ArbTS - Arboricultural Technician Services Ltd

(Tree Consultancy Services)

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Arboricultural Report

Including:

Tree Survey Data &

Tree Constraints Plan,

Arboricultural Impact Assessment,

Tree Protection Plan and Arboricultural Method Statement

To the British Standard 5837:2012
(Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction. Recommendations)

Date – 6th January 2025

Site – Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Reference – ArbTS_1731.1_Pen Caer Lan Farm

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 The purpose of this report is to assess the quality of the trees at Pen Caer Lan Farm, assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed development design and provide details regarding the protection of retained trees during construction work.

1.2 This report identifies the quality of the trees on this site as categorised by the *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations*. The survey and findings, as reported here, represent an unbiased third-party opinion offering professional advice on the value of the trees on or adjacent to this site. To illustrate the constraints identified trees pose to the design of future development, a Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) has been drawn, as found in Appendix 2.

1.3 Arboricultural constraints within the surveyed site relate primarily to the preservation of trees recommended for retention. Identified trees must be protected during the construction phase by employing a combination of tree protection methods as illustrated in Appendix 4, Tree Protection Plan and detailed within Section 6 - Arboricultural Method Statement.

1.4 The trees' root system and the associated soil structure is often overlooked during the construction process and can be damaged or altered by compaction, causing significant damage to the health of the tree. Generally, the tree's entire root system is within the top 600mm of soil, where it can be easily damaged. A calculated ground area around the tree should be protected during the onsite construction phase. In this report, it is referred to as the Root Protection Area (RPA).

2.0 The Tree Survey

2.1 The tree survey was conducted by *Stephen Lucocq BSc (Hons), Tech Cert (ArborA), M.Arbor.A* on 11th March and 7th June 2024.

2.2 Trees over 75mm were tagged where appropriate with numbered metal identification tags at around 2.0 metres above ground level.

2.3 All observations were made from the ground with an acoustic-sounding hammer. No invasive decay detective instruments were used.

2.4 The survey was carried out per *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.* This standard gives a systematic, consistent, transparent evaluation method for tree surveying.

2.5 The tree survey was conducted with the aid of a topographical survey.

2.6 **Preliminary management recommendations:** The survey has identified preliminary management recommendations for the trees on or adjacent to this site. Details regarding these specified operations are given in this report (See Appendix 1 - Tree Survey Data). Where work priority is stated to be H – High due to safety reasons, these operations should be carried out as soon as possible. Where work priority is

said to be M/H – medium/high or higher, these operations should be undertaken before the commencement of any works on site.

2.7 **Limitations of the tree survey**: Whilst every effort is made to ensure an accurate assessment of the tree's condition during the survey, no responsibility can be taken for resultant damage or injury that occurred by a failing tree. The survey only gives a snapshot of what is visible and is not obscured on the day of the survey. The survey identifies trees of varying quality and their above-ground/below-ground constraints. This survey does not constitute a full tree condition survey/tree risk assessment of the site, and this report is only valid for 24 months from the date of the tree survey.

3.0 The Trees

3.1 The complete tree survey data can be found in Appendix 1A Tree Survey Data

3.2 Tree Survey Summary Table (See Appendix 3 for BS5837 category definitions). (A more detailed Tree Survey Data Summary can be found in Appendix 1B)

BS5837:2012 Quality Category	Total Number of Individual Trees Surveyed	Total Number of Tree Groups Surveyed	Total Number of Tree Areas Surveyed	Total Number of Woodland Areas Surveyed	Total Number of Hedgerows Surveyed	Total
A (High - Most desirable for retention)	14	19	0	0	0	33
B (Moderate - Desirable for retention)	3	14	0	0	0	17
C (Low - Optional for retention)	16	9	0	0	0	25
U (Poor - Unsuitable for retention)	4	0	0	0	0	4
Total A,B,C,U	37	42	0	0	0	79

4.0 Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) Information

4.1 A Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) can be found in Appendix 2 of this report. An introduction to TCP can also be found at the start of this Appendix Section. For further information and details regarding TCP, please see the *British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.*

5.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

5.1 The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been made for the proposed development design.

5.2.1 Tree Loss – AIA – LOW - The following trees are required to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design.

5.2.2 Individual Tree Loss –

- T27 – Birch - Low quality (C category)
- T8 – Goat willow - Low quality (C category)
- T9 – Goat willow - Low quality (C category)
- T10 – Goat willow - Low quality (C category)

5.2.3 Overall Tree Loss –

Four trees have been identified as being removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design. All of the trees identified for removal are low-quality trees (C Category). These trees should not present a constraint on developing the site.

5.3 Root Protection Area (RPA) – AIA – LOW - RPA potential damage can all be managed through the installation of tree protective fencing, as designed by an Arboriculturist will ensure no significant long-term adverse impact will occur to any of the retained trees.

5.4 Tree surgery work – AIA – LOW - Some branch reduction/branch lifting pruning work will be required to facilitate this proposed scheme, as detailed in the tree protection plan (Appendix 4). This work will be carried out to the *British Standard 3998:2010 tree work recommendations.* Adhering to this standard will ensure no adverse impact on these trees' long-term health or visual amenity.

5.5 Future Tree Pressures – AIA – LOW - Overall, the design has considered the size and value of the trees on this site to minimise any future pressures to heavily prune or fell the higher-value trees.

5.6.1 Conclusion – AIA – LOW - The site has several Arboricultural constraints that must be considered in the development design phase. Four trees have been identified as being removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design. All of the trees identified for removal are low-quality trees (C Category). These trees should not present a constraint on developing the site.

5.6.2 The construction of the proposed development, whilst complying with the tree protection scheme as detailed in section 6, will ensure that no significant long-term adverse Arboricultural impact occurs on the health of any retained trees on or adjacent to this site or the long-term amenity of the area.

6.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

6.1 The Tree Protection Plan to facilitate the construction of the development design can be found in Appendix 4 of this report. The Tree Protection Plan must comply with all of the following:

- Be regarded as sacrosanct and follow the sequence of events as detailed in the table below
- Be installed before commencement of any demolishing or construction works on site
- Must not be removed or altered without prior approval of the local planning authority

6.2 The following table overleaf provides a detailed sequence of events that must occur to protect the retained trees during all stages of the construction process. These methods must be communicated to the entire construction team before any work on site.

