



**Tree Survey: Arboricultural Impact
Assessment and Tree
Protection Scheme to BS
5837:2012**

**Land Water Street, Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen,
Neath Port Talbot**

Date: October 2020

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PART 1 - EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 This tree survey is to inform an Application for Planning for dwellings at the former primary school site, off Water Street, Gwaun Cae Gurwen. See Fig. 1 for location. Planning permission is being sought for the development of 10 dwellings and associated works (P2020/0289 Agent: Prime Architecture Ltd). Details of proposed site layout are presented below.

1.2 Tree Survey

1.2. A site visit was carried out by the author on 1st October 2020. Previously, the site had been subject to a Preliminary Ecological Survey (PEA) by I&G Ecological Consulting Ltd in late February 2019 and it was noted that a number of Willow and Ash trees had evidently been felled recently (to the time of PEA survey). Photographs taken during the PEA (See Fig. 4) show the felled trees and those remaining at the time of PEA survey.

1.2.2 A total of 2 trees and 1 group were recorded, a mixture of both large mature shrubs, a fruit tree and a conifer. A number of mature Laurel trees form a partial boundary (N) and are grouped for the purpose of this tree survey.

1.2.3 A single mature conifer and a Pear tree were noted on the side boundary, at the edge of the former school platform/yard. They are growing outside of the actual site boundary in a neighbouring back garden, but may be adversely impacted by the development so have been included within the survey, (see Fig. 5).

1.2.4 The remaining trees on site are all either regenerating (Willow/Hazel) or young saplings of White poplar. There are a couple of young Ash and Sycamore, together with Buddleia and other scrub, growing mainly around the periphery of the hard standing, (see Fig. 6).

1.3 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

1.3.1 It is not known whether any or all of the trees are covered by Tree Protection Orders. If works to trees are deemed necessary at a future stage, it is advised that the TPO register is checked (contact local Planning Authority).

1.3.2 The large conifer on the site boundary (see Fig 6) appears to be adjacent to the rear garden boundary fence of the new property No. 4. Although it may not be directly impacted by the development, associated ground works and fence erection may impact it negatively.

1.3.3 The Root Protection Zones have been calculated using the Diameter at Breast Height data of the trees. There are a number of small saplings and scrub size regenerated trees growing in the grassland portion of the site; these have not been measured as part of this survey.

Ref: BS5387 Water St. GCG 2020

1.4 Tree Protection Scheme

- 1.4.1 Specifications for tree protection barriers and ground protection are provided, along with general advice on tree retention and an arboricultural method statement for tree works with landscaping advice. Tree protection and methodology shall be deployed where indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

1.5 Conclusion

- 1.5.1 The arboricultural impact is low, due to the small number of non-native trees on and adjacent to the site, as demonstrated in the arboricultural impact assessment. However, any impact can be satisfactorily mitigated as proposed in the tree protection scheme.

PART 2 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Brief From Client

- 2.1 To carry out a tree survey to BS:5837 in order to produce a BS:5837 report incorporating Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Tree Protection and Arboricultural Method Statement.

Description of the Proposed Development

- 2.2 The proposed development is for new dwellings with associated highways access, parking and gardens located on the site of the former county primary school. See Fig. 1 for red-line boundary.

Documents Referred To

- 2.3 The British Standard Institute publication BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations' is referred to throughout this report. This is a nationally recognised standard typically used by Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to assess planning applications. It is frequently referred to in planning conditions to enforce protection or control of works that may be harmful to trees both on and off the site.
- 2.4 List of documents received from client or a representative of the client/ Planning Portal:
- Indicative site layout
 - Site Location Plan

Limitations

- 2.5 This report was prepared for use by our client in accordance with the terms of the contract and for planning purposes only. It is not a substitute for a tree condition, insurance, or mortgage service. Information provided by third parties used in the preparation of this report is assumed to be correct. The contents are copyright and may not be duplicated or used by third parties without the written consent of I&G Ecological Consulting.

Printing

- 2.6 This report is compiled into a single pdf file designed for electronic release. If printing this document, please note that the plan drawings may be a different size or orientation to the standard A4 / portrait of the rest of the report. It is necessary to print plans at the full size for scaling.

