
Arboricultural
Impact Assessment

**Royal British Legion
Watts Dyke
Llay
Wrexham
LL12 0RL**

SUMMARY

Fourteen individual trees, five groups of trees and two hedges were recorded. In accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* four individual trees were recorded as retention category 'B', and a mixture of eight individual trees, four groups of trees and two hedges were recorded as retention category 'C'.

The trees were generally found to be in a good to fair condition, however, two individual trees and one group of trees (**T1**, **T4** and **G21**) were classified as retention category 'U' (unsuitable for retention).

All of the trees proposed for removal are considered to be low quality ('C' category) specimens. It is understood that the proposed tree removal will be mitigated as part of a post development planting scheme of well-structured new trees that will add to the quality of the area and integrate the proposed development into the surrounding landscape.

The retained trees will be protected to *British Standard BS5837:2012* to ensure that they remain in a healthy condition during and post development. The *Tree Protection Plan* to the rear of this report highlights the recommended tree protection measures.

Any arboricultural work undertaken should be done so by a competent arborist in line with *British Standard BS3998:2010 Tree Work*, and after permission has been granted to do so by the local planning authority.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1. Project outline.....	1
1.2. Scope of this report.....	1
1.3. Survey details.....	1
2. ARBORICULTURAL CONSTRAINTS	2
2.1. Tree condition.....	2
2.2 Root Protection Areas.....	2
2.3 Tree protection status.....	2
3. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	3
3.1. The proposed development.....	3
3.2. Tree removal and proposed mitigation measures.....	3
3.3. Pruning works	3
3.4. Site construction traffic.....	3
3.5. Post development impacts	4
4. TREE PROTECTION SCHEME	5
4.1. Tree works prior to development.....	5
4.2. Tree protection barriers.....	5
4.3. Utilities within the RPA	5
4.4. Post construction phase.....	6
 APPENDIX 1. TREE SCHEDULE	 8
APPENDIX 2. EXPLANATORY NOTES	9
APPENDIX 3. REPORT LIMITATIONS & GENERAL GUIDELINES.....	12
APPENDIX 4. PROTECTIVE BARRIER CONSTRUCTION.....	14
 DRAWING 1. TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN	 17
DRAWING 2. TREE PROTECTION PLAN	18

1. Introduction

1.1. Project outline

- 1.1.1 This report has been produced in accordance with *British Standard 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship where tree retention or planting is proposed in conjunction with nearby construction (site-based operations with the potential to affect existing trees).

1.2. Scope of this report

- 1.2.1 This report has been produced to comply with planning requirements where trees are to be considered as part of a proposed development. In order to achieve this, arboricultural constraints have been identified and a detailed plan (*Tree Constraints Plan*) has been produced showing the location, root protection areas and retention category of trees within the site.
- 1.2.2 In addition, this report provides an *Arboricultural Impact Assessment* that evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed development, and where necessary makes recommendations for mitigation measures. This report also includes a *Tree Protection Scheme* and *Tree Protection Plan* that demonstrates how the retained trees will be protected during construction, and where tree protection measures are to be implemented.
- 1.2.3 This report does not form part of a tree safety inspection. In order to manage the safety and risk from trees it is advised that trees are inspected in detail for this purpose by an arboriculturist using a suitable risk management strategy.

1.3. Survey details

- 1.3.1 A ground level inspection was undertaken by Godwin's Arboricultural Limited on 28th February 2017, recording the position of all trees within the site with a stem diameter of 75 mm or more, measured at 1.5 m above highest adjacent ground level. The position of trees with an estimated stem diameter of 75 mm or more that overhang the site or are located beyond the site boundaries within a distance of up to 12 times their estimated stem diameter were also recorded. For individual trees the crown spread taken at four cardinal points; for woodlands or substantial tree groups the overall extent of the canopy was recorded.
- 1.3.2 Tree positions were plotted using a topographical plan supplied by the client, which is the basis for which the *Tree Constraints Plan* has been prepared.