Stage	Arboricultural Method Statement (In the sequence of events)
1.) Preconstruction *(Prior to any on-site construction work, including demolition work, site material storage etc.)*	**1.1 – Design** areas for **construction site storage** by the site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist.
	1.2 – Design position, form and construction methods of **all utility services** with Arboricultural consideration. All underground service designs MUST conform to the NJUG Volume 4 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees. The full document is available at http://www.njug.org.uk/ and BS5837:2012. Local Planning Authority to be consulted on utility service design details and, if satisfied, to be approved in writing before installation during the construction phase.
	1.3 – Tree surgery work to be carried out is detailed in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 4) of this report and to the *British Standard:3998:2010: Recommendation for tree works.*
	1.4 – Tree protective fencing installed in the position and form as detailed in the Tree Protection Plan (Appendix - 4). Installation is to be supervised by the appointed Arboriculturist. All weather tree construction exclusion zone posters are to be secured to fencing at regular intervals.
	1.5 – Site storage area containers installed as designed and supervised by the site supervisor and the appointed Arboriculturist.
	1.6 – Appointed Arboriculturist to document all tree protection methods in situ and photographs taken for reference purposes. Copy of document report sent to all parties.
2.) Construction	**2.1 – The site supervisor is** to be **briefed** by the appointed Arboriculturist regarding the Tree Protection Plan/Methods, and a laminated copy of the plan/methods is to be secured onto the wall in the site supervisor's office. Contact details of the appointed Arboriculturist, Council's Tree Officer, to be included. Emphasis is to be made to the site supervisor on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action for noncompliance with these tree protection methods.

	2.2 – All contractors are to be **briefed** by the site supervisor and/or the appointed Arboriculturist regarding the tree protection plan and methods before starting work on site. Emphasis made to contractors on the importance of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods and possible planning enforcement action (Stop Notice), problems with discharging tree protection conditions and/or legal action for noncompliance with these tree protection methods.
	2.3 – The construction phase begins
	2.4 - Tree Safe Construction (Throughout site) – areas outside of the construction exclusion zones, as shown on the tree protection plan, must adhere to the following: •Building materials and fuels such as oil, bitumen or cement should not be stacked or discharged within 20 metres of the tree's stem. •Fires will not be lit beneath any tree or in a place where flames could extend to within 10 metres of the tree. •Trees to be retained and protected should not be used as anchorage for services or equipment. •The use of cranes and large machinery on site should be planned and care taken not to damage the trees during the process.
	2.5 – Unforeseen issues which require the alteration of the Tree Protection Plan/Methods, required tree surgery work or immediate remedial work will be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for approval in writing.
3.) Post Construction *(Once all construction work has been completed, this includes all utility services)*	**3.1** – **Tree Protection fencing Removed.**
	3.2 – **Hard and soft landscaping commence -** All landscape team members are to be briefed regarding tree protections by an Arboriculturist.
	3.3 – **Any required remedial tree action is taken,** such as Leaf Mulch Application, soil de-compaction methods, contamination clean up etc., to be carried out.

7.0 Conclusion

7.1 Adhering to the tree protection details in this report, the proposed development can be constructed without any significant long-term adverse impact on the retained trees or the area's amenity.

8.0 Further Information & Qualifications

Stephen Lucocq has been involved in Arboriculture within South Wales for over twenty years. He has worked as an Arborist for many of these years and has an excellent working knowledge of the practical side of the profession. He has always taken an active interest in all areas of Arboriculture and kept up to date with current research and developments.

Qualifications

- First Class BSc (Hons) Degree – Combined Studies - Biology and IT
- Arboricultural Association Technicians Certificate – Level 4 - (Merit)
- PTI - Professional Tree Inspection (Lantra Awards)
- 2D Computer-Aided Design (City and Guilds - Level 3)
- Quantified Tree Risk Assessment (QTRA) – Mike Ellison
- Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) – Mike Ellison
- Arboriculture and Bats (Lantra)
- Industrial Rope Access Trade Association (IRATA)
- Practical Arboriculture Qualifications (NPTC)

Membership

- Arboricultural Association Professional Member (M.Arbor.A)

9.0 Web Information & Bibliography

Web Information

- Arboricultural Association

  http://www.trees.org.uk/

- Cellular Confinement System

  GeoWeb - GreenFix

  CellWeb - Geosynthetics Cellweb

- Underground Utilises Installation

  http://www.njug.org.uk/

Bibliography

- British Standards 3998 (2010) Recommendations for Tree Work UK; British Standards Intuition
- British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations UK; British Standards Intuition
- Coombes, A.J (1992) Trees London; Dorling Kindersley
- Lonsdale, D (1999) Principle of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management Edinburgh; Forestry Commission
- Mattheck, C (2007) Field Guide for Visual Tree Assessment Germany; Karlsruhe Research Centre
- Shigo, A.L (1991) Modern Arboriculture USA; Shigo and Trees, Association
- Sterry, P (2007) Collins Complete British Trees London; Collins
- Strouts, R.G (2000) Diagnosis of ill-health in trees Edinburgh; Forestry Commission
- Weber, K & Mattheck, C (2003) Manual of wood decay UK; Arboricultural Association