Terms and Definitions

- 2.7 Arboricultural Method Statement – guidelines for specified working operations near trees to avoid any harmful impact as defined within BS 5837:2012. This can cover a range of works from tree work to operating cranes, installing foundations or services and guidelines for how special engineering must perform to function as a tree protection measure.
- 2.8 Compression Fork – a weak branch formation resulting from an acute angle between forking branches. This creates pressure between the limbs as they grow and push each other apart at the union creating an increased risk of branch failure. Some species are more prone to compression forks than others.
- 2.9 Conservation Area – an area of land designated through planning legislation, within which no tree above 7 centimeters stem diameter (at 1.3m above ground level) can be lopped, topped or removed without following a process of notifying the LPA. There are certain notable exceptions in the cases of dead or dangerous trees.
- 2.10 Coppice - A traditional management technique in which broadleaved trees are cut to just above ground level and the resulting shoots are then harvested on a cycle and used for a wide variety of purposes such as wood fuel and hurdle making. Most coniferous / evergreen trees do not coppice.
- 2.11 Ground Protection – in this context the term refers to a method for preventing the ground from being disturbed, usually within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees.

Other uses include protection areas to be planted. The way ground protection should be designed to perform is typically described within an Arboricultural Method Statement.

- 2.12 Local Planning Authority – Typically a department of the local council that manages planning and protected tree issues.
- 2.13 Root Protection Area (RPA) – a minimum recommended area for tree protection in ‘BS 5837:2012 Tree in Relation to Construction’. In these areas works should be avoided where possible. Where work in these areas cannot be avoided, it should be carried out in accordance with a Tree Protection Plan and / or Arboricultural Method Statement.
- 2.14 Tree Constraints Plan – as defined within BS 5837:2012. This plan shows above and below ground constraints that may impact on a planning proposal such as the tree branch spread and Root Protection Area.
- 2.15 Tree Preservation Order (TPO) – a type of land charge which specifies certain trees for protection under the Town and Country Planning Act (1990). It makes it necessary to make an application to the LPA to work on them (with notable exceptions). And a criminal offence to otherwise damage or destroy them.
- 2.16 Tree Protection Plan – as defined within BS 5837:2012. This shows the layout of protective measures for retained trees in, typically including tree protective fencing and / or ground protection. And in some cases, shows where special working methods recommended in the Arboricultural Method Statement in this report will be adopted. This is intended to be used for planning purposes and also as a reference on-site.

PART 3 – TREE SURVEY

3.1 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1.1 Data were collected in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 5837:2012. All observations were from ground level without detailed or invasive investigations. Measurements were taken using a standard tape. Where this was not possible or reasonably practical, measurements have been estimated by eye.
- 3.1.2 The trees were surveyed and assessed impartially and irrespective of the proposed development. Management recommendations should be implemented regardless of any proposed development for reasons of sound arboricultural management or safety.
- 3.1.3 BS 5837:2012 requires retention of better quality (category A and B trees) where possible. Planning permission overrides a Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area. Furthermore, trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system irrespective of their legal status. It is therefore not considered necessary to highlight or give additional merit to trees that have legal protection. Trees in land adjacent to the site are considered where they may be impacted by development. For example, when roots or branches encroach onto the site.
- 3.1.4 Trees may be recorded as group or woodland where:
- i) The canopies touch.
 - ii) The trees have more group value than individual merit.
 - iii) They are part of a formal landscape feature like an avenue.
 - iv) It is impractical to record them individually.
- 3.1.5 Trees within groups or woodlands etc. are recorded individually where it is necessary to distinguish them from others. **In this instance, the trees were recorded as a Group because they are growing together and form a linear landscape feature (i, ii).**
- 3.1.6 Neither native or non-native shrubs or hedgerow have been included in this assessment (for Hedgerow value and recommendations, see Preliminary Ecological Appraisal by I&G Ecological Consulting April 2019).

