

Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Tree Protection Plan

For trees on land at Chaldicotts Barns in Semley



Instructed by Thomas Wilde & Partners
On behalf of Chaldicotts Limited
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Summary

A new industrial building is proposed	The trees considered in this report are located at Chaldicotts Barns in Semley. This report identifies the arboricultural impact for a plan to create a new industrial building with associated landscaping, parking and drainage.
No trees will need to be removed	No trees will need to be removed to construct the proposed development. Furthermore, no facilitative tree pruning will be required.
Eight new trees will be planted	Eight new trees will be planted 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.
A cellular confinement system will be installed near one tree-group	A cellular confinement system will be used to reduce chances of soil compaction beneath a new tarmac surface. The ground preparation works in advance of laying this surface will be carried out under arboricultural supervision in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.
Trees will be suitably protected during the construction process	Tree protection fencing will be installed as specified on the tree protection plan. It is crucial that fencing is installed before construction works begin and remains in place for the duration of the project.
Arboricultural supervision 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 to oversee the cellular confinement system being laid. 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. 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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Arboricultural Method Statement (provided separately)

1 Introduction

1.1 Background information

Chaldicotts Limited proposes the erection of a building amounting to 7,448 sqm GIA (Use Classes E(g), B2 and B8) with associated facilities, access with security, hard and soft landscaping, drainage and associated works. These works are proposed on land at Chaldicotts Barns in Semley near Shaftesbury, Wiltshire (SP7 9AW); this land is hereafter referred to as the 'site'.

I have been instructed by Thomas Wilde & Partners who represents Chaldicotts Limited 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	LDS	LDS/21148 TP1
Masterplan Area	ACS	1624/950-1h
Felling Licence to Fell Growing Trees	Forestry Commission	018/3048/2024

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), nor is the site in a conservation area.

1.3 Recent tree clearance

Part of the wider Chaldicotts Barns estate was formerly occupied by a young, planted ash copse which had become significantly affected by Chalara ash dieback. Following an application to the Forestry Commission, a felling licence (reference 018/3048/2024) was approved on 19 November 2024 authorising deforestation of 1.91 hectares comprising approximately 70 ash and mixed broadleaved trees (see Appendix 4). The felling was linked to an afforestation environmental impact assessment screening (reference EIA-2024-0587), in respect of which the Forestry Commission determined that consent was not required. The felling was carried out during April 2026.

The licence conditions require restocking on an alternative parcel (compartment D1) to the south, at not less than 1,100 stems per hectare, comprising 13% pedunculate oak, 13% large-leaved lime, 13% hazel, 13% field maple, 38% mixed broadleaves and 10% woody shrubs, with 10 years of subsequent protection, weeding and beating-up. The condition allows until 30 June 2032 for that planting to be completed. In this case the mitigation planting was undertaken in advance of the clearance works, and in accordance with the licence requirements.

The felling was carried out lawfully under a licence granted for reasons of tree health, independently of and prior to this application, and no tree has been removed in connection with

¹ British Standards Institution (2012). BS 5837 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. BSI, London.

the development now proposed. The restocking obligation was discharged ahead of the date required by the licence, and ahead of the impact it mitigates.

1.4 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.

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 situated north of a retail space comprising numerous warehouses and office spaces for independent traders. Only one oak tree that was included in the survey (T17) is located within the red line boundary, all other trees are situated just beyond the site boundary but some canopies or Root Protection Areas (RPAs) that extend inside.

A veteran English oak is located beyond south-eastern corner of the site, and several further oak, lime and ash are situated just beyond the eastern boundary. Two young oaks are located near the western boundary along with a row of pollarded cricket bat willows.

2.2 The tree survey

I visited the site on 26th May 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.

One veteran oak tree was identified during the survey (T1) which is located beyond the red line boundary. This tree is particularly old for its species and has numerous classic characteristics of a veteran tree such as a stag headed crown, scars and cavities. This tree has been provided with a larger buffer of 15x the stem diameter instead of 12 and is illustrated on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP-1 RevC) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1 RevB).

2.3 Existing tree stock

Information on each tree, tree-group 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: A summary of the trees included in this survey.

BS 5837 Category	Quality	Trees	Groups	Hedges
A	High	1	-	-
B	Moderate	12	4	-
C	Low	5	3	9
U	Very Poor	-	2	-
Total		18	9	9

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.

