



Arboricultural Planning Statement

50-52 Brecon Road

Date: September 2025

ADAS Ref: 1053354_CJ Associates (Brecon Road)_APS

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Where field investigations have been carried out, these have been restricted to a level of detail required to achieve the stated objectives of the work.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with the quality management system of ADAS.

Version History

Version	Date	Amendment
-	September 2025	INITIAL REPORT

1 Executive Summary

ADAS was instructed by CJ Associates, in July 2025, to conduct a tree survey and prepare an Arboricultural Planning Statement report to accompany a planning application in respect of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of 50-52 Brecon Road, Pontardawe, Swansea, SA8 4PD.

The proposed development is the construction of three new detached dwellings and associated works including excavation of an attenuation pond and modification of the existing driveway.

ADAS have provided arboricultural advice in relation to the proposed development in line with the requirements of 'BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations' (BS5837:2012). This report has been prepared to comply with the requirements set out in Table B.1 of Annex B of BS5837:2012.

A tree survey carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012, recorded the presence of 17 arboricultural features, comprising 10 individual trees, six groups of trees, and one hedgerow within influencing distance of the development area.

In accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012 the existing trees on the site were categorised according to their quality and value as either Category U, A, B, or C.

Of the 17 features surveyed, one was considered to be of a high quality (Category A), nine were considered to be of a moderate quality (Category B), and seven were considered to be of a low quality (Category C). None of the surveyed features were assessed as being unsuitable for retention (Category U).

An enquiry has been submitted to Neath Port Talbot Council to establish if any trees within the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or by virtue of being situated within a Conservation Area. As the time of writing the results of this enquiry were outstanding.

The proposed development will require the removal of one individual tree and the partial removal of one tree group.

Following tree removal development works will be required within the Root Protection Areas of one retained tree and one retained tree group. Additionally, working space for the construction of one plot will be provided within the Root Protection Areas of two trees.

Development activity in close proximity to the retained trees on site is considered to be within tolerable limits subject to appropriate tree protection measures.

In order to ensure the successful integration of retained trees into the proposed development, various tree protection measures and working practices will be incorporated into the construction phase which are intended to maintain the retained trees in a safe and healthy condition.

2 Introduction

2.1 The Author

This document has been prepared by Edmund Lusk, an ADAS Principal Arboricultural Consultant. Edmund is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, a Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society and holds the Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture. Edmund has 23 years of experience within the arboricultural industry, both in the Public Sector as a Tree Officer and in the Private Sector as an Arboricultural Consultant.

2.2 Client Instruction

ADAS was instructed by CJ Associates, in July 2025, to conduct a tree survey in accordance with 'BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction: Recommendations' (BS5837:2012), and prepare an Arboricultural Planning Statement report to accompany a planning application in respect of a proposed residential development on land to the rear of 50-52 Brecon Road, Pontardawe, Swansea, SA8 4PD

For the purposes of this report, reference to 'the site' means land encompassed by the red line shown on the Location Plan contained in **Appendix 1**.

2.3 Purpose of Report

The purpose of this document is to provide reference and clarification on aspects of tree protection and any necessary tree management works for the proposed development. It is proposed to achieve this by setting out a methodology for all proposed works that may affect trees which are to be retained on and adjacent to site.

This document is also intended as a reference point for all site operatives post-planning approval and a copy will remain with the site manager for the duration of the development.

2.4 Site Description

The site under consideration is vacant land formerly used for garaging and storage. Structures within the site have been demolished with only the concrete bases of the former garage block remaining.

The site is located to the north-west of the existing property of 52 Brecon Road and is accessed via an existing shared driveway off Brecon Road.

The site has boundaries with Mount Elm Church and a properties off Birchfield Road to the north and east, with a property of Vicarage Road to the west and with 50 and 52 Brecon Road to the south.

The topography of the site is varied sloping up from Brecon Road in the south to the northern corner of the site with a levels change of 8m.

Existing trees are present along the northern, eastern and western boundaries of the site with no trees being present within the central section of the site.

