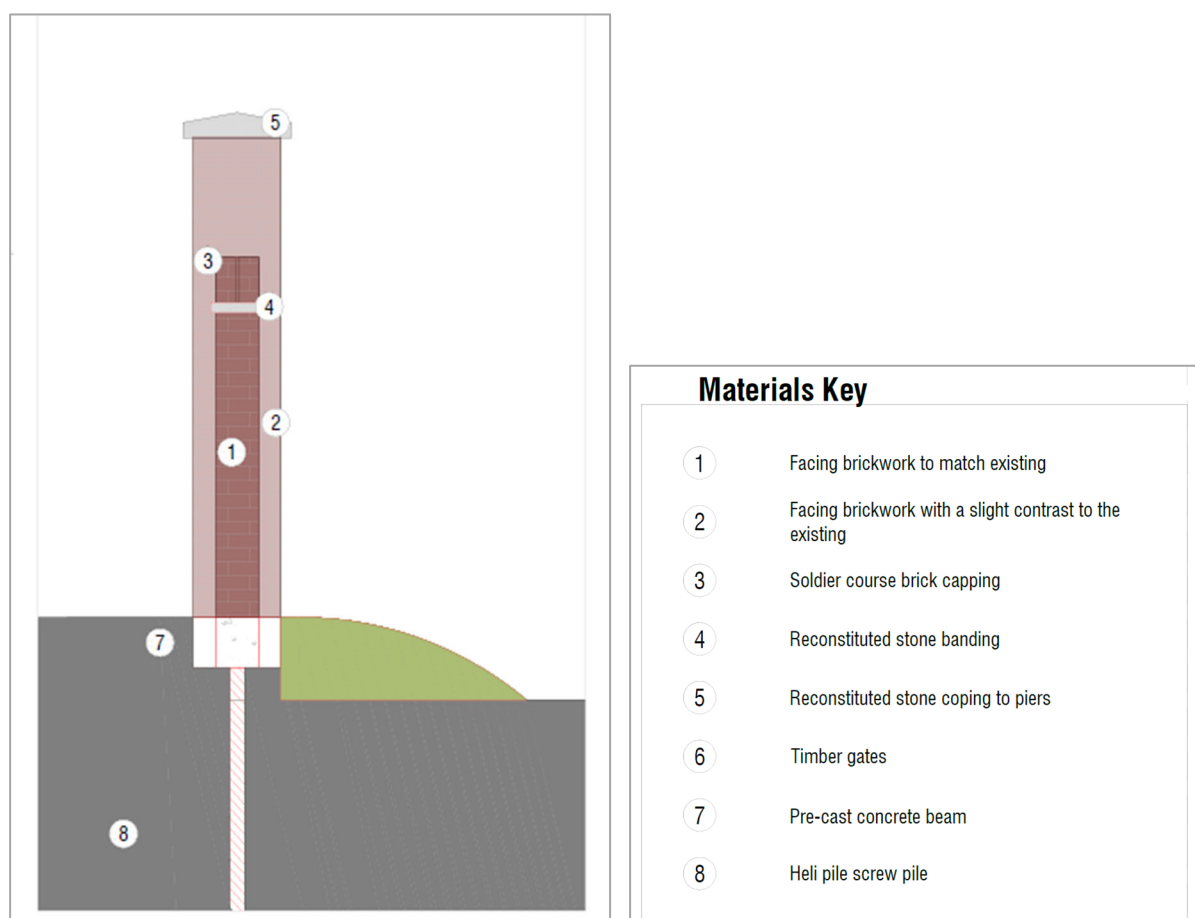


Figure 2: *Typical section for each pillar above the screw piles.*

3.6 RPA encroachments

The existing northern entrance has poor visibility splays for a main road with a speed limit of 50mph. Therefore, it is proposed to widen the entrance by excavating the banks on both sides, this will increase the visibility on the southern side from 13.5m to 34m and the northern side from 48.5m to 80m.