10.0 Appendix 1A -Tree Survey Data

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Priority	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
G1	mixed species	M	1	550	B2	15(0)	6	6	6	6	G/F	N/A	40+	mixed species trees along river and access track, not inspected in detail, appears to have received little recent management, thick group of trees with much understorey	fell declining trees close to access track and main road	H/M	6.6	136.9
G2	mixed species	M	1	650	B3	14(0)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	20+	mixed species trees along both side of river, not inspected in detail, much ash showing signs of ash dieback disease	fell ash in poor condition in falling distance of track	H/M	7.8	191.2
G3	mixed species	M	1	350	C2	14(2)	5	5	5	5	F	N/A	20+	mixed species along the track			4.2	55.42
G4	mixed species	M	1	500	B2	12(0)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	20+	mixed species along field boundary, not inspected in detail			6	113.1
G5	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	550	A2	11(3)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	40+	field boundary group of mainly native oak, as a whole of good form located either side of small water course			6.6	136.9
G6	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	700	A2	12(3)	8	8	8	8	G	N/A	40+	field boundary group of mainly native oak of good form, small ditch noted running along western side of trees			8.4	221.7
G7	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	1	400	B2	10(2)	6	6	6	6	G/F	N/A	20+	group of boundary alder along side drainage ditch and field boundary, for the purpose of this survey not inspected in detail			4.8	72.39
G8	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	1	400	B2	12(4)	7	7	7	7	G/F	F	20+	group of mainly alder			4.8	72.39
G9	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	775	A2	14(2)	9	9	9	9	G/F	N/A	40+	boundary group of mainly oak either side of small water course			9.3	271.8
G10	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	500	A2	11(0)	8	8	8	8	G/F	G/F	40+	mix of oak and goat willow, boundary row			6	113.1
G11	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	600	A2	10(2)	6	6	6	6	G	G/F	40+	group of mainly mature sightly compact oak trees			7.2	162.9
G12	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	250	C2	4(0)	5	5	5	5	F	F	10+	sprawling scrub			3	28.28
G13	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	1	800	A2	14(2)	8	8	8	8	G	G	40+	group of trees, mainly oak, track running through group			9.6	289.6
G14	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	500	A2	12(0)	7	7	7	5	G/F	G/F	40+	boundary group of trees			6	113.1
G15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	500	A2	8(0)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+	small group of compact oak alongside stream			6	113.1

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Work Priority	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
G16	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	200	C2	3(0)	5	5	5	5	G/F	F	10+	sprawling scrub			2.4	18.1
G17	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	750	A2	16(3)	8	8	8	8	G	G	40+	field boundary group of trees, mainly mature not oak, some declining ash noted			9	254.5
G18	Betula pendula (Silver Birch),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	500	A2	10(0)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+	group of two trees down on steam bank			6	113.1
G19	mixed species	M	1	800	A2	14(2)	8	8	8	8	G	G	40+	high value woodland group of mainly mature native oak, birch, goat willow around stream,not inspected in detail			9.6	289.6
G20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	900	A2	11(1)	8	8	8	8	G	G	40+	group of mature oak			10.8	366.5
G21	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash),Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	350	B2	13(2)	5	5	5	5	G/F	F	20+	boundary mix of species, much sprawling willow			4.2	55.42
G22	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	600	A2	11(2)	6	6	6	6	G/F	N/A	40+	boundary group of mainly oak, not inspected in detail for the purpose of this survey some trees with some die back noted			7.2	162.9
G23	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	M	1	550	A2	10(2)	6	6	6	6	F	N/A	40+	boundary group of mainly oak, some gaps noted			6.6	136.9
G24	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	500	A2	11(3)	6	6	6	6	G/F	N/A	40+	boundary group of mainly oak, inspected from top of drainage ditch bank, a couple of trees with slight decline noted			6	113.1
G25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	450	B2	7(1)	6	6	6	6	G/F	G/F	20+	small group of two oak forming a whole			5.4	91.62
G26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	450	B2	8(2)	6	6	6	6	G/F	G/F	20+	group of oak			5.4	91.62
G27	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	450	B2	9(2)	6	6	6	6	G/F	N/A	20+	boundary row of mixed species			5.4	91.62
G28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	600	A2	8(1)	6	6	6	6	G	N/A	40+	group of two small oak forming a whole of good form			7.2	162.9
G29	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	300	C2	7(2)	3	3	3	3	F	F	10+	Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated. small group of trees, structural weakness noted on goat willow			3.6	40.72

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments		Preliminary Management Recommendations		Work Priority	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
G30	mixed species	M	1	650	B3	14(0)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	20+		mixed species trees along river, not inspected inspected in detail				7.8	191.2
G31	mixed species	M	1	500	B3	12(2)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	20+		mixed species trees along river and access track, not inspected in detail, some declining trees noted		fell declining trees along access track	H/M	6	113.1
G32	mixed species	M	1	300	C2	13(4)	5	5	5	5	G/F	N/A	20+		mixed species along track, much multistemmed and upright, trees of note inspected indivdually included, some declining ash noted		fell advanced declining ash	H/M	3.6	40.72
G33	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder),Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	450	B2	10(2)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	20+	high B category.	group of scattered boundary trees along size drainage ditch and field boundary, for the purpose of this survey not inspected in detail				5.4	91.62
G34	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	850	A2	12(2)	8	8	8	8	G/F	N/A	40+		field boundary group mainly oak trees, small ditch noted running along western side of trees				10.2	326.9
G35	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	600	A2	10(2)	7	7	7	7	G/F	N/A	40+	Surrounding terrain prevented close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	group of oak forming a whole of fair to good form				7.2	162.9
G36	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	300	C2	8(0)	4	4	4	4	F	F/P	10+		sprawling area of mainly goat willow, short lived species prone to stem and branch failure				3.6	40.72
G37	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	550	B2	14(3)	8	8	8	8	G/F	N/A	20+		group of two oak forming a whole				6.6	136.9
G38	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	650	A2	11(2)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+		group of mainly oak, broken stem noted in western tree				7.8	191.2
G39	Quercus robur (Common Oak),Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	450	B2	13(1)	7	7	7	7	G/F	G/F	20+		group of two trees				5.4	91.62
G40	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	400	C2	8(0)	8	8	8	8	F	F	10+		group of sprawling goat willow				4.8	72.39
G41	Salix caprea (Goat Willow),Quercus robur (Common Oak)	EM	1	350	C2	7(0)	6	6	6	6	F	F	10+						4.2	55.42
G42	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	200	C2	4(0)	6	6	6	6	F	F	10+		sprawling scrub				2.4	18.1
T1	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	700	B2	14(2)	10	10	10	5	G/F	N/A	20+	Unbalanced crown shape. Located on private land preventing a close inspection of the tree therefore all observations and measurements are estimated.	large stem failure				8.4	221.7
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	OM	1	600	A3	10(4)	6	4	6	5	F	F	40+		old oak with signs of retrenchment				7.2	162.9
T3	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	900	A2	16(5)	8	12	5	8	G/F	F	40+	low A category.	wide forming oak with over extended eastern lateral branch		Reduce long eastern lateral branches over track by 50 perecent in length	H/M	10.8	366.5
T4	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	400	C2	5(0)	7	7	7	7	F	F	10+		lower sprawling scrub				4.8	72.39