2. Arboricultural Constraints

2.1. Tree condition

- 2.1.1 Fourteen individual trees, five groups of trees and two hedges were recorded. In accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction* four individual trees were recorded as retention category 'B', and a mixture of eight individual trees, four groups of trees and two hedges were recorded as retention category 'C'.
- 2.1.2 The trees were generally found to be in a good to fair condition, however, two individual trees and one group of trees (**T1**, **T4** and **G21**) were classified as retention category 'U' (unsuitable for retention).
- 2.1.3 Please see *Appendix 1* for the detailed list on existing species, age class, dimensions and condition of trees within the site, and *Appendix 2* for an explanation of retention category criteria. Tree locations can be seen on the *Tree Constraints Plan* at the rear of this report (*Drawing 1*).
- 2.1.4 The inspection of several trees and groups was restricted as detailed at *Appendix 1*. However, sufficient tree related data were collected to fulfil the requirements detailed within the scope of this report.

2.2 Root Protection Areas

- 2.2.1 The tree Root Protection Area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the area around a tree that, along with the tree stem and branches, must be considered during development. The protection of the roots and soil structure within the RPA should be treated as a priority. The RPA of each tree or group is marked on the *Tree Constraints Plan* at the rear of this report.

2.3 Tree protection status

- 2.3.1 A statutory tree protection enquiry was made with Wrexham County Borough Council on 6th March 2017. It is understood that the site does not contain any Tree Preservation Orders and that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. Please be aware that the statutory protection status of the trees may change at any time.
- 2.3.2 **Due to the large potential penalties for illegally carrying out work to protected trees, it is essential that no works are undertaken to any trees within the site, including works to category 'U' trees, prior to consideration and approval of the proposed works by the local planning authority (Wrexham County Borough Council) regardless of whether the trees are currently protected or not.**

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1. The proposed development

- 3.1.1 The proposed development will consist of constructing a new residential development with associated car parking and access road. An indicative proposed layout drawing has been supplied by the client, and is the basis for which this impact assessment has been prepared. Please see the *Tree Protection Plan* to the rear of this report for the proposed layout details.

3.2. Tree removal and proposed mitigation measures

- 3.2.1. Several trees shall require removal as they are situated either within or so close to the proposed development area that protecting them during construction is not practical. Please see the table below for the proposed tree removal details.

	Category 'A'	Category 'B'	Category 'C'
Trees to be removed to enable the construction of the proposed development	None	None	T2, T4, T5, T6, H7 H8, G9 & T10

- 3.2.2. All of the trees proposed for removal are considered to be low quality ('C' category) specimens. It is understood that the proposed tree removal will be mitigated as part of a post development planting scheme of well-structured new trees that will add to the quality of the area and integrate the proposed development into the surrounding landscape.

3.3. Pruning works

- 3.3.1. The formative pruning of trees along the south-western and southern boundary (**G17**, **G18** and **G20**) will be required to ensure sufficient clearance between proposed dwellings and adjacent branches. The proposed pruning works relate to the pruning back of branches along the group edge to provide uniform boundary feature. The proposed pruning works would not have a negative impact on the visual amenity of the groups, and would maintain all the positive aspects the trees bring to the area. In addition, the proposed pruning works will have no adverse impacts on tree health and longevity.

3.4. Site construction traffic

- 3.4.1. To protect the trees from construction site traffic the remaining trees should be protected by a temporary protective barrier (see *Section 4.2*), put in place prior to any construction activity. The barrier will ensure that the trees remain in a healthy condition during and after development.

- 3.4.2. Several of the retained trees are located beyond topographical site features or existing boundary fencing and away from the proposed development area. As such, these trees shall not require protection via temporary protective barriers as they are already provided protection due to their inaccessible location that is remote from the proposed construction activity.

3.5. Post development impacts

- 3.5.1. It is essential that consideration is given to how soil conditions may be affected by the removal of the tree by a suitably qualified professional, and what effect this may have on the stability of both the subject property and surrounding properties prior to any tree removal.
- 3.5.2. No soil samples were taken during the site visit. It is recommended that soil assessment is undertaken by a competent person to determine whether the soil is shrinkable, and that foundation design is undertaken in line with detailed guidance given in the National House Building Council (NHBC) publication *Building near trees, Chapter 4.2*.