There is one yew tree (T28) located to the south of the entrance, and another located to the north (T33). Both trees have been growing beneath the dense canopies of larger cypresses for many years but have recently become exposed. They have both been crown reduced and are now starting to show signs of healthy new growth.

The area of encroachment to T28 from the new drive will occupy 5.8% of its RPA and a further 5.9% from minimal soil grading. Similarly, the area of encroachment to T33 for the new drive will occupy just 3.3% of its RPA and a further 5.4% from minimal soil grading. This is illustrated in Figure 3.

In terms of viability, research has shown that healthy trees of most species can withstand the loss of some roots (to a maximum of about 20% of the rooting area) with no long-term detrimental impact⁵. Furthermore, each tree has good rooting availability for new root development on other directions which I consider to be sufficient to maintain their long-term vitality.

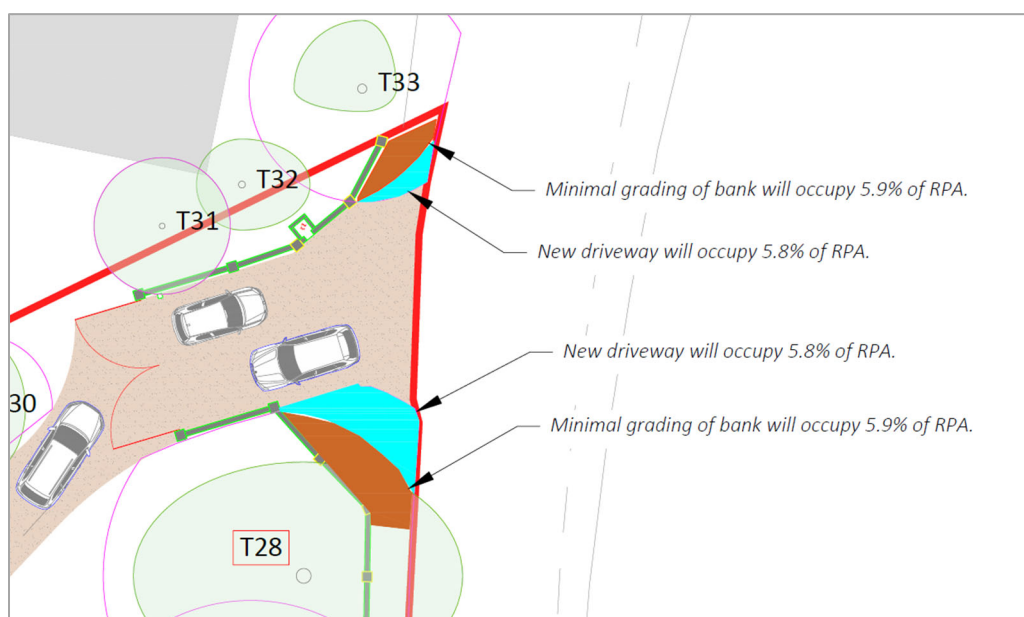


Figure 3: Driveway and grading impacts to T28 & T33.

In this instance, there are no special construction methods available to reduce these impacts for the wider driveway, however, it is anticipated that these excavations can be achieved without any noticeable effect on either tree's long-term health. To do this, each excavation will be carried out whilst under arboricultural supervision and in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement. Essentially, roots will be cut cleanly back to the edge of the new bank, removing the chances of leaving shattered root ends. Roots that are temporarily left exposed will be covered with damp hessian until re-covered.

⁵ Helliwell, D.R and Fordham, S.J. (1992). *Tree Roots and Tree Growth*. Reading Agricultural Consultants, Didcot, UK.

3.7 New service runs

In this instance existing services will be used and so no new trenching for underground services will be required.

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 Volume 4 of the Street Works UK publication⁶ must be followed.

3.8 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-1A). 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 the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

4 Recommendations

4.1 Tree works

All of the tree works that would be necessary for the proposed development to proceed are listed in the schedule in Appendix 1.

All permitted and approved tree work must be undertaken in accordance with BS 3998:2010 – Recommendations for tree work⁷. 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.