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments		Preliminary Management Recommendations		Work Priority	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T5	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	400	C2	8(0)	6	6	6	6	G/F	F	10+						4.8	72.39
T6	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	1	350	A2	9(1)	4	4	4	4	G/F	G/F	40+						4.2	55.42
T7	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	M	1	550	A2	11(2)	5	5	5	5	G/F	G/F	40+						6.6	136.9
T8	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	200	C2	4(0)	4	4	4	4	G/F	F	10+						2.4	18.1
T9	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	250	C2	5(0)	5	5	5	5	F	F	10+						3	28.28
T10	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	250	C2	4(0)	5	5	5	5	F	F	10+						3	28.28
T11	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	500	A2	12(3)	7	6	7	7	G/F	G/F	40+						6	113.1
T12	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	600	A2	11(2)	7	7	5	5	G	G	40+						7.2	162.9
T13	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	500	A2	9(1)	7	5	6	7	G/F	G/F	40+						6	113.1
T14	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	750	A2	12(1)	8	8	8	8	G	G	40+						9	254.5
T15	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	2	550	A2	9(2)	9	8	8	8	G	G	40+		overgrown oak				9.34	274.1
T16	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	650	A2	8(2)	7	7	7	7	G	G/F	40+		open grown ok				7.8	191.2
T17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	1	250	C2	4(0)	4	4	4	4	G/F	G/F	20+						3	28.28
T18	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	400	U	11(2)	6	4	4	4	F/P	F/P	<10			Remove stems and retain coppice stool.		H/M	4.8	72.39
T19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	1250	A3	13(4)	8	8	7	10	G/F	G/F	40+	Ivy on tree.	old oak of high value				15	707
T20	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	900	U	9(3)	7	7	7	7	D	D	<10				pollard to retain standing dead trunk	H/M	10.8	366.5
T21	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	1	350	C2	10(2)	4	4	4	4	G/F	F	10+						4.2	55.42
T22	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	1	400	C2	10(2)	4	4	4	4	G/F	F	10+						4.8	72.39
T23	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	OM	1	950	A3	10(4)	6	5	6	8	F	F	40+		old oak with signs of retrenchment		pruning dead wood and long branch over track to reduce risk of failure	H/M	11.4	408.3
T24	Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	M	1	350	C2	9(2)	4	3	3	4	G/F	F	10+						4.2	55.42
T25	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	800	A2	12(5)	7	7	8	8	G	G	40+		oak of good form and health				9.6	289.6
T26	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	350	B2	11(2)	4	4	4	4	G/F	G/F	20+						4.2	55.42
T27	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	EM	1	250	C2	7(2)	4	4	4	4	F	F	10+						3	28.28
T28	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	400	B2	11(3)	5	5	5	5	G/F	G/F	20+		field boundary oak tree, ditch noted to the west				4.8	72.39
T29	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	1	200	C2	3(0)	3	3	3	3	G/F	G/F	10+						2.4	18.1
T30	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	EM	1	350	C2	12(5)	5	5	5	5	F	F	10+						4.2	55.42
T31	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	450	U	16(5)	8	7	5	5	D	D	<10			Remove tree and retain root.		H/M	5.4	91.62
T32	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	M	1	400	C2	3(1)	5	5	5	3	G/F	F	20+		very short tree				4.8	72.39
T33	Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	M	1	400	U	11(2)	5	5	5	5	F/P	F/P	<10		ash with ash dieback disease				4.8	72.39
T34	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	1	200	C2	3(1)	2	2	2	2	G/F	G/F	10+						2.4	18.1

Tree ID #	Tree Species	Age	Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Cat	Height + (Lower Branch Height)	Nrth	Est	Sth	Wst	Phys Cond	Struc Cond	Est. Remain Contrib	Comments		Preliminary Management Recommendations		Work Priority	RPR (m)	RPA (m2)
T35	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	M	2	200	C2	3(1)	3	3	3	3	G/F	G/F	10+						3.4	36.32
T36	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	M	1	600	A2	12(3)	6	8	6	6	G/F	G/F	20+	low A category.	broad birch tree of and landscape interest				7.2	162.9
T37	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	M	1	250	C2	5(0)	4	4	4	4	F	F	10+						3	28.28

10.0 Appendix 1B – Detailed Tree Survey Data Summary

(Please see Appendix 3 - Tree Survey Key)

Field Usage Results.		
Total Records: 79		
Type	Count	% of Total
T	37	46.8
G	42	53.2
Tree Species	Count	% of Total
mixed species	8	10.1
Quercus robur (Common Oak)	29	36.7
Alnus glutinosa (Common Alder)	5	6.3
Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	10	12.7
Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	2	2.5
Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	4	5.1
Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)	3	3.8
Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	2	2.5
Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	1	1.3
Average Stem Diameter	Count	% of Total
<250	5	6.3
<500	34	43
<750	27	34.2
<1000	12	15.2
<2000	1	1.3
Cat	Count	% of Total
A2	30	38
A3	3	3.8
B2	14	17.7
B3	3	3.8
C2	25	31.6
U	4	5.1
Age	Count	% of Total
EM	4	5.1
M	73	92.4
OM	2	2.5

Height	Count	% of Total
<5	10	12.7
<10	20	25.3
<15	45	57
<20	4	5.1
Phy Cond	Count	% of Total
G	12	15.2
G/F	47	59.5
F	16	20.3
F/P	2	2.5
D	2	2.5
Stuc Cond	Count	% of Total
G	8	10.1
G/F	22	27.8
F	23	29.1
F/P	3	3.8
D	2	2.5
N/A	21	26.6
Est. Remain Contrib	Count	% of Total
<10	4	5.1
10+	21	26.6
20+	21	26.6
40+	33	41.8
RPR	Count	% of Total
<5	33	41.8
<10	40	50.6
<15	5	6.3
<20	1	1.3
RPA	Count	% of Total
<20	5	6.3
<30	6	7.6
other	68	86.1

10.0 Appendix 2 - Tree Constraints Plan

An introduction to the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

Trees identified to be retained should be treated as constraints to the design of future development. A Tree Constraints Plan has been drawn and can be found over leaf.

- **Tree Quality** - The TCP highlights the above and below-ground constraints each tree poses to design future development schemes. Further, the BS5837 tree quality category (A - High, B - Moderate, C - Low and U- Unsuitable for retention) are coloured coded as solid circles at the centre of the tree's position.