3.2 ANALYSIS

Species

3.2.1 The tree species recorded are as follows:

Common Name	Scientific Name	Quantity
Laurel sp.	<i>Lorus sp.</i>	1G
Conifer sp.		1
Pear cultivar	<i>Pyrus</i>	1

Categories

3.2.2 The distribution of categories of individual trees and groups is as follows:

BS 5837 Category	Number of Trees	% of Trees	Number of Groups	% of Groups
A	0	0	0	0
B	0	0	0	0
C	2	100	1	100
R	0	0	0	0
Total	2	100	1	100

Life stage

3.2.3 The life stages of groups are usually expressed as ranges due to varying age of trees, however in this case it was possible to record the life stages for individual trees; summarised as follows:

Life Stage	Number of trees	Number of Groups
Young	0	0
Early-mature	0	0
Middle-aged	1	0
Mature	1	1
Over-mature	0	0
Veteran / ancient	0	0

Ref: BS5387 Water St. GCG 2020

3.3 KEY TO TREE SURVEY AND PLANS

Ref:

- 3.3.1 The reference number assigned to that item with a code to help identify the type or structure such as:

T#	Tree
S#	Shrub
TG#	Group of Trees
SG#	Group of Shrubs
O#	Orchard
W#	Woodland
H#	Hedgerow

Hgt (m):

- 3.3.2 Height of the tree in meters rounded up to the nearest half meter.

DBH

- 3.3.3 'Diameter at Breast Height' – the stem diameter measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Where the ground around the base of the tree is not level this is taken 1.5m above the upper side of the slope.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

- 3.3.4 This appears on the survey plan and is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter using one of three methods specified in BS 5837:2010 depending on the number of stems the tree has. This should be considered an indication only as various factors may influence the size and shape of the RPA, such as below ground constraints. In the first instance, development should not be located inside an RPA where it can be avoided. Where it cannot be avoided the Council will usually expect further advice such as an Arboricultural Impact Assessment.

Crown Spread

- 3.3.5 The crown spread is given to four cardinal points, rounded up to the nearest ha

Clr

- 3.3.6 The height of crown clearance of the lowest branch above ground level, with the general direction it is growing to a cardinal point.

Ref: BS5387 Water St. GCG 2020

Life Stage

3.3.7 Recorded with codes as follows, and relative to the species of the tree:

Y	Young
EM	Early-mature
MA	Middle-aged
M	Mature
OM	Over-mature
V	Veteran

General observations

3.3.8 Will include notes on structural defects, physiological problems, special features, decay and management recommendations. Please note that management recommendations do not constitute a specification for any required works.

ERC

3.3.9 Means 'estimated remaining contribution', recorded in a range of years. It is the amount of time the tree can realistically be retained for.

<10	Unsuitable for retention
10 - 20	Can be retained in the short term
20 – 40	Will continue to offer benefits for the foreseeable future
40+	Good longevity potential

Cat.

3.3.10 Means 'category grading', a full explanation of the categories is given in an excerpt from BS 5837:2012 in the Tree Survey Schedule section.

Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment
and Tree Protection Scheme to BS 5837:2012

TREES FOR REMOVAL

Category and definition		Crit			
Category R - Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other R category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be				
	• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline				
	• Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost:				
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION					
Category and definition	Criteria —				
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Category A - Those of high quality and value: in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)		
Category B - Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits		
Category C - Those of low quality and value: currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits		
NOTE: Whilst 'C' category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered					

Tree Survey Data Recording Sheet

Site: Water Street, Gwaun-Cae-Gurwen
 Client: Prime Architecture Ltd
 Surveyor: Wendy Larcombe for I&G Ecological Consultants Ltd
 Date: 01.10.2020
 Weather: Bright, light cloud, gentle breeze, dry

Ref	Species (Common name)	Hgt (m)	DBH (mm)	Branch Spread N E S W	Clr. (m)	Life Stage	General Observations / Recommendations	ERC	Cat.
T1	Conifer	14	477	NA	6	MA	Single stem	40+	C
T2	Pear	7	254	NA	2	Y	Single stem	20-40	C
G1	Laurel	10	159	EW	2	MA	Multi stem	10-40	C