4.2 Legal restrictions to tree works

The Town and Country Planning (Tree Preservation) (England) Regulations 2012⁸ 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.

For trees protected by a TPO, written permission from the local planning authority is required for any works that are not essential for the proposed development, even if full planning permission has been granted. For this project works have been recommended to only two protected trees (T14 & T28). The crown lifting works to both trees will be essential for the new wall to be

⁶ Street Works UK (2026): Publications Volume 4 – Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of Utility apparatus in proximity to Trees. Street Works UK.

⁷ British Standards Institution (2010). BS 3998 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.

constructed but the applicants would also like to carry out a small crown reduction to T28 to improve its aesthetic appearance which I consider to be desirable rather than essential. Therefore, in this instance I advise that an application for tree works is made to Wiltshire Council for the crown reduction of T28 and that it is accompanied by a copy of this report. Be aware that this is an 8-week process.

All other tree works recommended in this report are considered necessary to facilitate the proposed development. Therefore, if submitted with and approved as part of a full planning application, the works may be carried out prior to construction without further consent.

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.

4.3 The accompanying arboricultural method statement

An arboricultural method statement for works near trees has been produced and this is provided as a separate stand-alone document. The following method statements are provided in the accompanying document:

1. General method statement for effective tree protection
2. Specification for tree protection fencing
3. Specification for ground protection
4. Method statement for removing existing hard surfacing near trees
5. Method statement for installing screw pile foundations
6. Method statement for soil excavations near trees

4.4 Arboricultural supervision

A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to oversee the removal of hard surfacing near trees at the southern entrance and for the excavation of both banks at the northern entrance. A record of each visit will be made available to the local authority planning case officer.

Further arboricultural supervision will be required if any unforeseen construction activity is to take place within the RPA of any of the retained trees on or near the site. This supervision must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist. It is advised that the project arboriculturist and the local authority's tree officer are informed of necessary works near trees as soon as they become apparent.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Site: Fairfield, Winterbourne Earls

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 24th March 2026



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	Sycamore	19	1	113	11	9	10	10	2	FM	G	40+	Two stems extend from base. Past crown lift.	No action required at present.	A2
T2	Norway maple	7	1	17	0	4	2	2	3	SM	F	10+	A self-sown tree that leans south over the boundary. Growing through the wire fence.	No action required at present.	C2
T3	Yew	7	2	34	5	1	4	5	1	EM	G	20+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	B2
T4	Apple	8	1	33	2	4	3	2.5	2	M	G	20+	Suppressed crown.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T5	Leyland cypress	15	1	33	1	3	4	0	6	EM	F	10+	Trunk leans east. High crown over the road.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T6	Ash	12	3	26	3	4	5	1	5	EM	F	10+	A suppressed crown leans over the road.	No action required at present.	C2
T7	Leyland cypress	16	1	37	5	2	4	5	1.5	M	F	10+	No obvious significant defects.	Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 3m that extend over the existing fence (proposed wall).	C2
T8	Leyland cypress	17	1	30	2	2	5	3	2	M	F	10+	No obvious significant defects.	Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 3m that extend over the existing fence (proposed wall).	C2
T9	Leyland cypress	17	MS	50	4	3	6	6.5	2	M	F	10+	Multi-stemmed from 1.5m.	Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 3m that extend over the existing fence (proposed wall).	C2
T10	Yew	14	1	55	6.5	5	3	6	3	M	G	20+	Crown extends west. No obvious significant defects. TPO Ref: S/WINB/TPO2 refers to two yew trees which are protected and I consider this tree to be old enough that could be included in this TPO.	No action required at present.	B2
T11	Leyland cypress	17	1	83	5	6	7	4	3	M	F	10+	No obvious significant defects. Adjacent tarmac displaced by surface roots.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T12	Leyland cypress	5	1	19	0	3.5	1	1	2	EM	P	<10	Large trunk scar. Asymmetric crown.	Fell and remove the stump.	U