2.4 Tree plans

Two 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 Constraints Plan (TCP-1 RevC)	A plan which shows the trees on the existing site layout. The root protection areas are shown as pink circles around each tree
Tree Protection Plan (TPP-1 RevB)	A plan which shows the retained trees on the proposed site layout and where protective measures are required during construction activities.

3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment & Proposed Mitigation

3.1 Overall arboricultural impact statement

The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) affords protection to irreplaceable habitats, including ancient woodland and ancient or veteran trees, and requires the refusal of development resulting in their loss or deterioration other than in wholly exceptional circumstances. National policy also expects existing trees to be retained wherever possible and new tree planting to be incorporated into development⁵.

At the local level, Trees are addressed by Wiltshire Council in their Core Strategy which was adopted in 2015. In summary, Core Policy 51 (Landscape) expects that trees, woodland and hedgerows to be conserved wherever possible and mitigated from negative impacts as far as possible. Also, Core Policy 52 (Green Infrastructure) seeks to protect and enhance the onsite green infrastructure.

The proposed site plan has undergone several revisions, and the final plan represents an optimal design that retains all trees that were included in the survey and minimises impacts to those trees. Furthermore, new tree planting is proposed to improve existing canopy cover which I consider to align with the NPPF and Wiltshire local planning policies.

3.2 Tree removals

No trees will need to be removed for this project. Furthermore, no facilitative pruning will be necessary for any of the trees.

3.3 New tree planting

Eight heavy standard trees are proposed within the site, in locations selected to allow them to reach maturity and make a long-term contribution to the local landscape. Species, stock size and planting specification are given on the Tree Planting Plan accompanying the Landscape Design Statement (942-2). Further native woodland planting is to be carried out on the wider estate under felling licence 018/30483/2024 and these planting specifications are detailed in Section 1.3 of this report and Appendix 4.

3.4 Underground infrastructure

The locations for new underground services and infrastructure (including a new attenuation pond, pumping station and all drainage features) have been designed to avoid the root protection areas required by the retained trees. An existing underground 11kv power supply is already located near trees and will be left in situ.

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.

⁵ Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (2026) National Planning Policy Framework, 17 August. London: MHCLG.

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.

3.5 Level changes

The proposed development involves a reduction in site levels across the developable area except within an area east of a group of willows (G7) that will be developed using a 'no-dig' cellular confinement system as discussed in Section 3.6. Furthermore, no changes in levels or slopes are proposed within the construction exclusion zones as identified on the tree protection plan.

3.6 Installation of new hard surfacing near trees

A new tarmac surface is proposed in an area near a group of pollarded willows (G7). Considering the existing site topography, it is likely that the trees will currently be rooting in soil beneath the area to be surfaced. Considering this a low-impact method of installation will be required in these locations; this must be built in accordance with guidance provided in Arboricultural Practice Note 12⁷.

To protect the roots and soil near the adjacent trees, it is proposed that a cellular confinement system will be laid on the soil surface in the area identified on the tree protection plan (TPP-1 RevB) and the surface will be topped with a permeable wearing course. Essentially the proposed methodology will not allow any digging or compaction of the soil near the trees, and the existing soil levels will not be lowered in the root protection areas of the adjacent trees. In advance of laying this surface, the ground preparation works will be carried out under arboricultural supervision and cellular confinement systems will be installed in accordance with the accompanying arboricultural method statement.

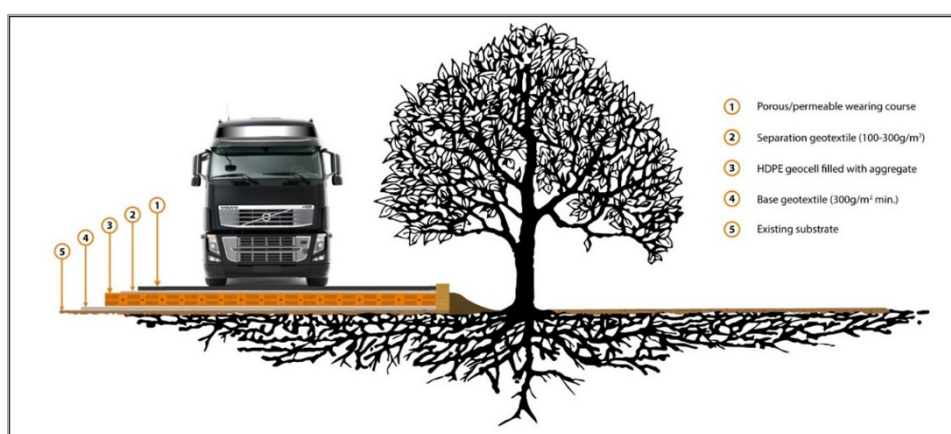


Figure 1: An example of the no-dig system proposed for this project.