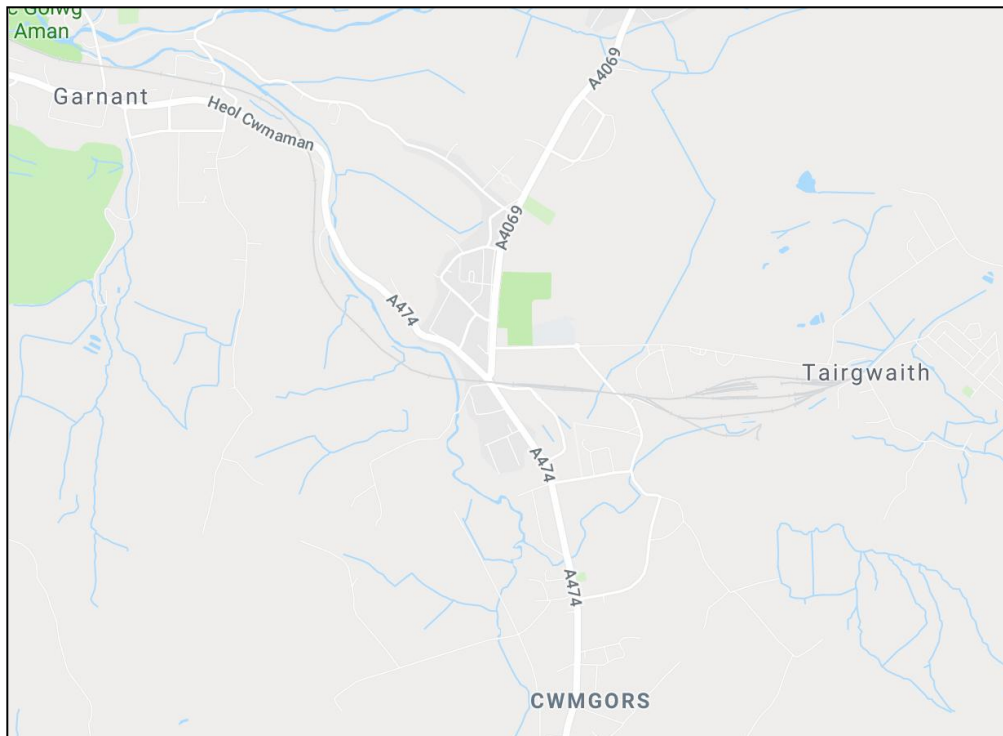


Figure 1. Location Plan



Figure 2. Proposed Site Layout (courtesy of Prime Architecture)



Figure 3. Aerial image of site surveyed for PEA and former location of trees (Google Earth 2018)
Grid Reference: SN70152 11996



Figure 4. Trees Felled and remaining at time of PEA survey



Figure 5. Conifer T1 and Pear T2



Figure 6. Regenerating Scrub

PART 4 – ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 BS 5837:2012 provides a methodology for determining the above and below ground constraints presented by trees on land adjacent to the site. These have been recorded and presented visually on the plans in this report. (See **Tree Survey Data Recording Sheet** and **Figure 7**).

Development Background

- 4.1.2 The site is on the former County Primary School of Gwaun Cae Gurwen, the building slabs, perimeter walls and railings are still evident. Two thirds of the site is currently old tarmac yard and concrete slab, while the remainder is an area of vegetation which was formerly grassland with a number of mature trees. The site has not been developed since the demolition of the school.

4.2 OBSERVATIONS

Root Protection Areas

- 4.2.1 The proposed site layout as seen in Figure 2 above shows the new buildings on the eastern side of the site to be positioned close to the tree line. Data for each tree (Diameter at Breast Height) was used to calculate the RPA (see example at Fig. 7). These have then been plotted to scale at Fig. 8.

Loss of trees

- 4.2.3 The proposed development will not necessitate the loss of tree as long as the RPA boundary is adhered to.

Above ground constraints

- 4.2.4 The canopies of most retained trees can be protected by working outside of barriers, but where this is not possible – arboricultural methodology will be required to control nearby works to prevent collision (e.g. when craning in large timbers/RSJs etc.).

4.3 CONCLUSIONS

- 4.3.1 The arboricultural impact is low, but can be mitigated with a combination of retention, tree works, landscaping, protective barriers, ground protection and arboricultural methodology as set out in Part 5.

