

Arboricultural Method Statement & Tree Protection Plan For construction works on land at Chicklade Services



Instructed by Blackford Projects Ltd

On behalf of InstaVolt Ltd
6 Cedarwood
Crockford Lane
Chineham Business Park
Basingstoke
RG24 8WD

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17th November 2025

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Document Control:

Report Reference	Author	Alteration of Proposal
AMS – Chicklade Services – 18.9.25	Nick Baxter	First Issue
AMS – Chicklade Services – 17.11.25	Nick Baxter	Updated LP

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a new service station (comprising electrical vehicle charging points, shop, café, toilets and associated infrastructure) at Chicklade Services in Chicklade, SP3 5ST (Ref PL/2022/06298).

Blackford Projects Ltd have instructed me on behalf of InstaVolt Ltd to produce an arboricultural method statement and tree protection plan to discharge Section B, Condition 5 of the planning permission which states the following requirement,

“details for management of the A303 highway boundary planting to include an Arboricultural Tree Survey and Tree Protection Plan with a method statement for any works required to address the removal, retention and management of trees along this boundary”



Figure 1: Site boundary.

This method statement provides details of how planned operations near trees will be carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012¹ - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.

1.2 Statutory tree protection

A check of the Wiltshire Council online mapping system informs me that none of the trees at the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), and that the site is not situated within a conservation area.

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

2 Tree Survey Information

2.1 Details of the site visit

I visited the site and carried out the tree survey on 15th September 2025. The weather conditions did not present any constraints to the survey. The survey considered all of the trees on and around the site.

2.2 Data collection

The tree inspections took place from ground level using the Visual Tree Assessment method². In accordance with the system described in Table 1 of BS5837 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 (RPA) required by each tree during construction. Information on each tree, and tree-group and hedgerow is listed in the schedule provided in Appendix 1.

A total of 53 individual trees, 6 groups of trees and 10 hedges were surveyed.

2.3 The tree plans

Four A0 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 Plans (TR-1B & TR-2B)	Two plans which show which trees require removal on the existing site layout.
Tree Protection Plans (TPP-1B & TPP-2B)	Two plans which show the retained trees on the proposed site layout and where protective measures are required during construction activities.

3 Arboricultural Impacts

3.1 Tree removals

For this project one C-grade tree (T45) on highways land will need to be removed but no trees will require facilitative pruning. The tree to be removed is a self-sown sycamore with a suppressed crown and as such it has little long-term value.

Inside the site, one group of Category U trees (G6) will need to be removed along with four hedges (H1, H8, H9 & H10) and part of one further hedge (H7), these hedges are all C-grade features.

3.2 RPA encroachments

The new pedestrian path will encroach the RPA of one beech tree (T47). The calculated RPA of the beech tree is 191.0m² and the area of encroachment is 1.9m², I calculate this encroachment to be just 0.9% of the RPA. Given this tree has typical signs of normal vitality with good rooting availability in other directions, I expect the tree to easily tolerate this impact. Therefore, other than the specified tree protection measures, I do not consider any special construction techniques necessary on this occasion.

² Mattheck, C. and Breloer, H. (1995). The Body Language of Trees: A handbook for failure analysis. Research for Amenity Trees 4. HMSO, London.

4 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 included on the tree protection plan. A record of each visit must be made available to the planning case officer.

Table 1: *Sequence of arboricultural operations for this project*

Stage	Action
Pre-construction	Undertake permitted tree works to facilitate the construction of the development. The principal contractor must be provided with a copy of this document and a copy should be available on-site at all times. It is the site manager's responsibility to pass on the information in this document to relevant construction staff and site contractors. Install tree protection fencing as specified in Section 5 of this document and as illustrated on the tree protection plans (TPP-1B & TPP-2B). 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 to discuss any potential conflicts with trees with the contractors.
During construction	Always follow the restrictions and protocol in Section 6. Further 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. 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 (see Section 7).

5 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.

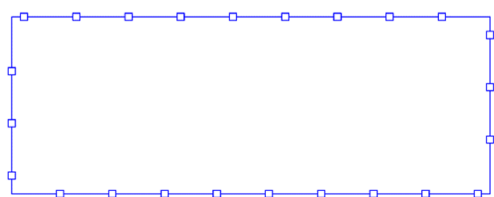


Figure 2: An example of how tree protective fencing is shown on the tree protection plan.