- **Root Protection Area** – The magenta circle on the TCP sets out the root protection area (RPA). No construction work in this area, ground-level alteration or site traffic (machinery or persons) should occur. This prevents damage to tree roots and soil compaction. (Where possible, an Arboriculturist can design suitable tree protection methods to facilitate construction work/site traffic within these areas).

- **Tree Canopy -** The green circle/oval on the TCP sets out the above-ground constraints of tree canopy spread. Within this area, no construction work or site traffic (machinery or persons) should occur if the tree is to be retained. This prevents damage to the tree branches and trunk. (Where possible, an Arboriculturist can design suitable tree protection methods to facilitate construction work/site traffic within these areas).

- **Tree Shading** – Shade from the retained trees should be considered in the development design. Depending on the tree's height and width, the shade cast will be from a North West to East pattern through the central part of the day.

- **Tree Future growth** - Within future development design, consideration should also be given to the ultimate height and extent of the canopy spread of all trees within site identified to be retained.

Tree Constraints Plan

Site – Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality [Colour Coded] (Individual Trees)

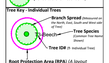
Category A (High)
("Highly desirable for retention")

Category B (Moderate)
("Desirable for retention")

Category C (Low)
("Optional for retention")

Category U (Poor)
("Unsuitable for retention")

Tree Key - Individual Trees



Root Protection Area (RPA) *(A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees health and stability. Where applicable the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Groups/Areas/Woodland/Hedgerow

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (Early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade North East)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded).

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. ("Highly desirable for retention")

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. ("Desirable for retention")

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 15 cm.
("Optional for retention")

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
("Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value")

Please Note:
Barriers and Ground Protection must be designed by an arboriculturist, installed before materials or machinery is bought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

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Tree Constraints Plan

Site - Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

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KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) (Individual Trees)

- **Category A (High)** (*"Highly desirable for retention"*)
- **Category B (Moderate)** (*"Desirable for retention"*)
- **Category C (Low)** (*"Optional for retention"*)
- **Category U (Poor)** (*"Unsuitable for retention"*)

Tree Key - Individual Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA) *(A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees health and stability. Where feasible, the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Groups/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (*Early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade North East*)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded).

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*"Highly desirable for retention"*)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*"Desirable for retention"*)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*"Optional for retention"*)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. (*"Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value"*)

Please Note:

Barriers and Ground Protection must be designed by an arboriculturist, installed before materials or machinery is bought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once in place, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

NANT-Y-CAFN

Brynteg

A4109

River Dulais

River Dulais

Tree Constraints Plan

Site - Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) (Individual Tree)

Category A (High)
("Highly desirable for retention")

Category B (Moderate)
("Desirable for retention")

Category C (Low)
("Optional for retention")

Category U (Poor)
("Unsuitable for retention")

Tree Key - Individual Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA) *(A layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees stability and health, provided that the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Group/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded).

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. ("Highly desirable for retention")

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. ("Desirable for retention")

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 15 cms.
("Optional for retention")

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
("Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value")

Please Note:
Barriers and Ground Protection must be designed by an arboriculturist, installed before materials or machinery is bought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once erected, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

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Tree Constraints Plan

Site - Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) - Individual Trees

- **Category A (High)** (**"Highly desirable for retention"**)
- **Category B (Moderate)** (**"Desirable for retention"**)
- **Category C (Low)** (**"Optional for retention"**)
- **Category U (Poor)** (**"Unsuitable for retention"**)

Tree Key - Individual Trees

Root Protection Area (RPA) *(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, where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Groups/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan (Early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade North East)

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded)

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (**"Highly desirable for retention"**)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (**"Desirable for retention"**)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (**"Optional for retention"**)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. (**"Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value"**)

Please Note:

Barriers and Ground Protection must be designed by an arboriculturist, installed before materials or machinery is bought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. Once in place, barriers and ground protection should be regarded as sacrosanct, and should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

10.0 Appendix 3 - Tree Survey Data Key

- **Tree ID # -** Identifies the location of individual trees (T-ID Number), Groups of trees (G-ID Number), Area of trees (A-ID Number), Hedgerow (H-ID Number), Woodland (W-ID Number), Row of trees (R-ID Number) and tree Stumps (S-ID Number) on the accompanying plan. *(Please note: A group of trees here refers to two or more standing trees that form a visual whole, whereas an area of trees refers to dispersed individual trees standing within the site)*

- **Tree Species -** Scientific names and common tree name in brackets are generally shown.

- **Age**
  - (Y) Young – Less than 1/3 of life completed
  - (SM) Middle Aged - 1/3 - 2/3 of life completed
  - (EM) Early Mature – Just entering Maturity
  - (M) Mature – more than 2/3 of life completed
  - (OM) Over Mature - more than 3/3 of life completed and declining
  - (V) Veteran - (v) Veteran – Veteran trees have no precise definition but are trees considered to be of biological aesthetic or ecological value because of their age

- **Stems –** Number of tree stems used to calculate the RPR/RPA

- **Stem Diam** (mm) - Diameter of tree stem measured in millimetres for single stem trees or average stem diameter calculated for multi-stemmed trees as detailed in section 4.6 & Annex C of the British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. The height above ground level where the stem measurement was taken will be shown if not measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. *(Please note: that the stem diameter of certain trees will have to be estimated due to difficulties in taking measurements or for trees with a large number of stems)*

- **Cat** – Tree Quality Category - British Standard 5837:2012 A, B, C, U + 1, 2, 3

  Based on BS5837:2012, categories A, B, C, and U provide the basis for prioritising trees for retention:

  - A – Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Most desirable for retention*)
  - B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)
  - C – Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm. (*Optional for retention*)
  - U – Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. (*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)

Retention Criteria Subcategories: Used for identifying subcategories

E.g. A2 = A high-quality tree with high landscape qualities (further details can be found in British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations UK; British Standards Intuition)

- 1 – Mainly Arboricultural qualities
- 2 – Mainly landscape qualities
- 3 – Mainly cultural values, including conservation

- **Height + (Lower Branch Height) -** Tree height in metres and in brackets height in metres of the crown (tree branches) clearance at its lowest point above adjacent ground levels.