The new hard surface has been specifically designed to be at least 600mm from the base of each tree to facilitate future growth. Given these trees have a vigorous nature and the space beneath the proposed surface has once been disturbed, provided the surface is laid in accordance with an approved arboricultural method statement, I expect the adjacent trees to easily tolerate this impact without any noticeable effect on their long-term health.

⁷ Rose, B (2020). The Use of Cellular Confinement Systems near Trees: A Guide to Good Practice. Arboricultural Practice Note 12. Arboricultural Association. The Malthouse, Stroud Green, Standish, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, GL10 3DL.

3.7 Tree protection fencing

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

3.8 Site photos



Figure 2: A veteran oak to the south-east of the site (T1).



Figure 3: A small broadleaf copse to the north-east of the site (G3).



Figure 4: *A group of pollarded willows on the western site boundary (G7).*



Figure 5: *The south-eastern corner of the site, facing north.*

4 Arboricultural Method Statement and Supervision

4.1 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. Method statement for installing cellular confinement systems
3. Method statement for landscaping operations

4.2 Agenda for arboricultural supervision

A site visit from the project arboriculturist will be required **for at least two tasks** during this project and a record of each visit will be made available to the local authority planning case officer.

Table 3: *Arboricultural supervision will be required for at least two tasks.*

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	Another site visit will be required to oversee the ground preparation in advance of laying the cellular confinement system. 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.

Appendix 1: Tree Schedule

Site: Chaldicotts Barns, Semley

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 26th May 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	English oak	16	1	121	5	6.5	4	5.5	3	V	G	40+	Scars and small cavities on scaffold limbs. Stag headed upper canopy from a naturally retrenching crown. This tree has classic veteran tree features. The levels have once been increased on the western side.	No action required at present.	A3
T2	Large leaf lime	17	1	73	7	11	6	6	3	M	G	20+	Slight lean to the east. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T3	English oak	19	1	95	8	7	8	7	4	M	F	20+	Slightly thinning crown. Slight trunk lean to the east.	No action required at present.	B2
T4	English oak	18	1	74	5	8	4	8	5	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T5	English oak	18	1	75	6	6	7	8	5	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T6	English oak	18	1	67	7	6	6	8	5	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T7	Large leaf lime	15	1	86	8	8	8	8.5	4	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T8	English oak	16	1	69	7.5	7.5	5	8.5	5	M	G	20+	Past crown lift. No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	B2
T9	Hawthorn	6	2	11	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	EM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects. Track to west.	No action required at present.	C2
T10	Hawthorn	6	2	11	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2	EM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects. Track to west.	No action required at present.	C2
T11	Sycamore	13	3	31	4	4	4	4	3	EM	G	10+	A self-sown tree. Past crown lift. Track to north and west. Drain to north.	No action required at present.	C2
T12	Holly	7	1	28	3	3	3	3	2	EM	G	10+	No obvious significant defects.	No action required at present.	C2
T13	English oak	19	1	73	6	7	8	7	4	M	G	20+	No obvious significant defects. Ditch to north.	No action required at present.	B2
T14	Holly	5	2	17	1	1	2	2	1	SM	F	10+	Two stems extend from base. Ditch to south.	No action required at present.	C1
T15	English oak	18	1	70	5	11	8	5	5	M	G	20+	A tall woodland tree situated east of the ditch.	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
T16	English oak	9	1	23	4	4	4	4	2	EM	G	20+	A solitary tree with a past crown lift. No obvious significant defects. Recent ploughing beneath the eastern canopy.	No action required at present.	B1
T17	English oak	9	1	16	3	1.5	1.5	3	2	EM	G	20+	An asymmetric crown leans west but this could become more symmetrical over time. Recent ploughing directly to east.	No action required at present.	B1
T18	Pine sp.	4	1	14	0.5	1	0.5	1	2	EM	G	20+	A Niwaki (Japanese garden tree) style pine which appears to be regularly pruned. Situated in a narrow planting bed between the car park and retaining wall.	No action required at present.	B1