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 4, but in some situations more lightweight stabilising systems for fencing may be sufficient; this is detailed in Figure 5. 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 3: 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 is to take place within a construction exclusion zone. This supervision must be carried out by a suitably qualified arboriculturist.

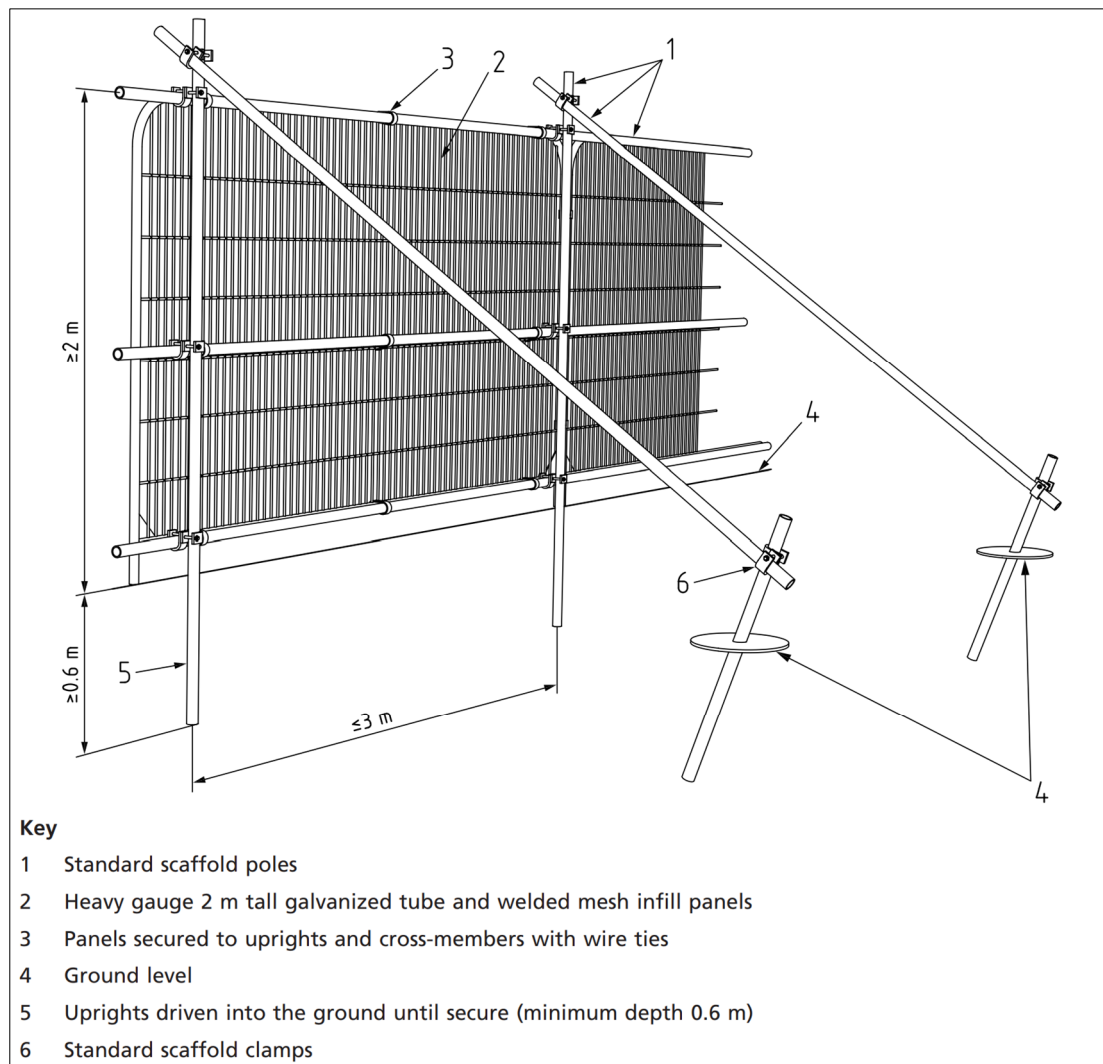


Figure 4: Default specification for a tree protection fencing.