2.5 Description of Proposed Development

The proposed development includes the construction of three detached residential dwellings and associated works including excavation of an attenuation pond and modification of the existing driveway. Further details can be found on the Proposed Site Plan contained at **Appendix 2**.

2.6 Assumptions and Limitations

This assessment is based upon the information provided by the client in addition to information collected by ADAS during the tree survey of the site undertaken in July 2025. The documents and drawings considered are detailed within **Table 1**.

Table 1: Documentation Considered

Author	Document Title	Drawing / Document Number	Date
Alpine Land Surveyors Ltd	Topographical Survey	DLC/PDW/T01	15/06/22
Juice Architecture	Site Location Plan	S (00) 001	03/05/2025
Juice Architecture	Existing Site Plan	S (00) 005	03/05/2025
Juice Architecture	Proposed Site Plan	S (00) 105	03/05/2025

The Tree Constraints Plan (TCP) contained in **Appendix 3** has been developed from the tree survey information and the topographical survey referenced in **Table 1**.

Where individual trees or expanses of vegetation have not been included on the topographical plan, ADAS have plotted these by eye and marked their reference label on the plans with an asterisk (*).

The Tree Protection Plan (TPP) contained in **Appendix 4** has been developed from the TCP and Proposed Site Plan referenced in **Table 1**.

This report assumes that the Proposed Site Plan demonstrated on the TPP is the final layout.

This report is only intended for use by the person(s) or company named on the front cover.

This report is not a full hazard or risk assessment of trees and should not be used as such.

Trees are living organisms and are constantly adapting to their ever-changing environment. No tree is completely safe and there is no guarantee that problems or deficiencies may not arise in the future, which have not been identified in this report. Therefore, it is recommended that trees are reviewed annually to assess for changes in their condition.

3 Methodology

3.1 Tree Survey Methodology

The tree survey was carried out by Edmund Lusk, an ADAS Principal Arboricultural Consultant, on 21st July 2025.

The tree survey was carried out in accordance with the recommendations contained within BS5837:2012.

All trees were visually inspected from ground level unless otherwise stated, with no climbing or boring tests being undertaken. The comments made on their condition are based on observable factors present at the time of inspection.

The information, shown in **Table 2** below, was recorded as part of the tree survey.

Table 2: Tree Survey Schedule heading descriptions

Column Heading	Description
Tree Ref No.	All individual trees and groups of trees have been given a unique reference number. Each number is prefixed by a letter. ▪ T = Individual tree ▪ G = Group of trees ▪ H = Hedgerow Those marked with an asterisk (*) were not included on the topographical plan and have been plotted by eye.
Species	The English common name has been used.
Single or Multiple stem (S or M)	▪ 'S' represents a tree which has a single clear stem to at least 1.5m above ground level. ▪ 'M(a)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into two to five stems below 1.5m above ground level, and ▪ 'M(b)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into 6 or more stems below a height of 1.5m.
Height (m)	Where possible tree heights are measured using a laser. In some instances, such as in close groups of trees, one height may be measured, and other nearby trees estimated from this height. Measurements are provided in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	S _n represents the stem number. Measurements are provided in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees.
Very Large Girth (y/n)	Girth is very large for species in accordance with Fig 1.3 of publication 'Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management' Ancient Tree Forum 2013. RAVEN - Step 1
Ancient (A), Veteran (V) or Notable (N)	Result of the RAVEN assessment © Julian Forbes-Laird 2018 www.flac.uk.com ; (RAVEN = Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees)
Branch Spread (m)	Measured in metres to the four cardinal compass points (N, E, S, W).

Column Heading	Description
Crown Clearance	(1) Height in metres of the first significant branch, and the direction of growth. (2) Height in metres of lowest part of crown.
Life Stage	The stage at which the tree is within its lifecycle (Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over mature)
General Observations	Any relevant observations are recorded, with particular reference to structural and/or physiological condition.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendations are made where management work is required for reasons of health and safety or sound arboricultural management.
Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings. This is recorded in bands of either <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years and 40+ years.
Tree Quality Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C). Details of this grading system can be found in Appendix 5 .
Root Protection Area (RPA)	Calculated as prescribed in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012, provided as an area (m ²) and a radius from the tree's stem (m).
Note: Those measurements shown in <i>italics</i> have been estimated, usually where access has restricted it being taken.	