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

Appendix 1: Group Schedule

Site: Chaldicotts Barns, Semley

Surveyor: Nick Baxter

Date of Survey: 26th May 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	Ash	50+	14	1	250	4	4	4	4	EM	G	10+	A dense woodland of planted ash. Some ash have advanced symptoms of Chalara ash dieback but some show good signs of health.	No action required at present.	C2
G2	Oak, lime, field maple, ash and hawthorn	30	18	1	500	5	5	5	4	M	G	20+	A small dense copse in the corner of the site. The eastern side has been flailed away from the track.	No action required at present.	B2
G3	Oak and hazel	30	12	1	150	2.5	2.5	2.5	2	EM	G	10+	A small dense copse in the corner of the site. The eastern side has been flailed away from the track.	No action required at present.	C2
G4	Elm and holly	5	14	1	120	2	2	2	2	SM	F	10+	Tall hedgerow trees at the edge of the site.	No action required at present.	C2
G5	Elm	4	12	1	120	2	2	2	2	SM	D	<10	A group of dead elm at the end of the hedge.	No action required at present.	U
G6	Elm	6	12	1	150	2	2	2	2	EM	D	<10	A group of dead elm at the edge of the site.	No action required at present.	U
G7	Cricket bat willow	12	4	1	265	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	EM	G	20+	A linear group of pollarded willows.	No action required at present.	B2
G8	Field maple, oak and blackthorn	50+	7	1	150	2	2	2	3		G	20+	A dense copse at the edge of the car park and estate. The trees beside the car park have all been crown lifted.	No action required at present.	B2
G9	Pine sp.	4	4	1	140	1	1.5	1.5	2	EM	G	20+	A linear group of Niwaki style pine which appear to be regularly pruned. Situating in a narrow planting bed between the car park and retaining wall.	No action required at present.	B2

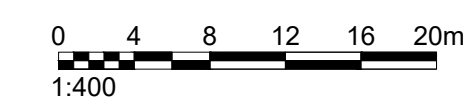
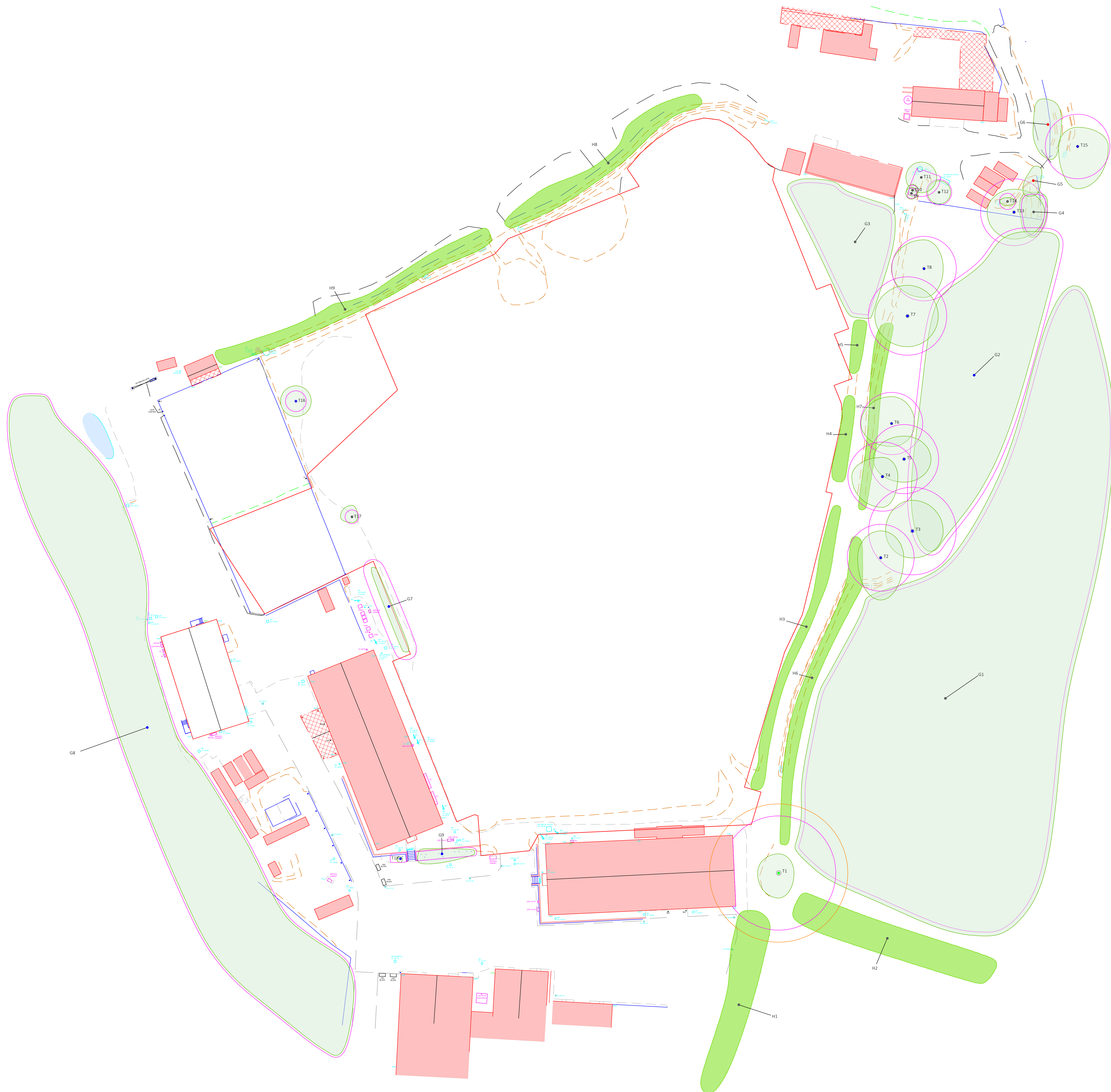
A key explaining each category is provided at the rear of the schedule