Figure 7. RPA calculations for Single trees T1 & T2 and Group1

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) CALCULATOR

Single stem trees Diameter at 1.5m above ground level 477 millimetres RPA 102.9 m ² See Note equates to circle with radius of 5.7 m equates to square with approx 10.1 m sides 20% Offset 1.1 m		Site: Former County Primary School, GCG Reference: T1 Date: 1/10/2020 Surveyor: W Lacombe																								
Multi stem trees Basal diameter above root flare 636 millimetres RPA 127.1 m ² See Note equates to circle with radius of 6.4 m equates to square with approx 11.3 m sides 20% Offset 1.3 m		Multi stem trees using the Helliwell Method Measure each stem diameter at 1.5m above ground level to calculate basal area in mm ² <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Stem</th> <th>Diameter (mm)</th> <th>Basal Area (mm²)</th> <th>RPA (m²)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Stem 1</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td><td rowspan="6"> 0.0 m² See Note</td></tr> <tr><td>Stem 2</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Stem 3</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Stem 4</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Stem 5</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>Stem 6</td><td> 0 </td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table> equates to a circle with radius of 0.0 m equates with a square with approx 0.0 m sides 20% Offset 0.0 m		Stem	Diameter (mm)	Basal Area (mm ²)	RPA (m ²)	Stem 1	0	0	0.0 m ² See Note	Stem 2	0	0	Stem 3	0	0	Stem 4	0	0	Stem 5	0	0	Stem 6	0	0
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NOTE: Calculated RPA should be capped to 707m² which is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with 26m sides

► Enter field mensuration data into red boxes to commence calculation.
 ► All results to be read with reference to the recommendations set out in the BS5837:2005 *Trees in Relation to Construction* and corrections/variations made accordingly.

ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) CALCULATOR

Single stem trees Diameter at 1.5m above ground level 254 millimetres RPA 29.2 m ² See Note equates to circle with radius of 3.0 m equates to square with approx 5.4 m sides 20% Offset 0.6 m		Site: Former County Primary School, GCG Reference: T2 Date: 10/1/23 Surveyor: W Larcombe																																											
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ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA) CALCULATOR

Single stem trees Diameter at 1.5m above ground level 0 millimetres RPA 0.0 m ² See Note equates to circle with radius of 0.0 m equates to square with approx 0.0 m sides 20% Offset 0.0 m		Site: Former County Primary School, GCG Reference: G1 Date: 10/1/23 Surveyor: W Larcombe																																											
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NOTE: Calculated RPA should be capped to 707m ² which is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with 26m sides ▶ Tree Number: ▶ Species: ▶ Notes: 																																													