- **Nrth, Est, Sth, Wst** - Crown Spread (Metres) -Tree branch spread in metres measured in four directions (North, East, South, West) from the trunk.

- **Phys Cond -** Physiological Condition Indicating the health of the tree -

  - (G) Good
  - (F) Fair
  - (P) Poor
  - (D) Dead

- **Struc Cond –** Structural Condition indicating the structural integrity of the tree -

  - (G) Good – No, or remediable physical defects or decay
  - (F) Fair - Physical non-remediable defects or decay present, not presenting imminent danger but should be monitored
  - (P) Poor - physical non-remediable defects or decay present, tree liable to imminent collapse or loss of major limbs.
  - (D) Dead

- **Est. Remain Contrib - (<10, 10+, 20+, 40+)**

  The trees estimated remaining contribution in years, recorded as:

  - <10 – less than 10 years
  - 10+ – at least 10 years
  - 20+ – at least 20 years
  - 40+ – at least 40 years

- **Comments –** Additional Comments, if required

- **Preliminary Management Recommendations –** Work Recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and pose potential for wildlife habitat.

- **Work Priority -** Work Priority -This gives a work priority rating of preliminary management for each tree.
    - H - High – Urgent work to be carried out as soon as practicable due to safety reasons (Within 14 days).
    - H/M – High - Medium – Work to be carried out within 6 months/or before the construction phase begins
    - M - Medium – Work to be carried out in 12 months
    - L - Low – After consideration/Re-inspect in 18-24 months
    - Blank – No work required.

- **RPR –** Root protection radius / **RPA -** Root Protection Area **-** 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 the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. RPR is a circular area measured as a radius in metres from the tree's centre, or RPA is an area in metres squared. This area may be changed in shape but not reduced in size, providing adequate protection for the tree's rooting system.

10.0 Appendix 4 – Tree Protection Plan

Tree Protective Fencing

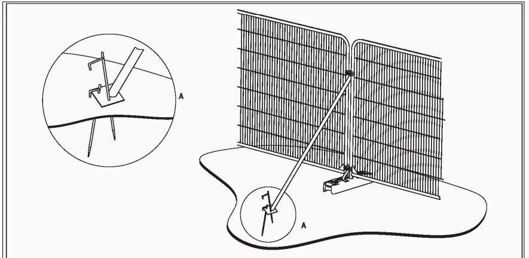
- Trees for removal to be identified from the drawing and marked by an arboriculturist.
- No vehicles to enter the grass verge or root protection zone during tree removal or fencing installation/removal.
- Fencing to be installed prior to any construction works (including demolition, materials delivery, works compound installation).
- The location of the tree protective fencing is indicative only and must not be directly measured from this plan. Its true location must be surveyed accurately on site and where applicable be measured from the tree centre by the stated dimension value.
- Fencing to remain in place until all construction works have ceased.

BS5837: 2012 Recommendations (extract)

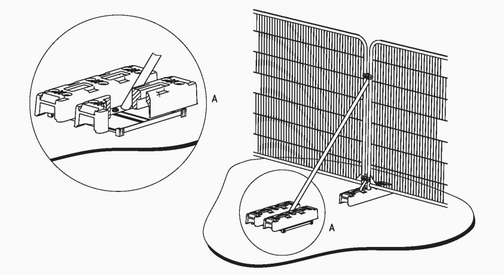
6.2.2.3 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority.

Fencing Specification

For example : 2metre tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g.due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray. (See Diagram Below)



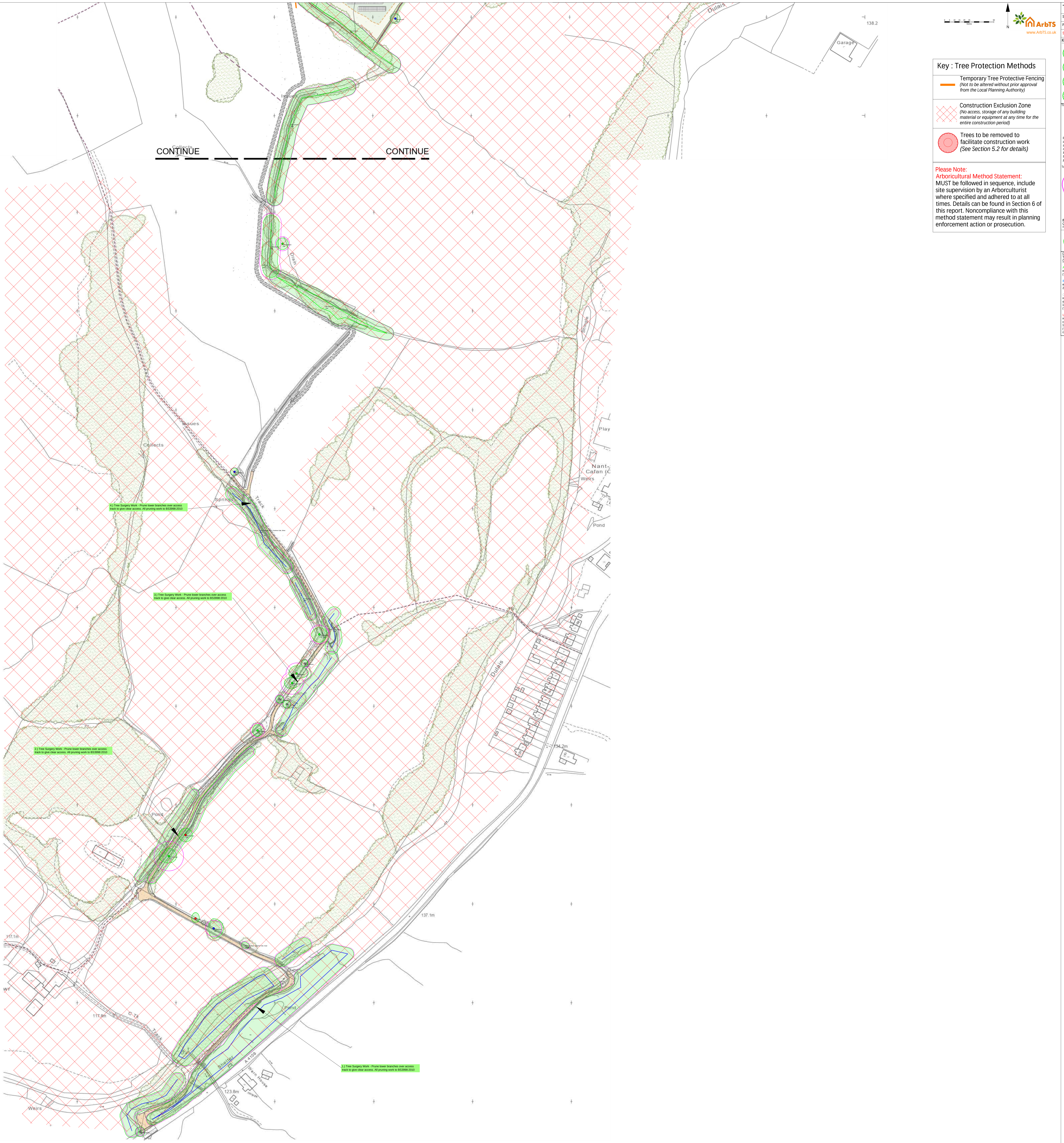
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Why Is Fencing Erected Around Trees?