Appendix 1: Hedge Schedule**Site:** Chaldicotts Barns, Semley**Surveyor:** Nick Baxter**Date of Survey:** 26th May 2026

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, blackthorn and goat willow	5	MS	125	4	35	M	G	10+	An old site boundary hedge. Few signs of recent management.	No action required at present.	C2
H2	Hawthorn and blackthorn	2	MS	90	3	50	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that seems to be regularly flailed.	No action required at present.	C2
H3	Hawthorn and blackthorn	2	MS	90	2	60	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that has recently been cut to 2m.	No action required at present.	C2
H4	Hawthorn and blackthorn	2	MS	90	2	30	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that has recently been cut to 2m.	No action required at present.	C2
H5	Hawthorn and blackthorn	2	MS	90	2	15	M	G	10+	A field boundary hedge that has recently been cut to 2m.	No action required at present.	C2
H6	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, dog rose, hazel, field maple,	6	MS	90	3	60	M	G	10+	A tall hedgerow at the edge of the copse. The western side has been regularly flailed but the top has been left to grow tall.	No action required at present.	C2
H7	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elder, dog rose, hazel, field maple,	6	MS	90	3	60	M	G	10+	A tall hedgerow at the edge of the copse. The western side has been regularly flailed but the top has been left to grow tall.	No action required at present.	C2
H8	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elm, elder and field maple	2	MS	150	3	40	M	G	10+	An old boundary hedge which has recently been cut to 2m. It has recovered well.	No action required at present.	C2
H9	Hawthorn, blackthorn, elm, elder and field maple	2	MS	150	4	40	M	G	10+	An old boundary hedge which has recently been cut to 2m. It has recovered well.	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 tree's 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.	Age Class	Y = Young, SM = Semi-Mature, EM = Early Mature, M = Mature, FM = Fully Mature, & V = Veteran
Height	Estimated tree height (m) from ground level.	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.
Stem Ø (cm)	AKA Diameter at Breast Height (DBH). 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) are calculated in accordance with the guidance. Estimated stem diameters are suffixed with '#'.	ULE (Years)	Useful Life Expectancy. Anticipated future contribution to amenity, in years.
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.	Category	Tree category as defined within BS 5837:2012. Categories A (high quality), B (moderate quality), C (low quality) & U (poor quality).
Overall Health	A measure of physiological condition. G = Good, F = Fair, P = Poor, & D = Dead.	Recommended Management	Recommended works to be carried out prior to construction.



