



ArbTS - Arboricultural Technician Services Ltd

(Tree Consultancy Services)

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Arboricultural Report

Including:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

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

Date – 8th April 2024

Site – Land adjacent to Bay View
and Lletty Harri, Port Talbot, SA12 2ET

Project Reference – ArbTS_1007.4_Land adjacent to Bay View

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1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to assess the arboricultural impact of the proposed development design at Land adjacent to Bay View and Lletty Harri, Port Talbot, SA12 2ET.
- 1.2 Please note that this tree report is to be read in conjunction with the original tree survey report (*Project Reference ArbTS_1007.1_Bayview_TreeReport*).

2.0 Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

- 2.1 The following Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been made for the proposed development design. A Tree Impact Plan can be found in Appendix 2. This plan illustrates the arboricultural impact of the proposal.

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

2.2.2 Individual Tree Loss –

- TreeID#T13 – Goat Willow – multistemmed, fast growing species prone to stem and branch failures (**U** - Poor quality)
- TreeID#T14 – Goat Willow - multistemmed, fast growing species prone to stem and branch failures (**U** - Poor quality)
- TreeID#T15 – Goat Willow - collapsing multistemmed (**U** - Poor quality)
- TreeID#T17 – Goat Willow - multistemmed, fast growing species prone to stem and branch failures (**U** - Poor quality)
- TreeID#T18 – Oak - suppressed in crown form from adjacent trees (**C** - Low quality)
- TreeID#T19 – Goat Willow - multistemmed, fast growing species prone to stem and branch failures (**U** - Poor quality)
- TreeID#T20 – Sycamore - suppressed in crown form from adjacent trees (**C** - Low quality)
- TreeID#T21 – Oak - suppressed in crown form from adjacent trees (**C** - Low quality)
- TreeID#T22 – Oak - suppressed in crown form from adjacent trees (**C** - Low quality)

2.2.3 Grouped Tree Loss–

- TreeID#G2 – Sycamore (**C** - Low quality) – Multistemmed group (Area of trees - 10m²) of 6 trees forming a rough whole.
- TreeID#G3 – Goat Willow (**C** - Low quality) – Small group (Area of trees - 94m²) of small sprawling goat willow scrub.

2.2.4 Overall Tree Loss –

A small number of trees are identified to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design (9 individual trees, 2 small tree groups). All of the trees identified for removal are low or poor-quality trees (C or U Category). These trees should not present a constraint on developing the site as they can be readily mitigated by replacement tree planting.

- 2.3 Root Protection Area (RPA) – AIA – LOW - RPA potential damage can be managed through the installation of temporary and permanent ground protection, arboricultural watching brief, excavation method statement and tree protective fencing etc. as designed by an Arboriculturist will ensure that no significant long term adverse impact will occur to any of the retained trees' root system or associated soil structure.

- 2.4.1 AIA – Conclusion – Overall AIA (including landscape mitigation and surrounding woodland management) – LOW - A small number of trees are identified to be removed to facilitate the construction of the proposed development design (9 individual trees, 2 small tree groups). All of the trees identified for removal are low or poor-quality trees (C or U Category). These trees should not present a constraint on developing the site as they can be readily mitigated by replacement tree planting.

- 2.4.2 This proposed development design has aimed to retain all of the moderate value trees (B Category) that form part of the site whilst sustainably using it for residential development. This can be demonstrated by the retention of the landscape amenity trees along the eastern boundary that continues with woodland boundary trees around the eastern, southern and western sides of the site.

- 2.4.3 The proposal will not cause a long term adverse impact onto the local amenity of the area through tree loss or tree damage. Mitigative tree, hedgerow and shrub planting will be required for the loss of the trees on this site through a combination of different diverse tree/shrub species and varied nursery aged stock.

- 2.4.4 The construction of the proposed development whilst complying to a suitable scheme for tree protection will ensure that no significant long term adverse Arboricultural impact occurs onto the health of any retained trees on or adjacent to this site or to the long term amenity of the area.

3.0 Tree Protection

- 3.1 No Tree Protection Plan or Tree Protection Method Statement are included within this report. An introduction to Tree Protection can be found in Appendix 1.

4.0 Conclusion

- 4.1 The proposal will not cause a long term adverse impact onto the local amenity of the area through tree loss or tree damage. Mitigative tree, hedgerow, shrub planting and aftercare will be required for the loss of the trees on this site through a combination of different tree/shrub species and diverse nursery aged stock. Further to this, tree protection methods must be designed and implemented by an Arboriculturist to ensure no adverse impact occurs onto all retained trees/shrubs during the entire construction phase.

5.0 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 a good 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)

6.0 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

7.0 Appendix 1 – An Introduction to Tree Protection

For the purpose of this report an introduction is given to tree protection. If required a Tree Protection Plan and Tree Protection Methods Statement can be provided for the finalised development design.

Tree protection methods must be considered and designed by an Arboriculturist. These should then be implemented BEFORE any machinery or materials are brought onto site and before any demolition, development or stripping of soil commences. The Root Protection Area (RPA) (cyan circles/lines) indicated on the Tree Constraints Plan must be set out and the protective barriers and ground protection installed accordingly for retained trees. The protective barriers and ground protection areas shall be regarded as sacrosanct, and shall not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by an Arboriculturist and approval of the LPA.

The areas protected by barrier fencing and ground protection shall be subject to the following restrictions:

- Existing soil levels within the protected areas shall not be altered.
- No excavation of any kind shall take place within the protected areas.
- The protected areas shall not be used for storage of any kind.
- No vehicles or machinery shall be allowed into the areas protected by fencing.
- Should the developer require the above restrictions to be breached for unforeseen reasons, an appropriate method of works must be agreed with the Local Planning Authority prior to any works taking place within the protected areas.

Additional precautions outside protected barrier areas and ground protection:

- All underground services should be installed following 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/>.
- Building materials and fuels such as oil, bitumen or cement should not be stacked or discharged within 10 metres of the trees stem.
- Fires will not be lit beneath any tree or in a place where flames could extend to within 10 metres of the outer canopy of any tree.
- Trees that are to be retained and be 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 tree during the process.

Visits by an Arboriculturist during the construction process should be conducted to ensure all of the above are being strictly adhered too.

7.0 Appendix 2 – Tree Impact Plan



Tree Impact Plan

Site - Bay View
Project Ref - 1007.4
Scale 1:500 @ A2

Key : Tree Impact

- Trees to be removed to facilitate development design
- Tree groups to be removed to facilitate development design

KEY BS 5837:2012 Tree Quality (Colour Coded)

- 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 sides of tree)
- Tree Species (Common tree Name shown)
- Tree ID# (1 - Individual Tree)

Tree Key - Group/Area/Woodland/Hedge/row

- Tree ID# (G - Tree Group, A - Tree Area, W - Woodland, H - Hedge/row)
- Tree Species (Common tree Name shown)

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

Definitions of BS 5837:2012 Categories for Trees, Woodlands and Hedge/rows (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 brought 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).

GENERAL NOTE
1. THIS DRAWING IS THE TOPGRAPHIC
2. PLEASE SEE THE ATTACHED