3.2 Ancient and Veteran Tree Identification

As part of the tree survey an assessment was undertaken to establish if any of the trees surveyed are likely to be ancient, veteran or locally notable. This assessment was completed using the second edition, known as RAVEN 2, of the Recognition of Ancient, Veteran and Notable Trees (RAVEN) methodology published by Julian Forbes-Laird.

The initial stage of assessment is to determine if the surveyed tree is old relative to others of the same species, this is assessed using the Forestry Commission Information Note 'Estimating the Age of Large and Veteran Trees in Britain' authored by John White. For the tree to be considered further within the process as a potential veteran it must have an age equivalent to a minimum of 25% of the species maximum.

The second step, assuming the tree qualifies on the basis of age, is determining if the tree has a very large girth for the species, with this being assessed with reference to a chart of girth in relation to age and developmental classification of trees contained as Figure 1.3 in the Ancient Tree Forum publication "Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management" edited by David Lonsdale.

If a tree has been identified as being old relative to others of the same species and as having a very large girth for the species two further assessment steps are undertaken to classify the tree as either Ancient, Veteran or Notable.

These steps are the assessment of additional primary features that would indicate veteran or ancient status, and the assessment of secondary features that would indicate the same. A veteran tree should normally exhibit at least two additional primary feature or, if no primary features are evident, at least six secondary features. Where one primary feature is recorded a veteran tree should exhibit three secondary features to qualify.

The final determination of if a tree is ancient, veteran or notable is then made on the basis of this assessment; with ancient trees being those exhibiting the necessary primary or secondary features and being at least >50% of estimated species age maximum, and veteran trees being those exhibiting the necessary primary or secondary features and being at least 25% of estimated species age maximum. Notable trees are those which are approaching veteran status under steps one or two but do not qualify based upon the assessment of primary or secondary features.

4 Legislation

4.1 Planning Policy

Guidance within the Planning Policy Wales states that *“Ancient woodland, semi-natural woodlands, individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees and ancient hedgerows are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees, woodlands and hedgerows are to be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless very exceptionally there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection must prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory, work to improve its completeness and use it to ensure the protection of trees and woodland and identify opportunities for more planting as part of the Green Infrastructure Assessment, particularly in terms of canopy cover.”*

A search undertaken using Data Map Wales, on the 3rd September 2025, has determined that areas of Ancient Semi Natural Woodland and Restored Ancient Woodland are present approximately 156m north of the site and 136m south-east of the site. No areas of ancient woodland are recorded within or abutting the site. The identified areas of ancient woodland are segregated from the site by existing development and it is not considered that development of the site has the potential to impact upon them. A copy of the search plan is contained in **Appendix 6**.

A search of the Ancient Tree Inventory interactive mapping system provided by the Woodland Trust, undertaken on 3rd September 2025, has revealed that there are no identified ancient or veteran trees in close proximity to the proposed development. A copy of the search plan is contained in **Appendix 7**.

It is noted that the Ancient Tree Inventory provides only a snapshot view of the presence of Ancient and Veteran trees, based upon records submitted by local recorders. As such, it is not a comprehensive data set that can be used to confirm or exclude the presence of Ancient or Veteran trees within a site. Subsequently and in addition to the desktop analysis, an assessment of potential Ancient and Veteran trees was undertaken as part of the site assessment. The method of the assessment is included in **Section 3** and the results are provided in **Section 5**.

4.2 Best Practice Guidance

BS5837:2012, provides guidance to the consideration of trees in relationship to proposed development. This document is recognised as best practice when assessing trees on a site that is being considered for development.

In respect of this it can be noted that Category A, B or C trees or tree groups are those that should be a material consideration in the planning process, whilst Category U trees are those which would be lost in

the short term for reasons connected to their physiological or structural condition. Hence, they should not be a consideration in the planning process.