4. Tree Protection Scheme

4.1. Tree works prior to development

- 4.1.1. Care should be taken to ensure during tree removal or remedial work that damage to the retained trees and/or disturbance to the RPA is avoided. Precautions should include dismantling techniques to reduce the risk of accidental damage, and ground protection measures where excessive pedestrian movements or use of plant and machinery might lead to compaction.
- 4.1.2. All tree works, as described in *Appendix 1*, should be carried out in accordance with *BS 3998: 2010 Recommendations for tree work*, and after permission has been granted to do so by the local planning authority.
- 4.1.3. It is essential that those appointed to undertake any tree works carry out adequate checks to ensure that no statutory laws are contravened during tree work operations.

4.2. Tree protection barriers

- 4.2.1. Once the tree works have been completed, all trees that may be affected by construction activity and are being retained on site should be protected by barriers before any materials or machinery are brought onto the site, and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. No hardcore, rubble or soil from groundworks should be located within the protective barriers.
- 4.2.2. It should be confirmed by the project arboriculturist or local authority that the barriers have been correctly set out on site, prior to the commencement of any other operations.
- 4.2.3. The protected area should be regarded as off limits, and once installed barriers should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the project arboriculturist and, where necessary, approval from the local planning authority.
- 4.2.4. Please see *Appendix 4* for suggested barrier construction detail. It is recommended that in this instance the protective barrier shown in *Figure 1* would be appropriate. The suggested location for protective fencing is shown on the *Tree Protection Plan (Drawing 2)*.
- 4.2.5. Contractor parking, contractor facilities and any materials whose accidental spillage would cause damage to a tree should be stored and handled well away from the outer edge of the RPA of any retained tree.

4.3. Utilities within the RPA

- 4.3.1. Wherever possible, utilities, manholes and inspection chambers should be routed outside of the RPA of retained trees. Where this is not possible, detailed plans showing the proposed routing should be drawn up. In such cases, trenchless

insertion methods should be used, with entry and retrieval pits being sited outside the RPA.

- 4.3.2. Provided that roots can be retained and protected, excavation using hand-held tools might be acceptable for shallow service runs. It is also preferable to keep utilities together in common ducts to avoid multiple excavations.
- 4.3.3. Above-ground apparatus (including CCTV cameras and lighting) should be sited to avoid the need for detrimental tree pruning. Tree branches can be pruned back with care to provide space. Pruning should be undertaken in accordance with *BS 3998:2010*.

4.4. Post construction phase

- 4.4.1. When the development phase is complete and the site machinery has been removed, the local planning authority should be invited to inspect the site to give approval for the removal of the tree protection measures.
- 4.4.2. Soil compaction should be avoided around existing vegetation, including retained trees and in areas where new tree planting is proposed.
- 4.4.3. Heavy mechanical cultivation such as rotavation should not occur within an RPA as this will damage tree roots. Any cultivation operations should be undertaken carefully by hand in order to minimize damage to the tree, particularly the roots.
- 4.4.4. The use of herbicides within the vicinity of existing trees should be appropriate for the type of vegetation to be removed. Care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects upon retained trees, and consideration must be given to the extent that applied herbicides will have on all vegetation within an applied area.

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Signed for on behalf of Godwin's Arboricultural Limited:

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Appendix 1. Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Work Recommendations	Root Protection Area (RPA)		Retention Category
							N	E	S	W					Radius (m)	Area (m²)	
T 1	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Early-mature	1	360	7(2)	3(S)	5	5	5	2.5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Decay fungus at base.	Poor	<10	Remove for arboricultural reasons.	4.32	58.64	U
T 2	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Early-mature	1	390	8(2)	3(S)	5.5	3	5.5	5.5	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds.	Fair	20+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	4.68	68.82	C
T 3	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Early-mature	1	270	7(2)	3(S)	4	3.5	3	3	Asymmetrical crown. Occasional pruning wounds.	Fair	20+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	3.24	32.98	C
T 4	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Early-mature	1	420	8.5(4)	4(S)	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Balanced crown. Occasional pruning wounds. Decay fungus at base.	Poor	<10	Remove for arboricultural reasons.	5.04	79.81	U
T 5	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Mature	1	510	7(3)	3(S)	5.5	6	5.5	3	Asymmetrical crown. Crown - minor deadwood (less than 50mm). Stem - bark wound.	Fair	20+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	6.12	117.68	C
T 6	Prunus sp. (Cherry)	Mature	1	540	7(3)	3(S)	5.5	3	5.5	6	Asymmetrical crown. Stem - bark wound.	Fair	20+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	6.48	131.93	C
H 7	Fagus sylvatica (Beech)	Semi-mature	1	50	1.2(0)	0(S)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Linear hedge. Well maintained.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	0.6	1.13	C
H 8	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	Semi-mature	1	50	1.5(0)	0(S)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Linear boundary hedge. Well maintained.	Good to Fair	40+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	0.6	1.13	C
G 9	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel), Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	Semi-mature	1	150	7(0)	0(S)	3	3	3	3	Linear boundary group. Limited inspection due to dense Bramble understorey. Cannot define site boundary. Occasional Elder, Hawthorn & Birch saplings.	Fair	40+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	1.8	10.18	C
T 10	Salix caprea (Goat Willow)	Semi-mature	4	150	6(3)	3(E)	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Balanced crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth.	Fair	40+	Remove to enable the construction of the proposed development.	3.6	40.72	C