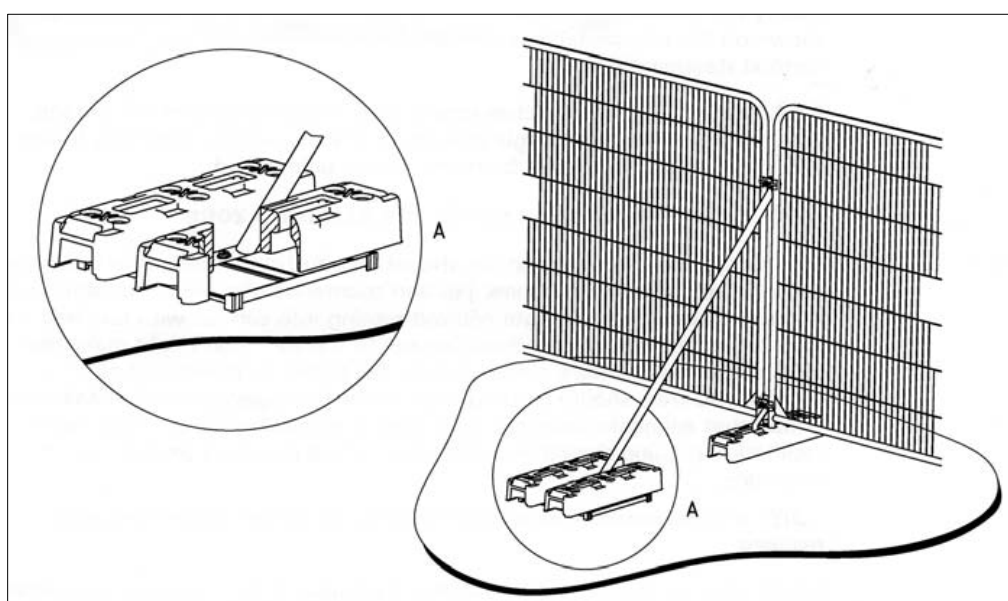


Figure 5: Lightweight system using a stabiliser strut mounted on block tray.

6 General Method Statement for Effective Tree Protection

Retained trees are an important factor on construction sites, whether 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 will be used during demolition and construction to protect the retained trees at the site (see Section 5 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 demolition or 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.

7 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 6.

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

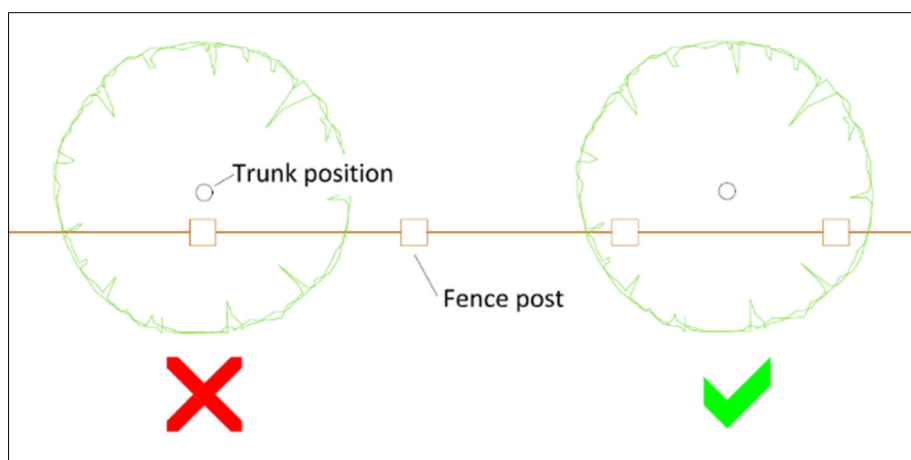


Figure 6: An illustration of how fence posts should be positioned away from trees.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Site: Chicklade Services