4.3 Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Areas

Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) have the power to preserve selected trees and woodlands through the making of Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). Similarly, special provision is provided to trees located within Conservation Areas (CAs) which are not the subject of a TPO. The LPAs powers to do this are provided by the following Act of Parliament and its associated regulations:

- Town and Country Planning Act 1990
- Town and Country Planning (Determination of Appeals by Appointed Persons) (Prescribed Classes) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2008
- Town and Country Planning (Trees) (Amendment) (England) Regulations 2012

The principal effect of a TPO is to prohibit the cutting down, uprooting, topping, lopping, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees without first obtaining the consent of the relevant LPA.

Where works to trees within a CA are proposed, six weeks notification must first be given to the relevant LPA.

Unauthorised works to trees either protected by a TPO or those that are located within a CA, could result in an unlimited fine for each tree.

An enquiry has been submitted to Neath Port Talbot Council to establish if any trees within the site are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or by virtue of being situated within a Conservation Area. As the time of writing the results of this enquiry were outstanding. The results of the enquiry will be provided under separate cover upon receipt.

4.4 Felling Permission

The Forestry Act 1967 places controls upon the felling of trees and requires that a felling licence is applied for in advance of undertaking tree felling works, except in certain circumstances. For instance, if less than 5m³ of timber is intended to be felled within one calendar quarter, a felling licence would not be required.

Not every tree felling project requires a felling licence. Exemptions can be based on:

- location
- the type of tree work
- the volume and diameter of the tree
- other permissions already in place
- legal and statutory undertakings.

In this situation, it is recommended that the trees identified for removal are not felled until full planning permission has been granted, which specifically includes plans detailing the trees to be felled as being removed within the approved redline boundary.

The felling of trees in accordance with permitted development, and which is immediately required for the purpose of carrying out the permitted development, is exempt from the need for a felling licence. Evidence may be requested to show that development is permitted, or that planning permission is deemed to be granted.

Outline planning permission is not sufficient to demonstrate that the felling of trees is immediately required for the purposes of development; a felling licence will be required in these circumstances.

Where there is any uncertainty over the need for a felling licence, advice is to be sought from the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and/or Natural Resources Wales local Woodland Officer.

Further information regarding the requirements for a felling licence are detailed within the Forestry Commission's publication "Tree felling: Getting permission" updated 2023.

4.5 Wildlife Legislation

The following Acts and Regulations are the main pieces of legislation that protect wildlife and habitats in England and Wales:

- Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended)
- Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended)
- Protection of Badgers Act 1992
- The Hedgerows Regulations 1997
- Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000
- Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 & Environment (Wales) Act 2016

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 provides statutory protection to wild birds, their nests (whether in use or being built), as well as other wild animals such as bats and their roosts. Under the Act it is a criminal offence to intentionally destroy any wild bird, its nest, or eggs, or to harm any bat, damage, or block access to its roost (even if it is not occupied at the time), or to disturb a bat whilst it is occupying a roost. For some birds listed in Schedule 1 of the Act, such as barn owl, it is also an offence to disturb them while they are nesting, building a nest, in or near a nest that contains their young, or to disturb their dependent young. Other wild animals afforded full legal protection under the Act, and which may be affected by tree works include otters and their places of shelter (often in exposed tree roots along river banks), hazel dormice, their breeding sites and resting places (well-structured woodland and scrub), and red squirrels and their nests (dreys).

The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 provide additional legal protection to some species, including bats (all species), otters and hazel dormice. Badgers and their setts are specifically protected under the Protection of Badgers Act 1992, which makes it an offence to damage or block a sett, or to disturb badgers whilst they are using a sett. Where works might result in an offence being committed, advice will be required from a suitably experienced ecologist before they can be undertaken. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the bird nesting period, typically March to August inclusive, or for an ecologist to undertake prior visual inspections of trees for nests and / or bat roosts.

Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 it is also illegal to plant or otherwise cause to grow in the wild certain invasive non-native plant species, including Japanese Knotweed, Himalayan Balsam, Giant Hogweed and Rhododendron. Any works that might cause the spread of these species could therefore result in an offence being committed. This might occur as a result of the incidental transportation of soil containing seeds or live root and stem fragments on the wheels of vehicles, or on the boots of personnel.