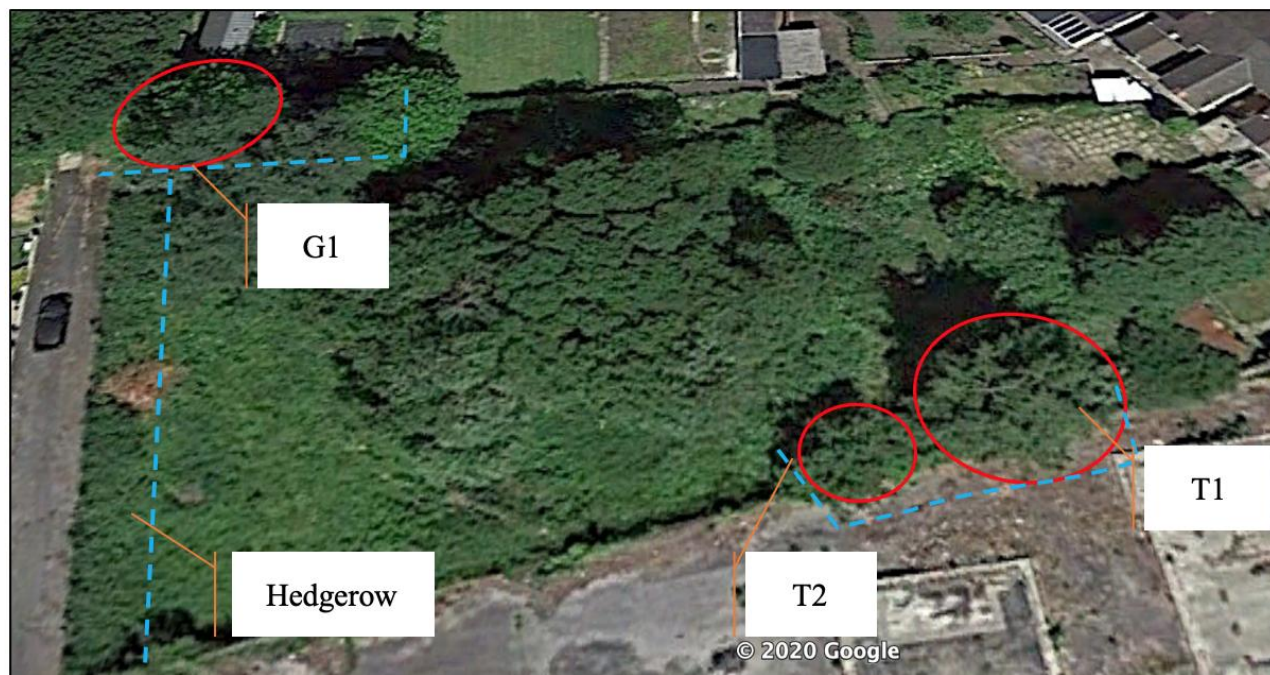


Figure 8. Tree Constraints & Protection Plan (RPA)

Key: RPA plotted for T1, T2 and G1 Indicative position of protection fencing for trees and hedgerow

4.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

- 4.4.1 As per the Local Authority recommendations no native trees will be removed as part of the development. T1 & T2 are not in the site boundary, but in adjacent property. **I&G Ecological Consulting recommend that these trees are protected from development. G1 are non-native and offer little biodiversity value, but do offer screening for the adjacent garden, and as such should be retained, unless replacement planting using native trees is included in the landscaping plan (as part of site screening).**
- 4.4.2 A suitable program of management for the retained trees should be incorporated into any site maintenance plan or as part of the sale documentation for the adjacent property, as appropriate.
- 4.4.3 Where further screening is required, any new hedgerow or tree planting should reflect the mix of native trees found in the area.
- 4.4.4 **While the native hedgerow along the western boundary was not included in this tree survey report, it is recommended that this feature is retained and protected.**

PART 5 – TREE PROTECTION SCHEME

5.1 GENERAL

Distribution

- 5.1.1 It is important to ensure everyone involved in the planning and design of the proposed development is aware of this report and has access to a copy as soon as it is released.

Responsibilities

- 5.1.2 Successful implementation of tree protection measures and long-term tree retention depends on co-ordination between the client and key personnel involved in the development.

- 5.1.3 The client and agent shall ensure that:

- the site manager and all other personnel are provided with this document;
- all planning conditions relating to underground works, services, trees and landscaping are cleared before development commences;
- all requirements of this Tree Protection Scheme are adhered to;
- the site manager is updated of any approved changes or variations to this document.

- 5.1.4 The client and site manager shall ensure that:

- a copy of this document and any associated plans are easily accessible for site personnel to refer to before and during the time construction activity is taking place;
- all personnel working on the site are made aware of the tree protection plan and arboricultural method statements covering any activities they will undertake. This duty includes delegating the task of briefing personnel in the absence of the site manager.
- The tree protection measures are left in place until the construction phase of development is completed, except with the written consent of the LPA.
- site personnel are updated of any approved changes or variations to the approved tree protection measures.

- 5.1.5 All personnel must work in accordance with this document at all times, or in accordance with any approved variation.

5.2 BARRIER DESIGN SPECIFICATION

5.2.1 Default tree protection

See Fig. 6 below.