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 15th 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	Common lime	17	MS	86	7	7	7	6	2	M	G	20+	Multi-stemmed from base. Mass epicormic shoots limit access to base.	No action required at present.	B1
T2	Elm	6	1	8	2	2	2	2	2	SM	D	<10	A self-sown elm which has succumbed to Dutch elm disease.	No action required at present.	U
T3	Ash	18	1	48	3	7	7	5	5	M	G	20+	Crown extends south.	No action required at present.	B2
T4	Common lime	17	1	60	5.5	4	6	5	1	M	G	20+	Dense basal shoots. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T5	Common lime	17	1	60	5.5	5.5	5	5	1	M	G	20+	Dense basal shoots. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T6	Hazel	6	MS	40	6	6	6	6	2	FM	G	10+	A large multi-stemmed hazel.	No action required at present.	C2
T7	Sycamore	7	MS	22	3.5	4	4	4	1	SM	F	<10	Re-growth from a cut stump. Dieback in the upper crown from squirrel damage. Little aesthetic value.	No action required at present.	U
T8	Field maple	7	1	22	0	7	5	3	3	EM	F	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T9	Hornbeam	15	1	85	12	10	11	9	5	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. High crown over the proposed site.	No action required at present.	B2
T10	Ash	16	1	49	6.5	4	5	5	6	M	G	20+	Crown extends north.	No action required at present.	B2
T11	Hawthorn	4	MS	15	1	1	1	1	1	EM	F	10+	A hedgerow tree that has been cut to a 1m stump and re-grown multiple small stems.	No action required at present.	C2
T12	Hawthorn	4	MS	15	1	1	1	1	1	EM	F	10+	A hedgerow tree that has been cut to a 1m stump and re-grown multiple small stems.	No action required at present.	C2
T13	Hawthorn	3	MS	15	1	1	1	1	1	EM	F	10+	A multi-stemmed hedgerow tree that has been cut to a 1m stump and re-grown multiple small stems.	No action required at present.	C2
T14	Beech	15	1	30	4	3	3	2	4	EM	G	10+	Arboreal ivy. Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T15	Wych elm	17	1	42	5	5	5	2	6	M	F	10+	A mature woodland tree for this species. Little long-term value.	No action required at present.	C2

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
T16	Beech	17	1	35	4	1	3	3	4	EM	F	10+	Arboreal ivy. Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T17	Wych elm	17	2	41	5	3	4	4	6	M	F	10+	A mature woodland tree for this species. Little long-term value.	No action required at present.	C2
T18	Wych elm	15	1	28	4.5	0	4.5	0	6	M	F	10+	Suppressed crown. A mature woodland tree for this species. Little long-term value.	No action required at present.	C2
T19	Ash	17	1	51	6	6	6	6	6	M	G	20+	Slightly thin upper crown indicating early symptoms of Chalara ash dieback (class 1) but seems to be showing some natural resistance.	No action required at present.	B2
T20	Common lime	16	1	30	5	3	4	5	4	EM	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T21	Beech	17	1	55	6.5	5	5	5	5	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T22	Beech	17	1	55	6.5	5	5	5	5	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T23	Hawthorn	4	MS	15	2	1	2	2	1	EM	F	10+	A small tree which has been cut to a 1m stump and re-grown multiple small stems.	No action required at present.	C2
T24	Hawthorn	4	MS	15	2	1	2	2	1	EM	F	10+	A small tree which has been cut to a 1m stump and re-grown multiple small stems.	No action required at present.	C2
T25	Hornbeam	15	1	32	3	3	5	1	5	EM	F	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T26	Beech	16	1	53	7	4	7	4	4	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T27	Beech	16	1	35	7	1	2	2	5	EM	G	20+	Suppressed crown. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C2
T28	Beech	16	1	53	7	1	4	4	5	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T29	Beech	15	1	30	7	1	2	2	5	M	G	20+	Suppressed crown. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	C2
T30	Beech	16	1	55	7	5	4	5	4	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Compacted field entrance to west.	No action required at present.	B2
T31	Beech	17	1	60	1	8	3	6	3	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Compacted field entrance to west.	No action required at present.	B2
T32	Hornbeam	14	1	80	7.5	7	5	6	2	M	G	20+	Arboreal ivy. No obvious significant defects. Compacted field entrance to east.	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
T33	Hawthorn	6	2	21	3	2	4	4	3	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T34	Crab apple	5	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	EM	G	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T35	Hazel	7	MS	29	6	4	5	1	2	M	G	10+	A large multi-stemmed hazel.	No action required at present.	C2
T36	Hazel	7	MS	45	6	5	3	6	2	M	G	10+	A large multi-stemmed hazel.	No action required at present.	C2
T37	Hawthorn	4	MS	22	4	3	3	3	2	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T38	Hawthorn	4	MS	20	2	3	2	2	2	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T39	Crab apple	5	MS	27	3	3	3	3	3	M	G	10+	Multi-stemmed from base. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T40	Beech	5	1	21	5	0	3	1	4	EM	G	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T41	Beech	16	1	58	6	6	6	6	5	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T42	Beech	15	1	41	4	3	4	3	4	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T43	Hazel	4	MS	27	4	0	4.5	2	3	M	G	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T44	Hazel	4	MS	22	3.5	0	2	2	3	M	G	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T45	Sycamore	12	2	26	4	1	3	3	3	EM	F	10+	A self-sown tree at the edge of the copse. Suppressed crown. Squirrel damage in the upper crown.	Fell.	C2
T46	Beech	17	1	60	6	6	4	4	4	M	G	20+	A mature woodland tree. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	B2
T47	Beech	17	1	68	6	6	4	6	4	M	G	20+	A mature woodland tree. Arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	B2
T48	Beech	11	1	26	0	4	1	1	4	EM	F	10+	Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T49	Hawthorn	5	1	19	3	2	2	3	2	EM	F	10+	Arboreal ivy. Suppressed crown.	No action required at present.	C2
T50	Beech	14	1	50	4.5	5	2	4	3	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T51	Hawthorn	7	1	29	3	3	3	3	3	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T52	Ash	7	1	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	EM	F	10+	A self-sown tree.	No action required at present.	C2
T53	Hawthorn	4	1	18	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	M	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2