Special Areas of Conservation (SACs) and Special Protection Areas (SPAs) are strictly protected sites designated respectively under the EC Habitats Directive and the EC Birds Directive. In England and Wales, SACs and SPAs are given legal protection by The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017, which transpose the EC Habitats Directive and EC Birds Directive into national law. The Regulations ensure that any plan or project that may damage an SAC or SPA can only proceed if certain strict conditions are met.

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs) are areas notified under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as being of special interest for nature conservation or their geology with additional protection afforded to them by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000. Under the legislation Natural England (NE) or Natural Resources Wales (NRW) must be notified of any planned works or operations that could potentially damage an SSSI or its features of interest before they are able to proceed.

The Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 and Environment (Wales) Act 2016 place a statutory duty on public authorities (public bodies and utility companies) to 'seek to maintain and enhance biodiversity' so far as it is consistent with the proper exercise of their functions.

The above provides only a brief summary of the legislation. It is advised that the original text of the relevant legislation is consulted for the exact wording. If necessary, advice should be sought from a suitably qualified ecologist prior to any tree works being undertaken.

5 Tree Survey Results

5.1 Overview

The tree survey recorded the presence of 17 arboricultural features, comprising 10 individual trees, six groups of trees, and one hedgerow within influencing distance of the development area. No woodlands were identified during the tree survey.

Tree species present on site included Scots Pine, Pedunculate Oak, Hawthorn, Holly, Hazel, Ash, Leyland Cypress, Lawson Cypress, Weeping Willow, Spruce, Cherry Laurel, Rhododendron and Privet.

The Ash, Scots Pine, Pedunculate Oak, Weeping Willow and Leyland Cypress formed the principal individual tree specimens within the site with other species recorded as groups and part of a hedgerow.

Many of the surveyed trees were observed to exhibit pruning wounds from grounds maintenance regimes typical to that of an urban environment.

None of the trees surveyed were considered to be of Ancient or Veteran status.

The findings of the tree survey are contained in the Tree Survey Schedule in **Appendix 8**, which has been used to develop the Tree Constraints Plan in **Appendix 3**.

5.2 Tree Quality

In accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012 the existing trees on the site were categorised according to their quality and value as either category U, A, B, or C.

As detailed in **Figure 1** below, of the features surveyed, one was identified as high quality, category A, specimen, nine were identified as moderate quality, category B, specimens, and seven features were identified as being low quality, category C, specimens.

None of the trees surveyed were considered to be unsuitable for retention (category U).