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia (mm)	Height (Crown Hgt) (m)	FSB (D) (m)	Branch Spread (m)				Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Work Recommendations	Root Protection Area (RPA)		Retention Category
							N	E	S	W					Radius (m)	Area (m²)	
T 11	Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)	Semi-mature	2	380,180	10(2.5)	3.5(E)	5	5	4	5	Asymmetrical crown. Twin-stemmed below 1.5m. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	5.04	79.81	B
T 12	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Early-mature	1	370	14(1)	3.5(E)	4.5	5	4.5	5	Asymmetrical crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	4.44	61.94	B
T 13	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Early-mature	2	380,200	17(1.5)	3(E)	4	6	3.5	5	Asymmetrical crown. Twin-stemmed below 1.5m. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	5.15	83.33	B
T 14	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Early-mature	1	390	16(1.5)	3(S)	3	5	5.5	5.5	Asymmetrical crown. Situated on adjacent land. Limited inspection - restricted access.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	4.68	68.82	B
T 15	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Semi-mature	1	330	16(1.5)	4(S)	5	3.5	1	4	Asymmetrical crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	3.96	49.27	C
T 16	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	Semi-mature	1	360	16(1)	2(E)	2	5	6	5	Asymmetrical crown. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth. Limited inspection - dense ivy on stem/base.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	4.32	58.64	C
G 17	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	Semi-mature	1	100	5(0.5)	0.5(E)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth. Linear boundary group. Unmaintained.	Good to Fair	40+	Prune back branches along group edge to provide uniform boundary feature and allow proposed development construction.	1.2	4.52	C
G 18	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Prunus spinosa (Blackthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	Semi-mature	5	100	6(0)	0(N)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited inspection due to restricted access. Stems appear to be on adjacent land as growing beyond boundary fence. First 2m maintained as hedge along boundary line.	Good to Fair	40+	Prune back branches along group edge to provide uniform boundary feature and allow proposed development construction.	2.69	22.74	C
T 19	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	Semi-mature	3	180	7.5(4)	4(N)	3.5	3.5	4	3.5	Asymmetrical crown. Situated on adjacent land. Multi-stemmed from ground level. Limited inspection - dense undergrowth.	Good to Fair	40+	No action required.	3.74	43.95	C
G 20	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn), Sambucus nigra (Elder), Corylus avellana (Hazel)	Semi-mature	5	100	5.5(0)	0(N)	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Limited inspection due to restricted access. Appear to be on adjacent land. Sparse in places with pockets of Bramble.	Good to Fair	40+	Prune back branches along group edge to provide uniform boundary feature and allow proposed development construction.	2.69	22.74	C

Tree No.	Species	Age	Stems at 1.5m	Stem Dia	Height (Crown Hgt)	FSB (D)	Branch Spread (m)				Observations	Cond	Life Exp	Tree Work Recommendations	Root Protection Area (RPA)		Retention Category
							N	E	S	W							
				(mm)	(m)	(m)									Radius (m)	Area (m²)	
G 21	X Cupressocyparis leylandii (Leyland Cypress)	Semi-mature	1	200	9(0)	0(N)	3	3	3	3	Individuals crowns restricted by group. Half of group heavily pruned, crowns have several collapsed stems/branches.	Fair to Poor	10+	Unsuitable for retention.	2.4	18.1	U