N

Key

Root Protection Area

Canopy spread

Trunk position

Tree/Group number

Hedge line

Veteran tree buffer

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

NBTREEMANAGEMENT

Arboricultural Consultancy

www.nbtreemanagement.co.uk

Tel: 07415 890038

Project Name:

Chaldicott Barns
Northern Expansion

Drawing Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing Number:

TCP-1

Revision:

C

Client:

Chaldicotts Limited

Agent:

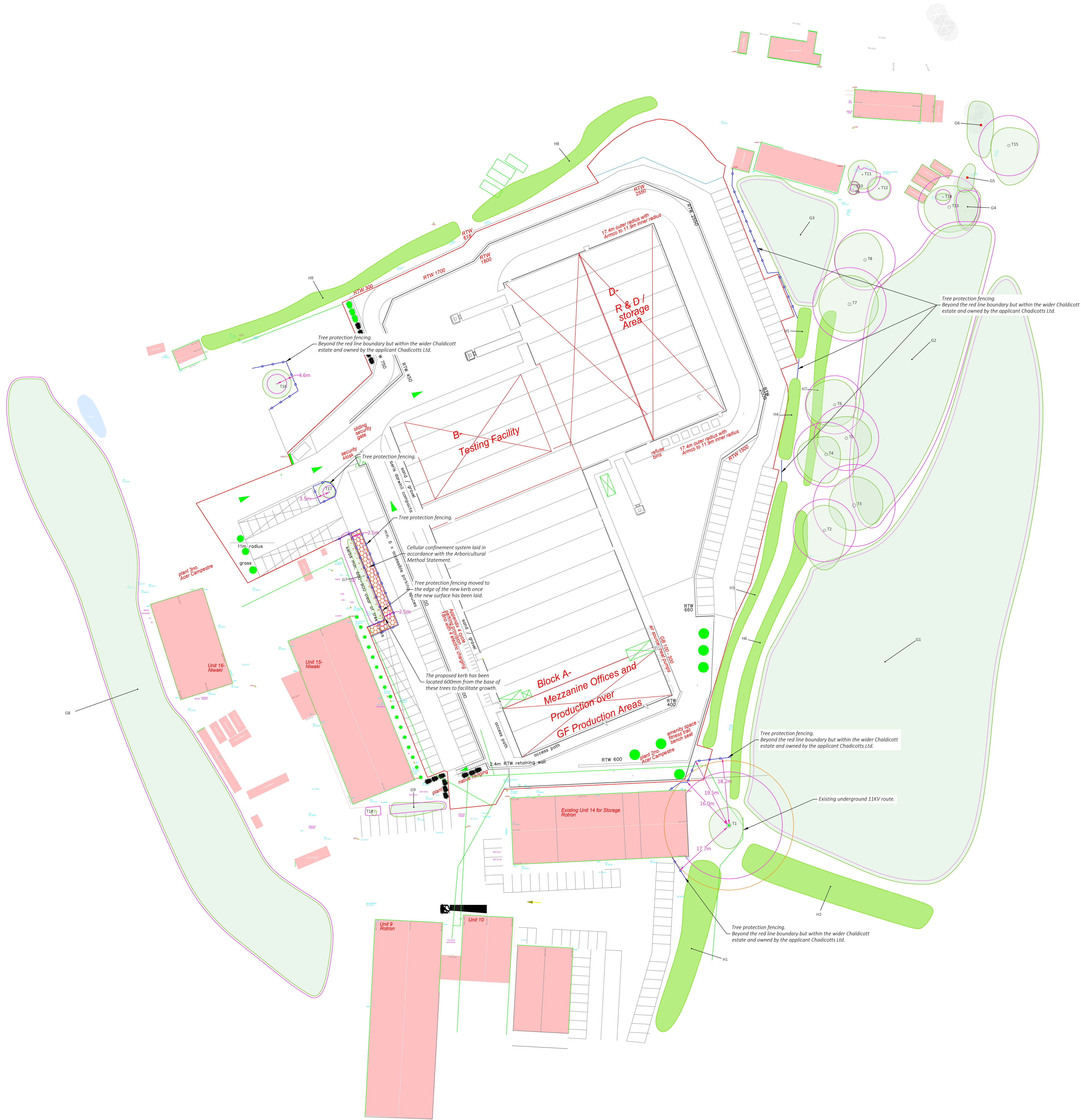
Thomas Wilde & Partners

Date:

14-9-2026

Scale:

1:400 @ A0



Specification for Tree Protection Fencing

Tree protection fencing must be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place near trees. For this project, a scaffold framework will be used which must be braced to resist impacts, with vertical tubes spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. All-weather signs stating 'Construction Exclusion Zone - No Access' shall be attached to the fencing and must remain intact.