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
T13	Leyland cypress	17	1	38	4	4	5	2	5	M	F	10+	High crown. No obvious significant defects.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T14	Yew	17	3	113	6	6	6	7	2	FM	G	40+	Three large stems extend from base. Past crown lift over the road. Protected by TPO Ref: S/WINB/TPO2.	Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 3m that extend over the existing fence (proposed wall).	A1
T15	Beech	17	1	52	6	5	8	4	3	M	G	20+	Past crown lift over the road. Protected by TPO Ref: S/WINB/TPO2.	No action required at present.	B2
T16	Leyland cypress	15	1	26	6	1	4	3	2	EM	F	10+	An asymmetric crown leans north.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T17	Leyland cypress	14	1	42	4	2	0	7	4	EM	F	20+	Asymmetric crown extends west.	No action required at present.	C2
T18	Ash	17	1	52	5.5	5.5	5.5	4	5	M	G	20+	High crown. No obvious significant defects. Protected by TPO Ref: S/WINB/TPO2.	No action required at present.	B2
T19	Leyland cypress	17	1	22	3	2	2	1	5	EM	F	10+	The primary stem has once torn from 6m. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C2
T20	Leyland cypress	9	1	20	1	1	0	4	1	EM	F	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T21	Monterey cypress	16	1	59	6	5	3	8	3	M	F	20+	Crown extends west. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T22	Yew	8	2	22	3.5	3	3	4	1	EM	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T23	Cherry sp.	5	1	12	1	1	2	0	1.5	EM	F	10+	Several torn branches in the crown. Suppressed by the adjacent yew.	Fell and remove the stump.	C2
T24	Laburnum	4	1	11	1	0	0	2	2	EM	P	<10	A secondary stem has been removed leaving an asymmetric crown. Major stem decay.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T25	Box	2	2	14	1	1	1	3.5	1	EM	P	<10	Suppressed crown.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T26	Cedar of Lebanon	21	1	71	6	6.5	6	6.5	2	M	G	40+	A prominent tree on the front lawn. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	A1
T27	Leyland cypress	16	1	64	6	6	0	6	2	M	F	10+	The crown leans west. Once topped at 8m. Few merits.	No action required at present.	C2
T28	Yew	14	MS	66	5	5	7	7.5	1.7	M	G	20+	Multi-stemmed from base. Thin lower crown which appears to be from being shaded in the past. Signs of new growth in the lower crown are now developing. Particularly wide canopy with over-extending branching. TPO Ref: S/WINB/TPO2 refers to two yew trees which are protected and I consider this tree to be old enough that could be included in this TPO.	Reduce the east and western sides by 1.5-2.0m and reduce the height by no more than 1.0m. Crown lift by removing lateral branches below 2.0m that extend over the existing fence (proposed wall).	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
T29	Laburnum	4	1	10	0	0.5	1	0	2	SM	D	<10	A standing dead tree which leans towards the road.	Fell and remove the stump.	U
T30	Yew	5	1	25	3	3	2	2	1	EM	G	10+	A garden tree that has been regularly trimmed into a neat shape.	No action required at present.	C1
T31	Western red cedar	5	2	29	3	3	3	3	2	EM	G	10+	A garden tree that has been regularly trimmed into a neat shape. Located in neighbouring property, surveyed from within	No action required at present.	C1
T32	Lawson cypress	5	1	30	2	2	3	2	2	EM	P	<10	Topped at 5m. Prolific ivy. Located in neighbouring property, surveyed from within Fairfield.	No action required at present.	U
T33	Yew	5	1	45	3	1	1.5	3	2	M	G	10+	A garden tree that has been regularly trimmed into a neat shape. Located in neighbouring property, surveyed from within Fairfield.	No action required at present.	C1