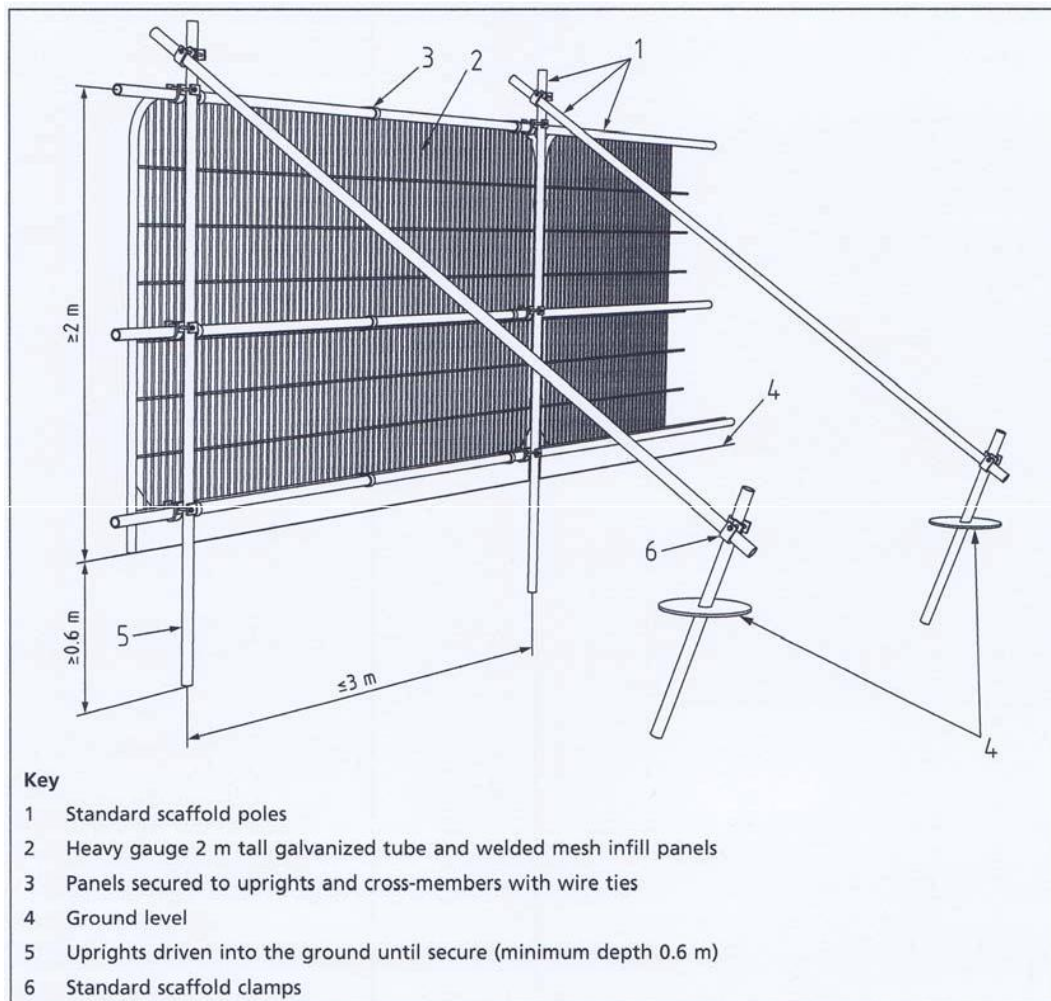


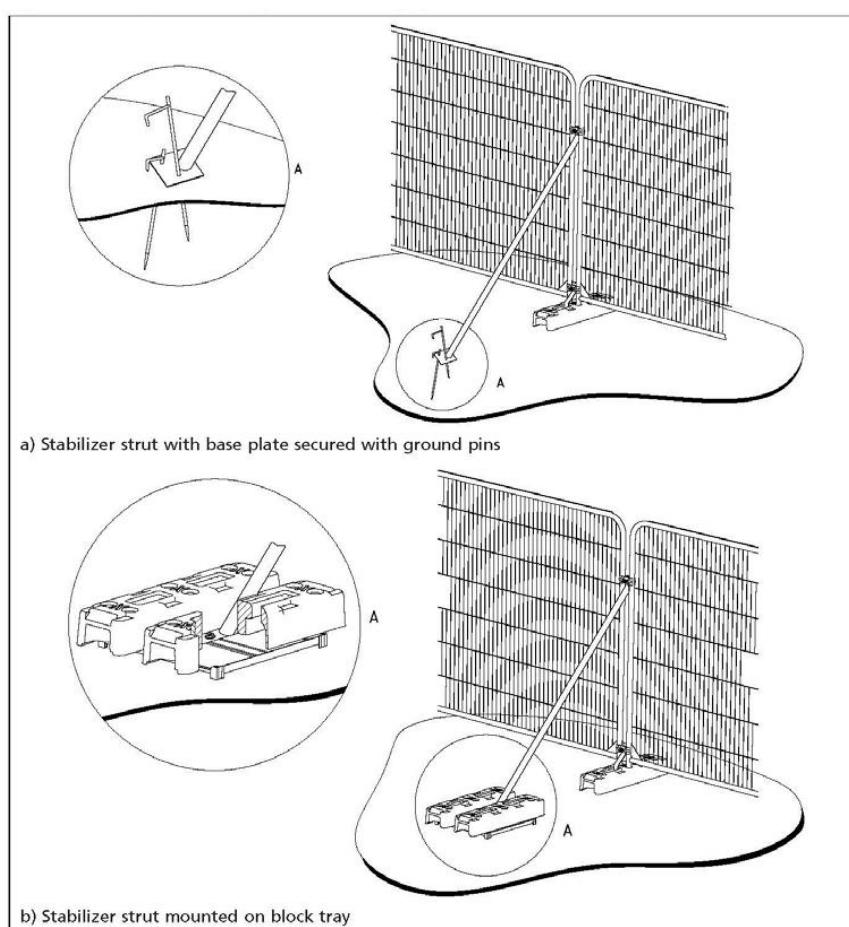
Figure 6. Default tree protection barrier specification