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

Appendix 1: Group Schedule

Site: Chicklade Services

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 15th September 2025



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	Elm	25	14	1	180	3	3	3	2	EM	P	<10	A group of elm at the eastern edge of the copse, some have died and others are at the age of being susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	No action required at present.	U
G2	Hawthorn	10	3	MS	150	1	1	1	1	EM	F	10+	A group of hedgerow trees that have been cut to low stumps and since re-grown small multiple stems.	No action required at present.	C2
G3	Beech and hornbeam	6	16	1	550	2	6	5	3	M	G	20+	A group of woodland trees with arboreal ivy.	No action required at present.	B2
G4	Elm	20	12	1	120	3	3	3	2	EM	P	<10	A group of elm, some have died and others are at the age of being susceptible to Dutch elm disease.	No action required at present.	U
G5	Hawthorn	20	6	MS	150	1.5	1	1.5	2	M	F	10+	A row of hawthorn that were once managed as a hedge but have been left to grow tall. They have been regularly flailed on the field side.	No action required at present.	C2
G6	Elder	3	5	MS	180	3	3	3	1	M	F	<10	A group of over-grown self-sown shrubs. Few merits.	Remove.	U

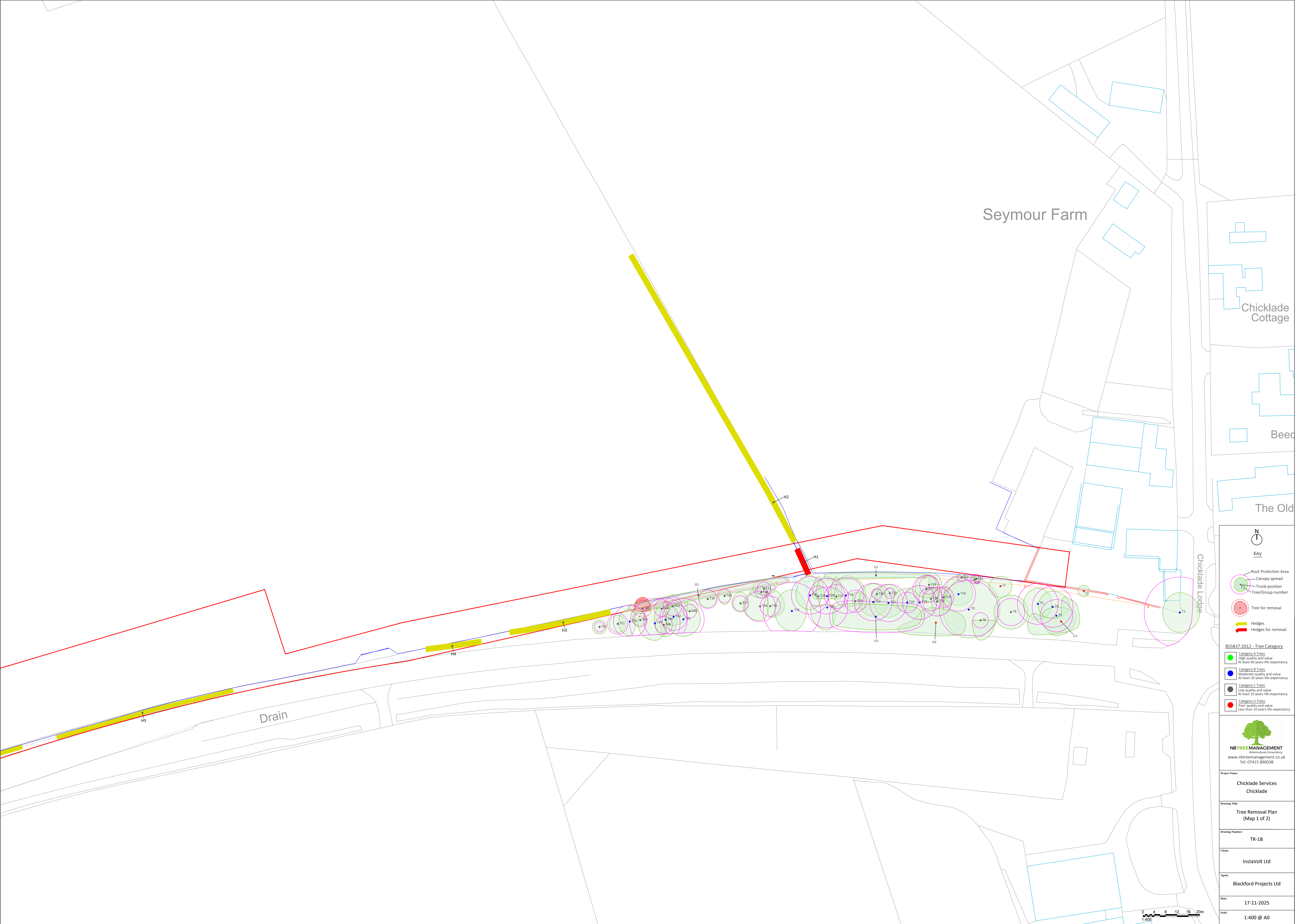
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Hedge Schedule**Site:** Chicklade Services**Surveyor:** Nick Baxter**Date of Survey:** 15th September 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	Hawthorn and elder	2	MS	90	2	10	M	G	10+	A short field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	Remove.	C2
H2	Hawthorn, blackthorn and elder	2	MS	90	2	50	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H3	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, and elder	2	MS	90	2	50	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H4	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, and elder	2	MS	90	2	50	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H5	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, and elder	2	MS	90	2	20	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H6	Hawthorn and elder	2	MS	90	2	30	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H7	Hawthorn and blackthorn	2	MS	90	2	200	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	Remove two sections of this hedge as illustrated on the tree removal plan (TR-2B).	C2
H8	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, and elder	2	MS	90	2	10	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	Remove.	C2
H9	Hawthorn	2	MS	90	2	25	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed. Gap in the middle of the hedge section.	Remove.	C2
H10	Hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel, and elder	2	MS	90	2	130	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	Remove.	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.		



N

Key

Root Protection Area

Canopy spread

Trunk position

Tree/Group number

Tree for removal

Hedges

Hedges for removal

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

NB TREEMANAGEMENT

Non-Restructured Consulting

www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk

Tel: 07415 890038

Project Name:

Chicklade Services

Chicklade

Drawing Title:

Tree Removal Plan

(Map 1 of 2)

Drawing Number:

TR-1B

Client:

InstaVolt Ltd

Agent:

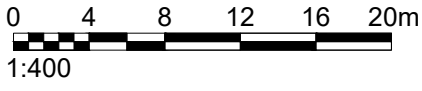
Blackford Projects Ltd

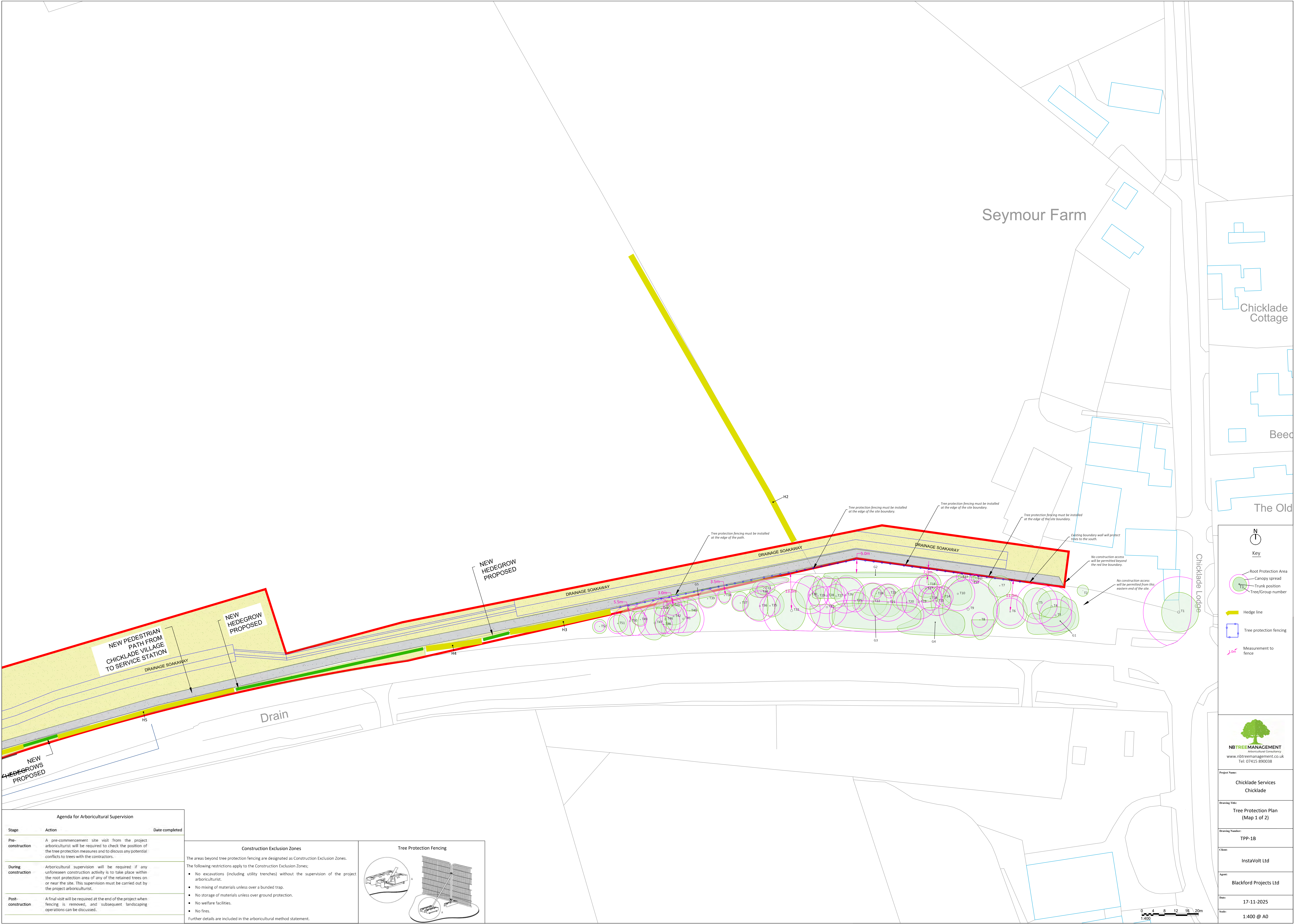
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17-11-2025