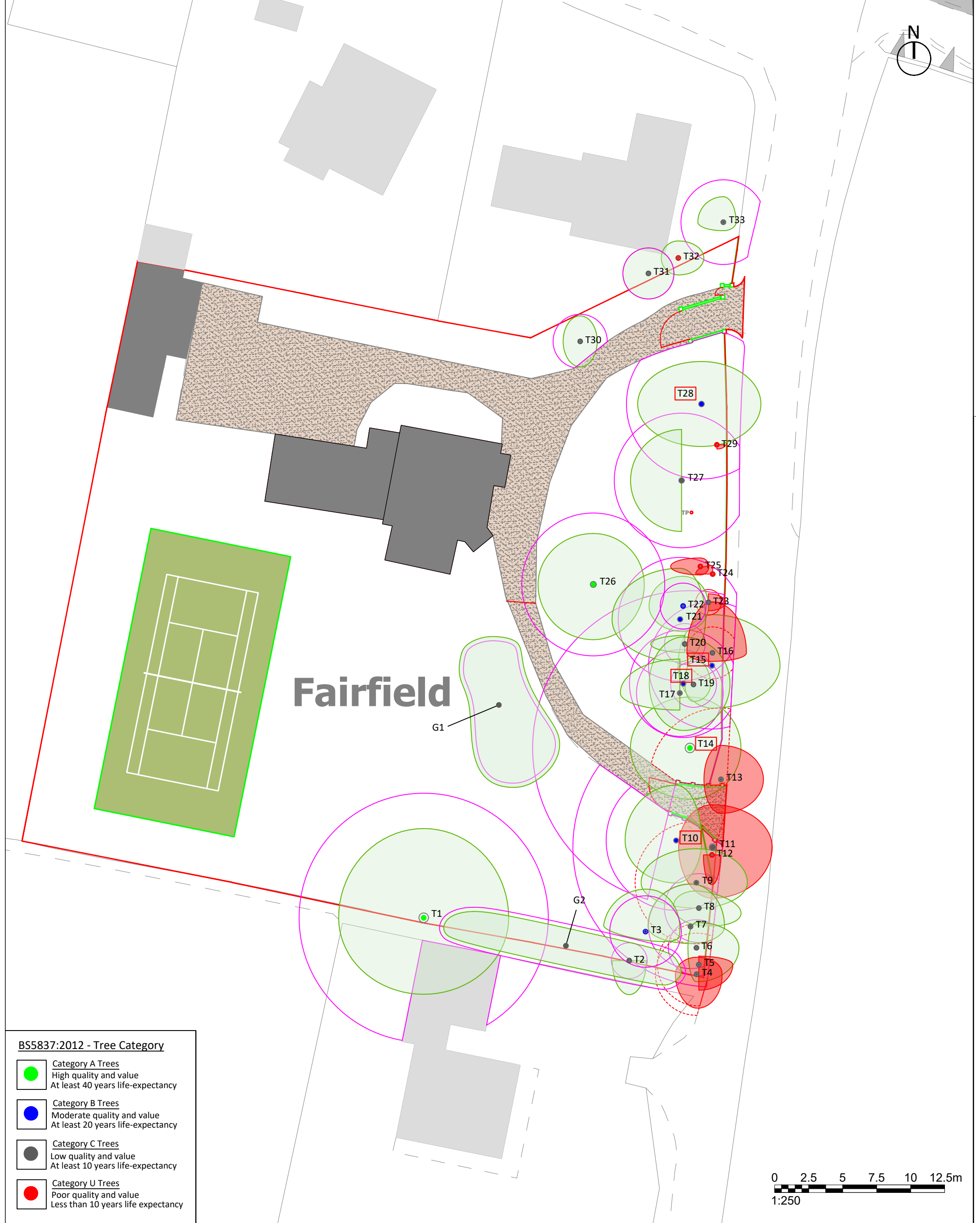
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Group Schedule**Site:** Fairfield, Winterbourne Earls**Surveyor:** Nick Baxter**Date of Survey:** 24th March 2026

Group Number	Tree Species	Number in Group	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem Ø (mm)	N - Radius (m)	S - Radius (m)	E - Radius (m)	1st Branch	Age Class	Overall Health	ULE (Years)	Tree Structural Condition & Site Notes	Recommended Management	Category
G1	Western red cedar	3	6	1	400	3	3	3	0	EM	G	10+	A small group of conifers that have all once been topped.	No action required at present.	C1
G2	Leyland cypress	15	19	1	400	6	6	2	3	M	F	10+	A belt of tall conifers that I expect were once planted as a hedge but never managed.	No action required at present.	C2