Appendix 2. Explanatory Notes

A2.1. Tree statistics and measurements

Survey record	Description
<i>Tree No.</i>	Unique tree reference number. (T) = Individual tree, (G) = Group of trees or woodland that form cohesive arboricultural features, (H) = Hedgerows and substantial internal or boundary hedges.
<i>Species</i>	Species listed by scientific name, with (common name).
<i>Age</i>	Life stage – Young, Semi-mature, Early-mature, Mature, Over-mature and Veteran.
<i>Stem Count</i>	Number of stems recorded at 1.5m above ground level.
<i>Stem Diameter</i>	Stem diameter recorded in millimetres at 1.5 meters above ground. Where the tree is multiple stemmed, each stem has been recorded.
<i>Height (Crown Height)</i>	Height of the tree in metres – to the closest 0.5m. Average canopy height in brackets, e.g. 10(3).
<i>First Significant Branch</i>	Existing height above ground level of first significant branch and direction of growth, e.g. 3(N)
<i>Branch Spread</i>	Branch spread, taken as a minimum at the four cardinal points – North, East, South and West.
<i>Observations</i>	General observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay, physical defect or historic pruning).
<i>Cond</i>	Condition of the tree recorded as Good, Good to Fair, Fair, Fair to Poor, Poor or Dead.
<i>Life Exp</i>	Life Expectancy - classed as less than 10 years, 10 plus years, 20 plus years, or more than 40 years.
<i>Tree Work Recommendations</i>	Recommended tree works – including those made to enable the proposed development.
<i>RPA Radius</i>	Radius of the root protection area, when plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem.
<i>RPA Area</i>	Total area of RPA in metres squared, e.g. 100m ² .
<i>Retention Category</i>	See below – A2.2.

A2.2. Tree retention categories

Retention category and definition	Criteria
<i>U (marked in red on the Tree Constraints Plan) = trees for removal.</i>	Trees 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.
<i>A (marked green on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of high quality</i>	Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
<i>B (marked in blue on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of moderate quality</i>	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
<i>C (marked in grey on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of low quality</i>	Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Appendix 3. Report Limitations & General Guidelines

- A3.1 Where the inspection of trees was limited (*see Appendix 1*), the 'Tree statistics and measurements' (*Appendix 2.1*) are estimated, and observations, condition and life expectancy are based on an inspection from the available vantage point.
- A3.2 It is recommended that qualified and experienced companies are sort when appointing tree work contractors and they should be approved under the Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors scheme. It is essential that all appointed tree work contractors have adequate Public Liability, Products Liability and Employers Liability Insurance. All tree works must conform to the current BS 3998 "*Recommendations for Tree Work*".
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual ground inspection, any defects seen by a tree work contractor, that were not apparent to the tree surveyor at the time of our inspection must be brought to the attention of Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd immediately.
- A3.4 Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd will not accept liability for works undertaken by third party companies. All necessary checks must be made by the appointed tree work contractor prior to undertaking any works to ensure that no statutory tree protection measures or relevant laws are contravened.
- A3.5 The validity, accuracy and findings of this report are directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third party data will be undertaken. Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd will not be responsible for the recommendations within this report where essential data are not made available, or are inaccurate.
- A3.6 The assessment and works recommendations relate to conditions found at the time of our inspection. Any significant alteration to the site post our site inspection but pre submission for planning that may affect the trees present, or have a bearing on the planning implications (including level changes, hydrological changes, storms, extreme climatic events or site works) will necessitate a re-assessment of the trees and the site.
- A3.7 This report has been carried out in order to inform the planning process, and not to assess the potential hazards and risks posed by trees. Where clear and obvious hazards have been observed to accessible trees, these have been addressed in the works recommendations. Where inspections were limited by restrictions such as stem ivy, understory vegetation, limited access, epicormic growth or being located on adjacent land, any form of tree condition assessment was restricted. A full assessment of the levels of risk posed by trees can only be informed by considering site use together with assessing any hazards present within a tree.
- A3.8 Trees are dynamic structures that continue to develop and decline; in addition, changes in site use are likely to occur during and as a result from the proposed development. On this basis, regular tree risk assessments are advised.
- A3.9 Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd plans are to scale whenever possible but care should be taken when measuring from a plan without first checking the original data.