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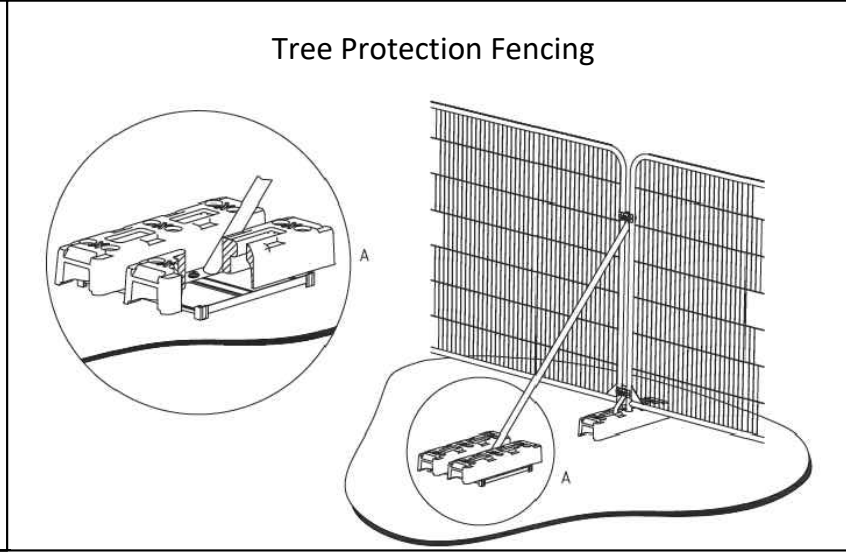
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Agenda for Arboricultural Supervision		
Stage	Action	Date completed
Pre-construction	A pre-commencement site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required to check the position of the tree protection measures and to discuss any potential 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 tree protection fencing 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 of materials unless over a bunded trap.
 - No storage of materials unless over ground protection.
 - No welfare facilities.
 - No fires.
- Further details are included in the arboricultural method statement.



N

Key

- Root Protection Area
- Canopy spread
- Trunk position
- Tree/Group number
- Hedge line
- Tree protection fencing
- Measurement to fence

NBTREEMANAGEMENT
Arboricultural Consulting
www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk
Tel: 07415 890038

Project Number:

Chicklade Services
Chicklade

Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan
(Map 1 of 2)

Drawing Number:

TPP-1B

Client:

InstaVolt Ltd

Agent:

Blackford Projects Ltd

Date:

17-11-2025

Scale:

1:400 @ A0



Agenda for Arboricultural Supervision		
Stage	Action	Date completed
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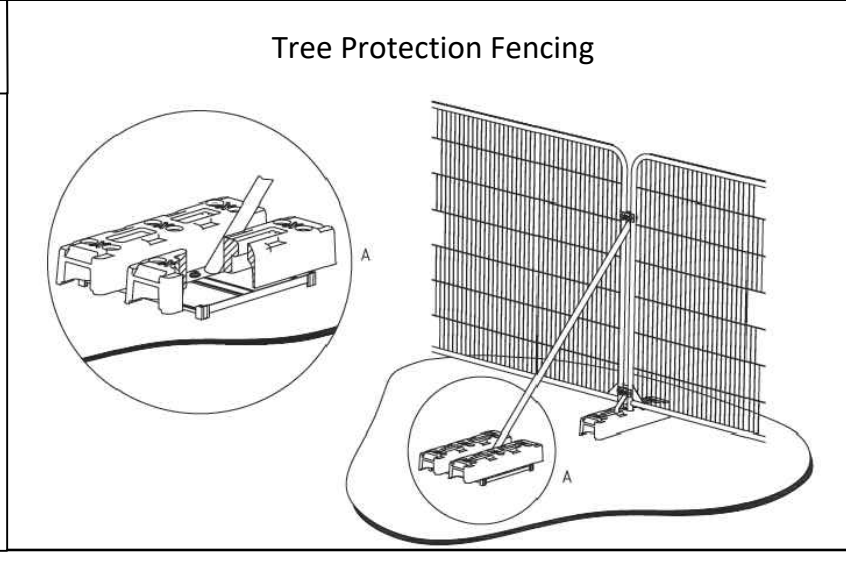
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Key

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- Canopy spread
- Trunk position
- Tree/Group number
- Hedge line
- Tree protection fencing
- Measurement to fence

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Arboricultural Consultancy
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Project Name:

Chicklade Services
Chicklade

Drawing Title:

Tree Protection Plan
(Map 2 of 2)

Drawing Number:

TPP-2B

Client:

InstaVolt Ltd

Agent:

Blackford Projects Ltd

Date:

17-11-2025

Scale:

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