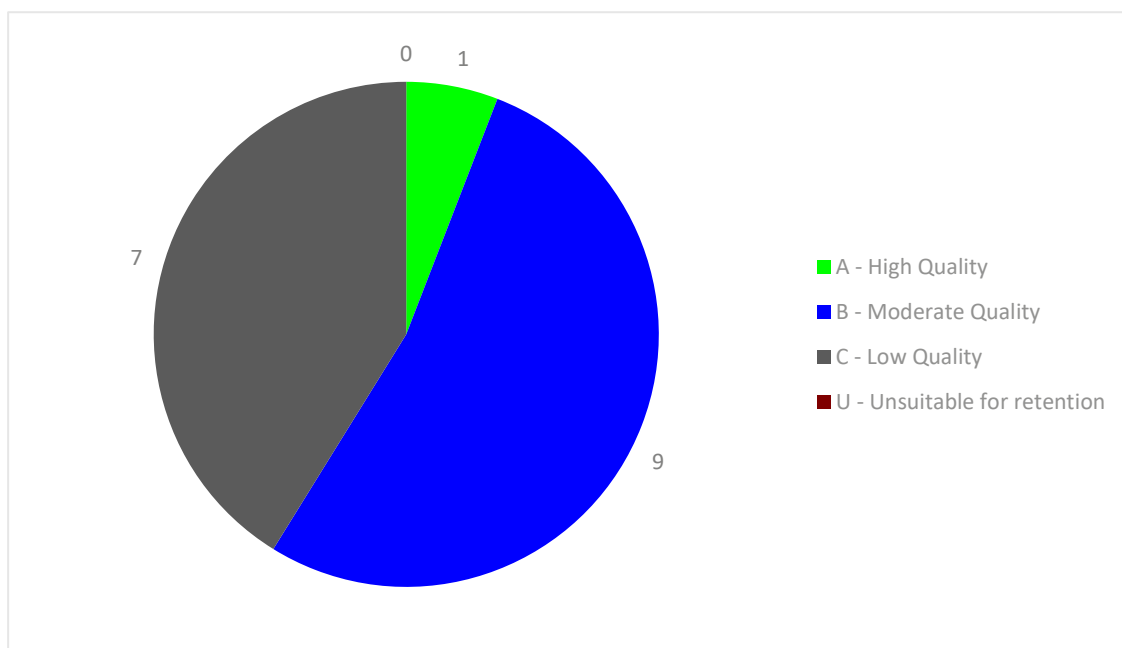


Figure 1: Tree quality grading across the site

5.3 Life Stages

As demonstrated in **Figure 2** below, the site's tree stock was biased towards trees of an early-mature to mature age class with fewer semi-mature trees recorded.

Those trees assessed as being young and semi-mature in age can generally be considered to have significant growth potential. Whilst these specimens are not likely to make a substantial contribution to the landscape character of the site at present they will, if retained, provide succession for the eventual removal of mature or over-mature trees as a result of declining physiological or structural condition.

Early-mature trees will generally make a contribution to the landscape character and appearance of the site and their retention will provide more immediate succession. These trees will also have significant growth potential.

Mature trees are not considered to have significant future growth potential and have generally reached their maximum expected size for the location. These trees will generally make the highest contribution to the landscape contribution of the site however a tree stock over dominated by mature trees will require careful management to ensure that continuation of canopy cover can be achieved.

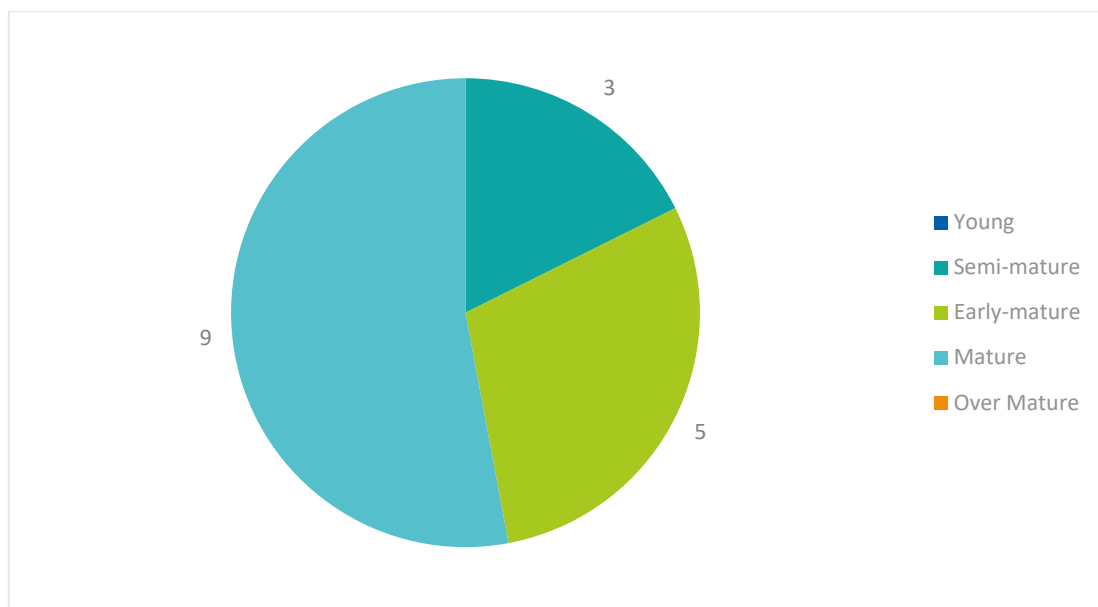


Figure 3: Life Stages of trees on site

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Overview

The tree stock has been assessed under the following categories and the findings are summarised in **Table 3** below.