Appendix 4. Protective Barrier Construction

- A4.1 The default specification for protective barriers should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated below. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a *maximum* interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots.

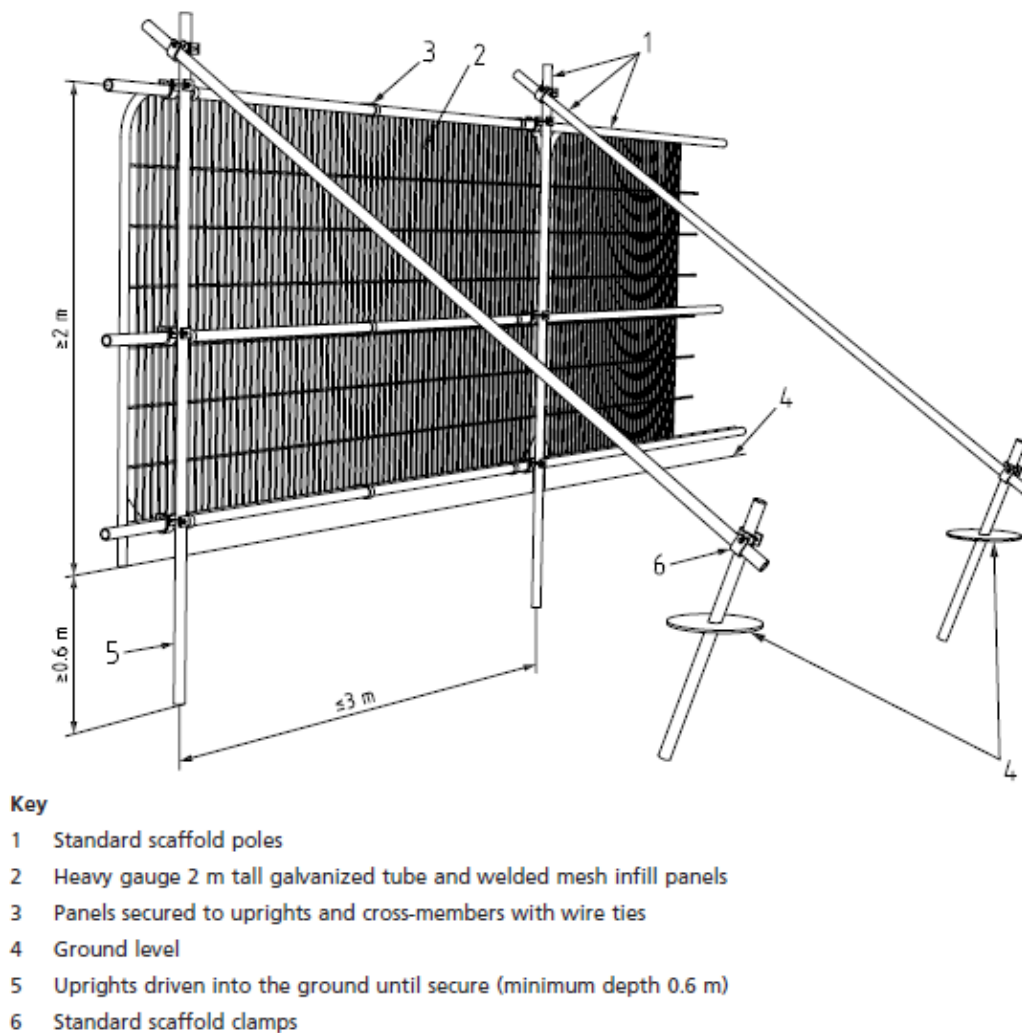


Figure 1. Default protective fencing barrier to BS 5837: 2012.

- A4.2 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification may be adopted. This system includes 2 m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet, secure enough to 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 (Figure 2a). 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 (Figure 2b).