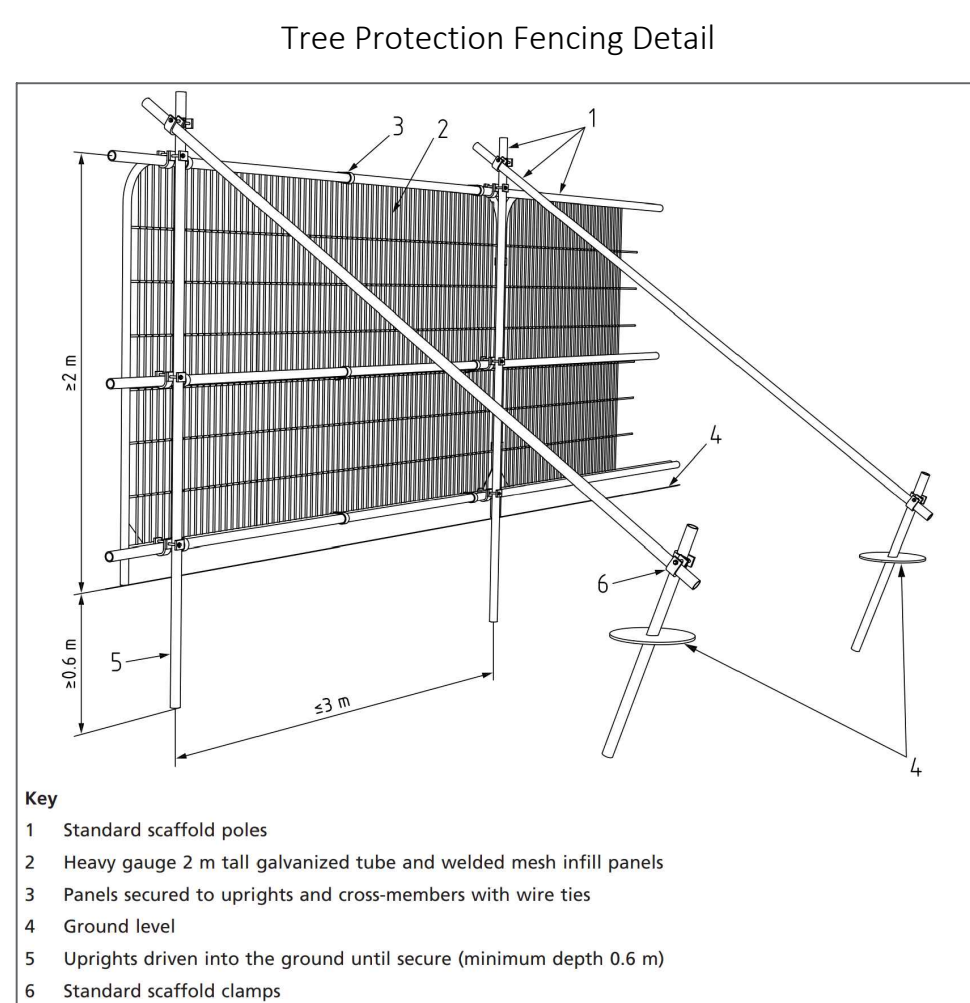
Installation & Removal

The fencing shall be installed before the commencement of demolition or construction activities. It must not be altered or removed without prior written approval from the project arboriculturist or local planning authority. Once installed, the area beyond the fencing will be a Construction Exclusion Zone.

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

Works Within Construction Exclusion Zones

Any construction activity within a construction exclusion zone shall be undertaken under the supervision of a suitably qualified arboriculturist.



Key

- Root Protection Area
- Canopy spread
- Trunk position
- Tree/Group number
- Hedge line
- Veteran tree buffer
- Tree protection fencing
- No-dig cellular confinement system

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

Project Name:
**Chaldicott Barns
Northern Expansion**

Drawing Title:
Tree Protection Plan

Drawing Number: TPP-1	Revision: B
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Client:
Chaldicott Limited

Agent:
Thomas Wilde & Partners

Date:
14-9-2026

Scale:
1:400 @ A0