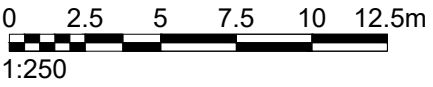
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

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 Trees for removal Tree Preservation Order	 NBTREEMANAGEMENT Arboricultural Consultancy www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk Tel: 07415 890038	Project Name: Fairfield Winterbourne Earls	Client: Simon & Hannah Dreyer
		Drawing Title: Tree Removal Plan	Agent: Eston Architecture
		Drawing Number: TR-1	Date: 5-6-2026
		Revision: A	Scale: 1:250 @ A3

Arboricultural Supervision

A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to oversee the removal of hard surfacing near trees at the southern entrance and for the excavation of both banks at the northern entrance. Further 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.

Construction Exclusion Zones & Roadside Verge

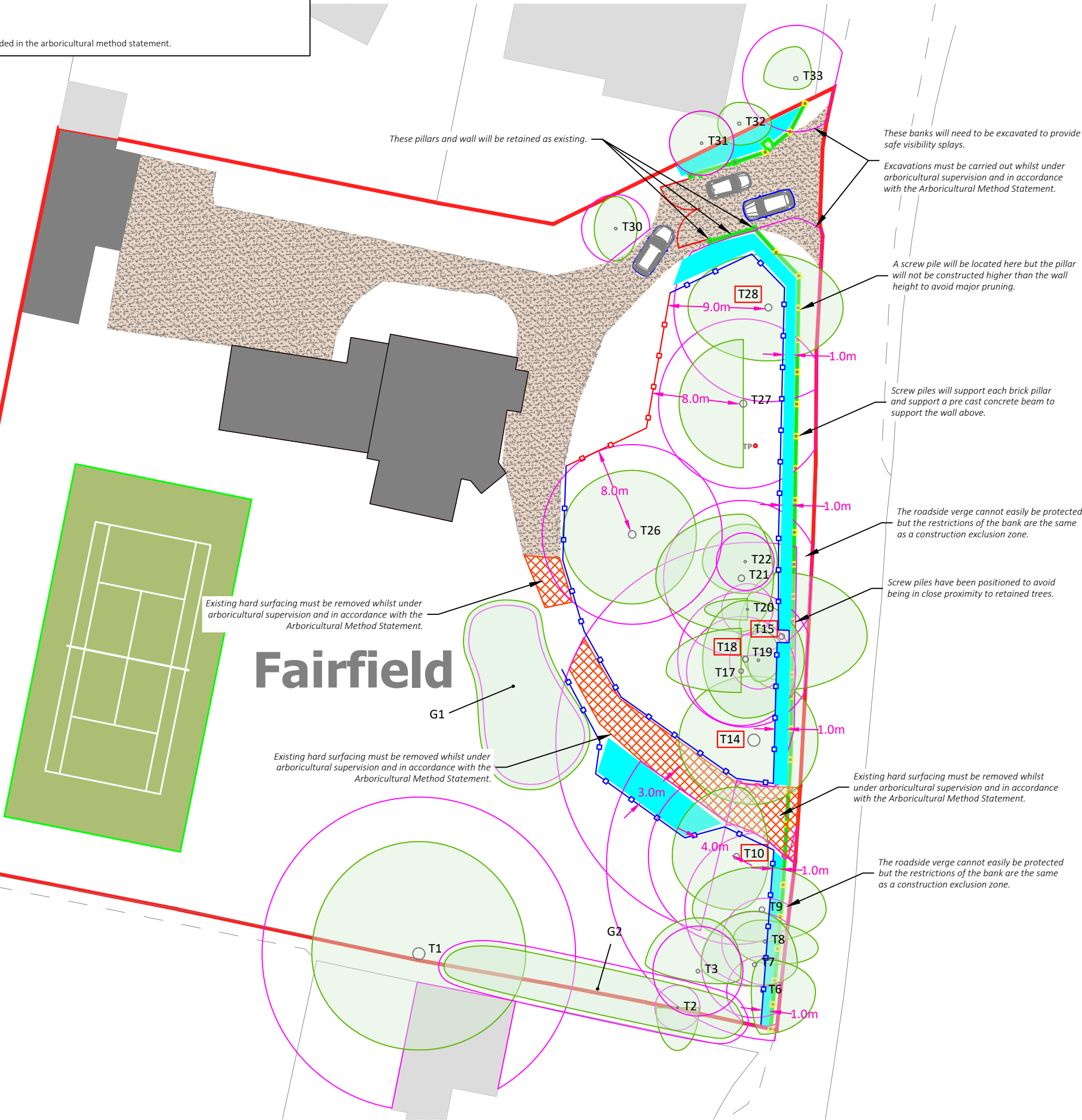
The areas beyond the tree protection fencing and surfaces which are ground protected are designated as Construction Exclusion Zones.