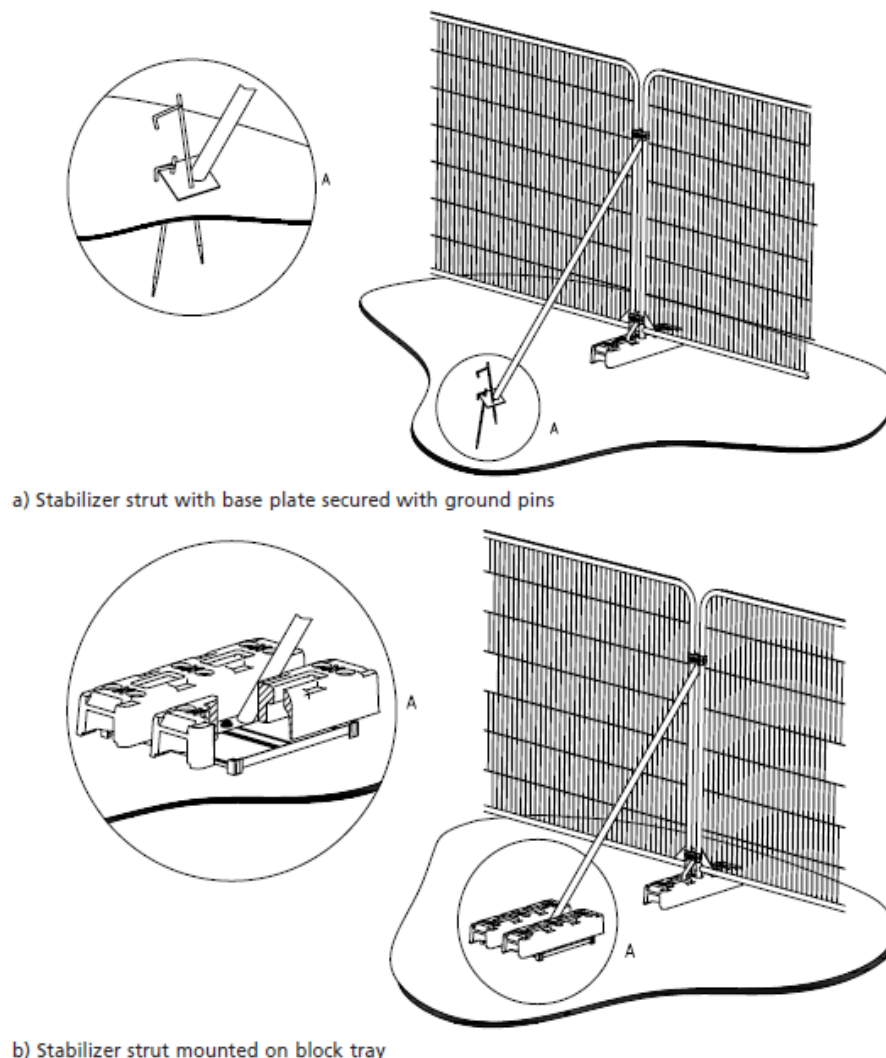


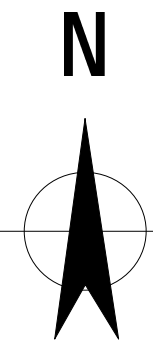
Figure 2. Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

Drawing 1. Tree Constraints Plan



KEY

T = Individual tree
G = Group of trees
H = Hedge



RETENTION CATEGORIES:
British Standard BS5837:2012
Please refer to Appendix 2 of the
report for category definitions.

-  CATEGORY A:
Tree of HIGH quality
-  CATEGORY B:
Tree of MODERATE quality
-  CATEGORY C:
Tree of LOW quality
-  CATEGORY U:
Tree UNSUITABLE for retention
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)

Project:

Royal British Legion
Watts Dyke
Llay

Title:

Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing No:

TCP.12620.01

Scale: 1:500 @ A1

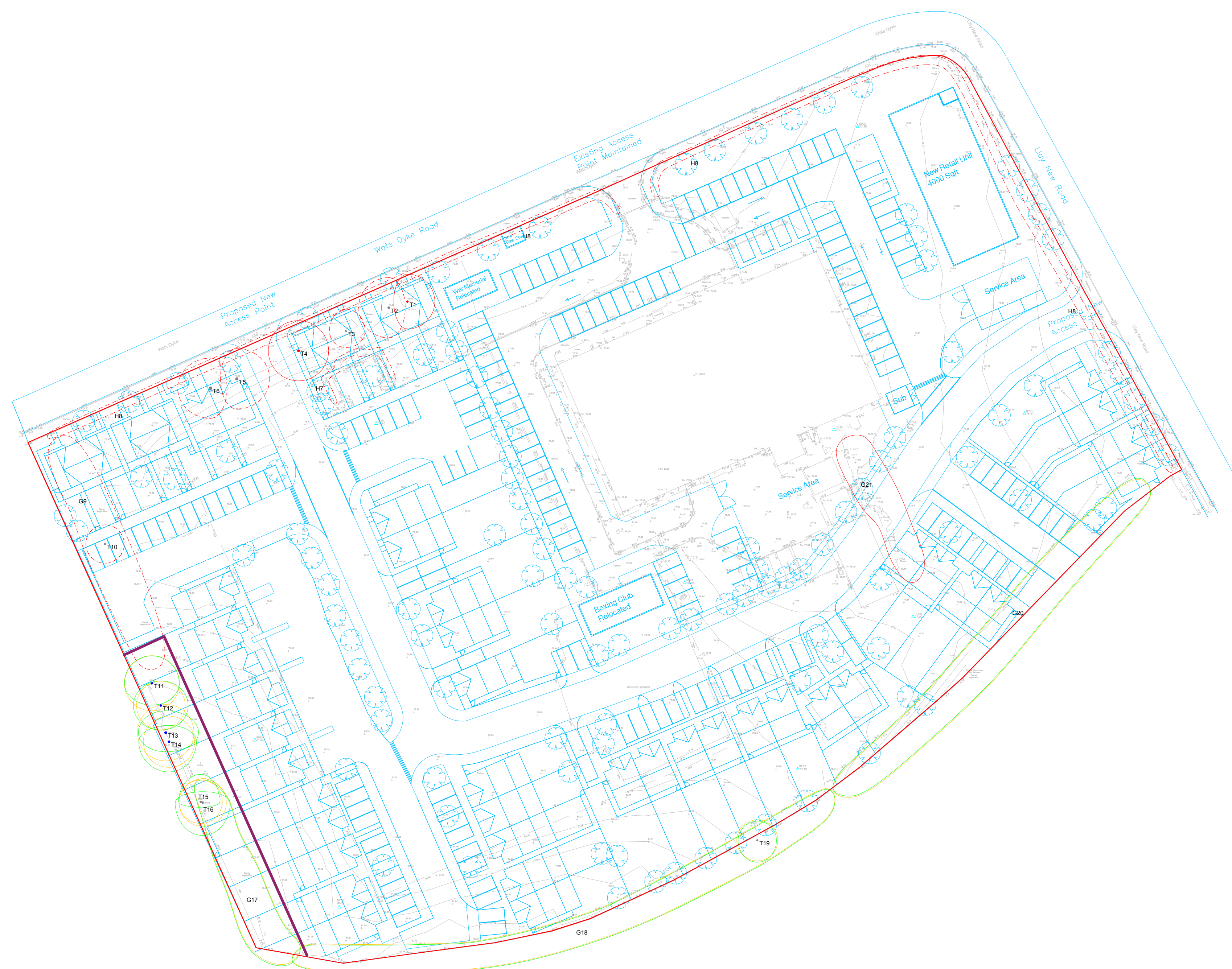
Drawn by: RG

Approved by: KG

Godwin's Arboricultural Ltd

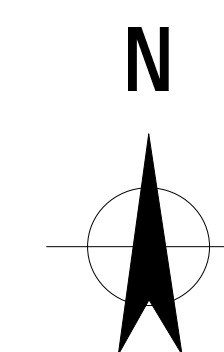
Tel: 0800 030 4045 Email: info@godwins.co.uk

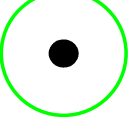
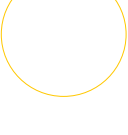
Drawing 2. Tree Protection Plan



KEY

T = Individual tree
G = Group of trees
H = Hedge



-  Proposed development layout
-  Tree to be RETAINED
Stem colour is retention category
-  Tree to be REMOVED
for arboricultural reasons
-  Tree proposed for REMOVAL
Stem colour is retention category
-  Root Protection Area (RPA)
-  Protective barrier position

Project:

Royal British Legion
Watts Dyke
Llay

Title:

Tree Protection Plan

Drawing No:

TPP.12620.01

Scale: 1:500 @ A1

Drawn by: RG

Approved by: KG

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Tree Surveys and Tree Reports

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