- The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
- Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain Oxygen, Water and Nutrients.
- Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squashing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
- A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
- Consequently the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
- Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
- Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
- The exclusion zone is calculated using British Standard 5837.
- Protective Fencing is installed around the calculated area.
- Protective Fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.



4.) Tree Surgery Work - Prune lower branches over access track to give clear access. All pruning work to BS3998:2010

3.) Tree Surgery Work - Prune lower branches over access track to give clear access. All pruning work to BS3998:2010

2.) Tree Surgery Work - Prune lower branches over access track to give clear access. All pruning work to BS3998:2010

1.) Tree Surgery Work - Prune lower branches over access track to give clear access. All pruning work to BS3998:2010

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Key : Tree Protection Methods

🟧	Temporary Tree Protective Fencing *(Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)*
▨	Construction Exclusion Zone *(No access, storage of any building material or equipment at any time for the entire construction period)*
🔴	Trees to be removed to facilitate construction work *(See Section 5.2 for details)*

Please Note:
Arboricultural Method Statement:
MUST be followed in sequence, include site supervision by an Arborculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Details can be found in Section 6 of this report. Noncompliance with this method statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

Tree Protection Plan

Site - Pen Caer Lan Farm

Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) *(Individual Tree)*

- Category A (High) (*Highly desirable for retention*)
- Category B (Moderate) (*Desirable for retention*)
- Category C (Low) (*Optional for retention*)
- Category U (Poor) (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key - Individual Trees

Branch Spread *(Measured on the North, East, South and West side of Tree)*
T3-Beech
Tree Species *(Common Tree Name Shown)*
Tree ID# (T- Individual Tree)
Root Protection Area (RPA) *(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 the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Group/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

Tree ID# (G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area, W-Woodland, H- Hedgerow)
G3- Ash
Tree Species *(Common Tree Name Shown)*
BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded as for individual trees)
Average Branch Spread

Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan *(Early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade to the East)*

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Highly desirable for retention*)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
(*Optional for retention*)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
(*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)

Tree Protective Fencing

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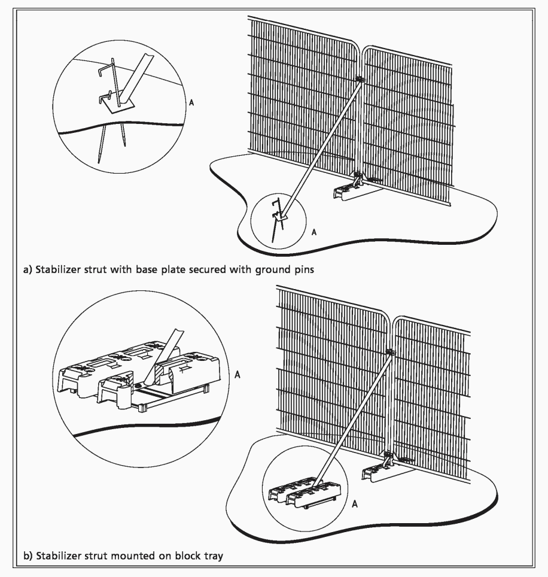
- The location of the tree protective fencing is indicative only and must not be directly measured from this plan. Its true location must be surveyed accurately on site and where applicable be measured from the tree centre by the stated dimension value.
- Fencing to remain in place until all construction works have ceased.

BS5837: 2012 Recommendations (extract)

6.2.2.3 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority.

Fencing Specification

For example : 2metre tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins. Where the fencing is to be erected on retained hard surfacing or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins, e.g.due to the presence of underground services, the stabilizer struts should be mounted on a block tray. (See Diagram Below)