Alternative tree protection barrier design

- 5.2.2 Two meter tall welded mesh panels standing in rubber or concrete feet joined using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers installed so they can only be removed from inside the protected area. The fence couplers should be at spaced least 1 m apart, but uniformly across the whole barrier. These panels must be supported within the protected area with struts attached to a base plate secured by ground pins as per figure 7a.

- 5.2.3 Where the fencing is installed above retained hard surfacing and / or it is otherwise unfeasible to use ground pins (e.g. due to underlying services or structural roots), the struts can be mounted on a block tray as per figure 6b

Figure 7. Above ground stabilising systems:



5.3 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

Tree Works (if required)

- 5.3.1 All tree works should be carried out by professional arboricultural contractors with appropriate qualifications, experience and public liability insurance. The work should be carried out in accordance with British Standard document number 3998:2010 "Recommendations for Tree Work".
- 5.3.2 Where the development footprint encroaches onto the RPA, any excavation must be by hand. Any tree roots found up to 25mm diameter can be pruned back with sharp secateurs leaving a wound of the smallest diameter possible. If any roots over 25mm are found, these must be retained undamaged, and further advice from I & G Ecological Consulting sought.

Landscaping (if required)

- 5.3.3 The landscaping plan shall clearly show the location of the proposed trees.
- 5.3.4 If within a period of four years from the date of planting of any tree, that tree or any tree planted in replacement for it, is removed, uprooted, destroyed or dies, (or becomes in the opinion of the LPA seriously damaged or defective), another tree (or more) of the same species and size as originally planted shall be planted at the same place within 12 months, unless otherwise agreed in writing with the LPA.

- 5.3.5 All trees selected shall meet BS 3936-1:1992 "Nursery Stock – Part 1: Specification for trees and shrubs". Essentially, they will be of good structural form both above and below ground with a well-developed root system. The trees shall be physiologically healthy, free of pests and diseases, dead branches and entwining branches. The trees should need little or no formative pruning at the time of planting, better quality stock should be chosen instead.
- 5.3.6 Great care must be taken to prevent any damage to trees during handling and transportation. The contractor(s) charged with supplying the trees shall ensure that the trees are handled in accordance with the Plant Handling Code, from selection at the nursery to planting on site. The trees will be well packed and secured onto the vehicle during transit, so as to avoid any damage.
- 5.3.7 The contractor shall replace any trees that are damaged on site or during transportation from the nursery to the site.
- 5.3.8 The planting pits shall be twice the diameter and depth of the tree roots. Care will be taken to ensure the tree is planted at an appropriate depth so that the root collar is just below ground level. The soil removed from the planting pit shall be well broken before backfilling, and an appropriate slow release fertiliser will be mixed into the backfill soil in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. The trees will be well firmed with the ball of the foot.
- 5.3.9 Each tree shall be well watered at the time of planting.

TREE PROTECTION BARRIER – ACCESS PROHIBITED

DO NOT TAMPER WITH THIS BARRIER OR REMOVE IT



This area contains trees which must be retained as part of the planning permission. Additional legal protection may also apply e.g. a Tree Preservation Order. Removing or damaging trees in this area may be a breach of planning permission. Damage to protected trees may lead to a criminal conviction and / or a fine.

Only the site manager may permit for the removal or moving of tree protection measures. This should always be in accordance with the planning permission.