The roadside verge cannot be realistically be protected but it will still have the same restrictions as a construction exclusion zone.

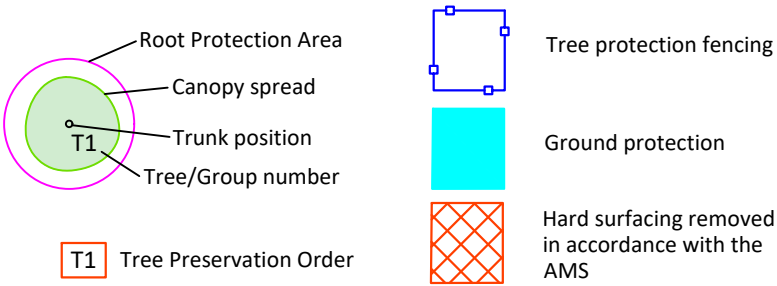
The following restrictions apply to the Construction Exclusion Zones and exposed roadside verge;

- 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.

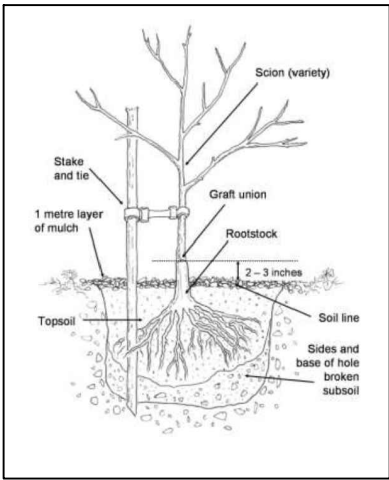
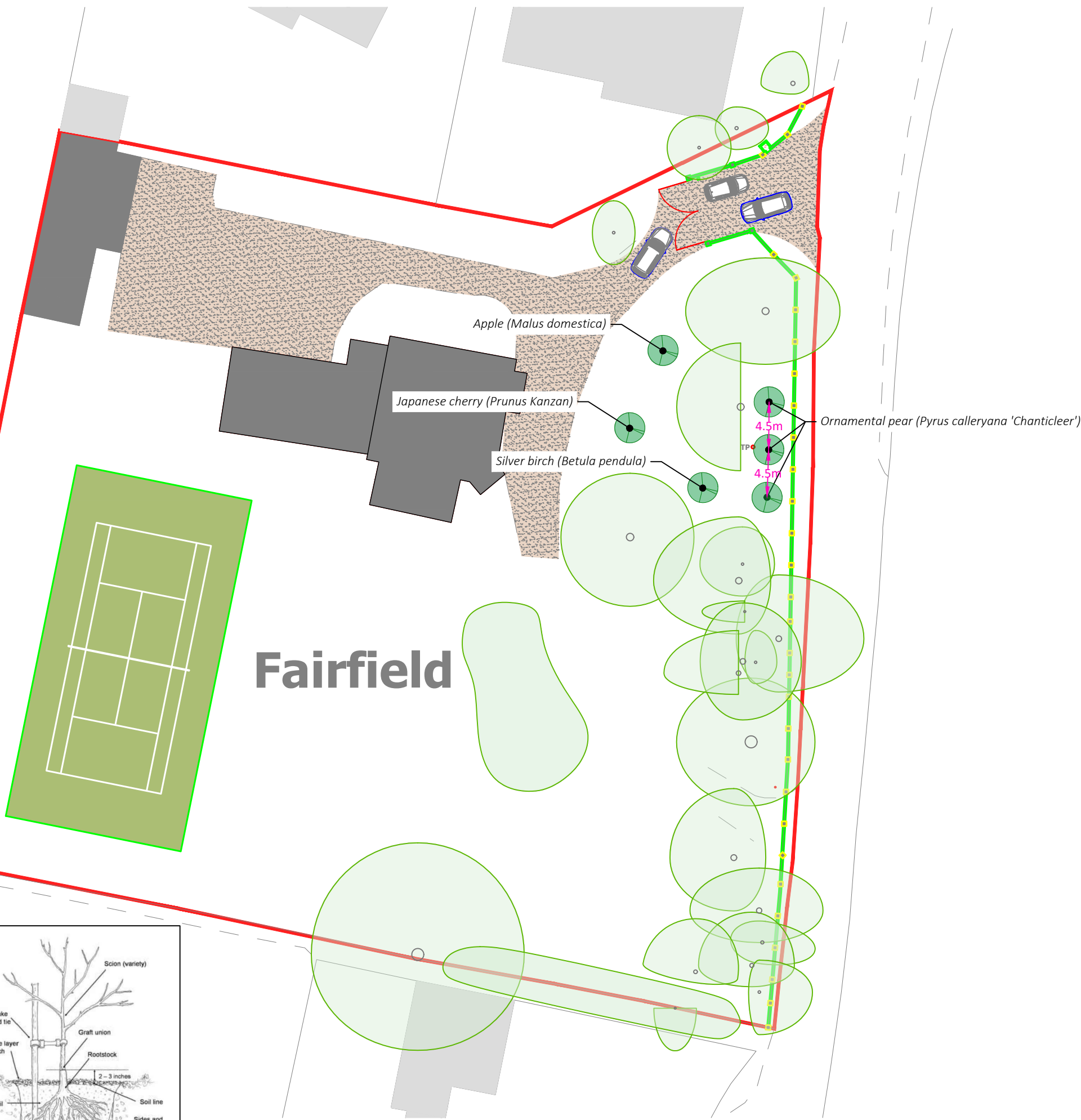


Key



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Arboricultural Consultancy
www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk
Tel: 07415 890038

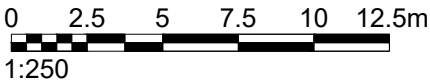
Project Name: Fairfield Winterbourne Earls		Client: Simon & Hannah Dreyer	
Drawing Title: Tree Protection Plan		Agent: Eston Architecture	
Drawing Number: TPP-1		Date: 5-6-2026	
Revision A		Scale: 1:250 @ A3	



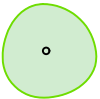
All trees to be planted with a single stake and rubber tie. The area surrounding the stem will need to be mulched with a composted woodchip mulch.

Newly planted trees often fail due to lack of water. The new trees should be watered thoroughly after planting and irrigated during the first three years if temperatures reach $\geq 25^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 10 consecutive days in the growing season.

Tree species	Girth	No. of trees required
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Regular Standard 8–10cm girth	1
Japanese cherry (<i>Prunus Kanzaz</i>)	Regular Standard 8–10cm girth	1
Ornamental pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana</i> 'Chanticleer')	Selected Standard 10–12cm girth	3
Silver birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	Selected Standard 10–12cm girth	1
TOTAL		6



Key



Existing trees



Proposed trees



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Project Name:
Fairfield
Winterbourne Earls

Drawing Title:
Tree Planting Scheme

Drawing Number:
TPS-1

Revision
A

Client:
Simon & Hannah Dreyer

Agent:
Eston Architecture

Date:
5-6-2026

Scale:
1:250 @ A3