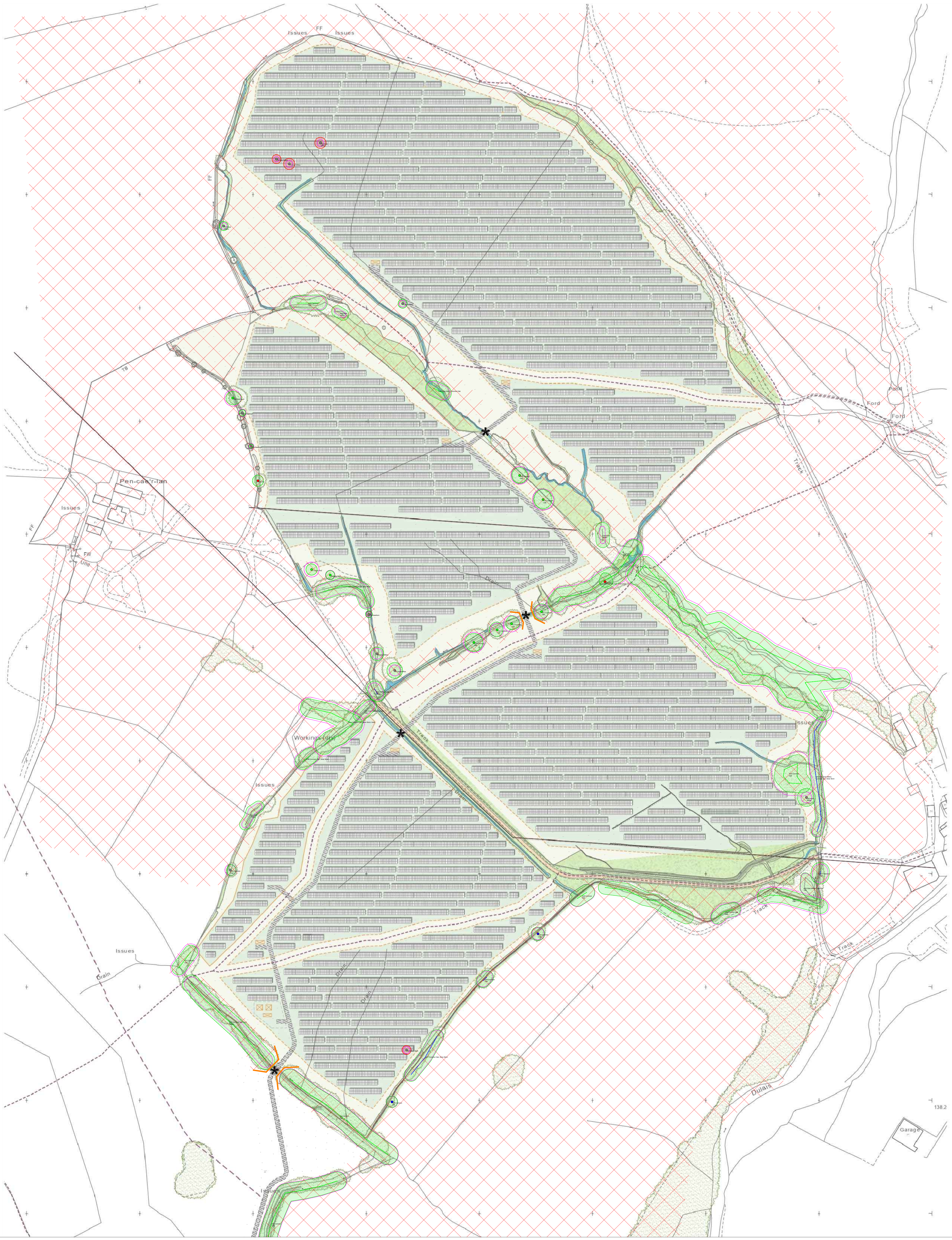


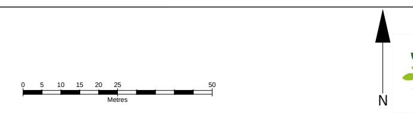
a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins

b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

Why Is Fencing Erected Around Trees?

- The major cause of damage to trees on construction sites is due to soil compaction.
- Roots use the spaces between soil particles to obtain Oxygen, Water and Nutrients.
- Heavy plant and machinery compresses (compacts) the soil, squashing out the air spaces and preventing root function.
- A compacted soil structure will stay compacted.
- Consequently the tree suffers and will show signs of branch die-back.
- Symptoms such as die-back may take several years to appear.
- Soil compaction over roots can be prevented by maintaining a fenced exclusion zone over the tree roots.
- The exclusion zone is calculated using British Standard 5837.
- Protective Fencing is installed around the calculated area.
- Protective Fencing is a condition of planning approval, if it is removed or repositioned the construction firm is in breach of a condition and may be subjected to legal action.





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Key : Tree Protection Methods

🟧	Temporary Tree Protective Fencing *(Not to be altered without prior approval from the Local Planning Authority)*
▨	Construction Exclusion Zone *(No access, storage of any building material or equipment at any time for the entire construction period)*
●	Trees to be removed to facilitate construction work *(See Section 5.2 for details)*

Please Note:
Arboricultural Method Statement:
MUST be followed in sequence, include site supervision by an Arborculturist where specified and adhered to at all times. Details can be found in Section 6 of this report. Noncompliance with this method statement may result in planning enforcement action or prosecution.

Tree Constraints Plan

Site - Pen Caer Lan Farm

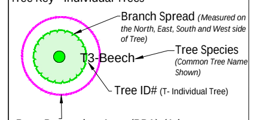
Project Ref - 1731.1

Scale 1:2000 @ A1

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded) *(Individual Tree)*

●	Category A (High) (*Highly desirable for retention*)
●	Category B (Moderate) (*Desirable for retention*)
●	Category C (Low) (*Optional for retention*)
●	Category U (Poor) (*Unsuitable for retention*)

Tree Key - Individual Trees



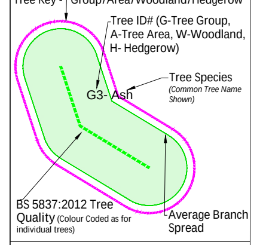
Branch Spread *(Measured on the North, East, South and West side of Tree)*

Tree Species *(Common Tree Name Shown)*

Tree ID# (T- Individual Tree)

Root Protection Area (RPA) *(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 the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.)*

Tree Key - Group/Area/Woodland/Hedgerow

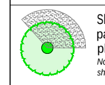


Tree ID# (G-Tree Group, A-Tree Area, W-Woodland, H- Hedgerow)

Tree Species *(Common Tree Name Shown)*

BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded as for individual trees)

Average Branch Spread



Shade Pattern - shade pattern not shown on plan *(Early morning shade starting North West through to evening shade to the East)*

Definitions of BS5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows (Colour Coded):

A - Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. (*Highly desirable for retention*)

B - Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. (*Desirable for retention*)

C - Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.
(*Optional for retention*)

U - Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
(*Unsuitable for retention unless provides high conservation value*)

10.0 Appendix 5 – Tree Photographs

Tree ID#G1 + G2

Tree ID#G4

Tree ID#TG3 + G32

Tree ID#T2

Tree ID#T25

Tree ID#T26

Tree ID#G5

Tree ID#T22

Tree ID#G7

Tree ID#G33

Tree ID#G5

Tree ID#G34

Tree ID#G6

Tree ID#G9

Tree ID#G27 + T27

Tree ID#G35

Tree ID#G24

Tree ID#G37

Tree ID#G21

Tree ID#G20

Tree ID#G19

Tree ID#G19

Tree ID#G17

Tree ID#T13

Tree ID#G13

Tree ID#G38

Tree ID#G12

Tree ID#G10

Tree ID#T7

Tree ID#T33

Tree ID#T36

Tree ID#G15

Tree ID#T8, T9, T10

Tree ID#G18

Tree ID#T16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