Considerations:

- *Trees proposed for removal. This includes trees:*
 - *that are located within the footprint of the proposed development areas.*
 - *whose Root Protection Area (RPA) are heavily affected by the development.*
 - *which are to be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management.*
- *Retained trees and hedges that are at risk of damage through disturbance of RPAs.*
- *Trees and hedges which are unaffected by the proposed development.*

Table 3: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Impact	Reason	Tree Quality Assessment Category Grading*				Totals
		A	B	C	U	
Trees and groups proposed for removal. *: Partial removal of group feature	▪ Access / construction.	None	T4	G11*	None	2
Retained trees, groups, and hedges that are at risk of damage through disturbance of RPAs.	▪ Attenuation pond excavation. ▪ New hard surfacing ▪ Working space.	None	T3, T14	G1, T2	None	4
Retained trees, groups, and hedges that are unaffected by the proposed development.	▪ All works outside of RPAs and canopies.	T5	T6, G7, T10, T12, T13, G15	G8, T9, H16, G17	None	11
Total		1	9	7	0	17

6.2 Tree Removal

The proposed development will require the removal of an individual Scots Pine tree (T4) which is of a moderate, category B, quality to provide adequate space for construction of the property proposed as Plot 3 of the development.

In addition the partial removal of a low value tree group (G11), formed of Hazel, Holly, Rhododendron and Privet, will be required to provide adequate space for the construction of the property proposed as Plot 1 of the development. The precise alignment of the site boundary through G11 is not easily established on site and some sections of vegetation within this group may be located within third party ownership. Where this is the case, the vegetation will only be cleared to the site boundary with any vegetation beyond the boundary being retained.

6.3 Facilitation Pruning

To provide adequate space for construction of the proposed development, and to minimise the potential for branch damage to retained trees to occur during development, it will be necessary to undertake access facilitation pruning works to the crowns of trees within G1.

Works to trees within G1 will include localised lateral crown reduction and crown lifting where access to construct the driveway turning head for Plot 3 is required and where access to excavate the proposed attenuation pond is required. The required works in these locations are not anticipated to exceed lateral reduction of up to 1.5m and crown lifting to provide clearance of 2.0m above ground level.

6.4 Works within RPAs

The proposed development has typically been designed so that significant construction operations are not required within the RPAs of retained trees. However, a new attenuation pond and the driveway turning head for Plot 3 will require excavation within the RPAs of trees forming G1 and a patio associated with Plot 1 will require excavation within the RPA of T14.

Additionally working space for construction of Plot 3 will be provided within the RPAs of T2 and T3.

The potential works to be undertaken within the RPAs of retained trees are summarised in **Table 4**, along with details of recommended mitigation measures.

Table 4: Summary of potential damage to retained trees

Tree Number	Species	Potential Cause of Damage	Mitigation
G1	Mixed	- Excavation of attenuation pond. Excavation will affect a maximum of 16% of RPA of any individual tree within G1. - Construction of driveway turning head. Works will affect a maximum of 5% of RPA of any individual tree within G1.	- Precautionary working practices to be followed, as set out in Section 8 of this report. - Excavation works to be completed under arboricultural supervision.
T2	Holly	Soil compaction or damage from plant movement.	Ground protection measures to be installed.
T3	Pedunculate Oak	Soil compaction or damage from plant movement.	Ground protection measures to be installed.
T14	Weeping Willow	- Excavation for patio of Plot 1. 13% incursion to RPA.	- Precautionary working practices to be followed, as set out in Section 8 of this report. - Excavation works to be completed under arboricultural supervision.

Overall, it is considered the potential harm to the trees identified as at risk from these operations in **Table 4**, can be adequately controlled by the adoption of precautionary working practices, specified in **Section 8** of this report, during implementation of development.

6.5 Impacts from Construction Related Operations

6.5.1 Site Access

During the development it is anticipated that construction access will be provided via the existing access drive off Brecon Road. Where retained trees are present in proximity to the access routes and their associated access points, they will require protection by the installation of tree protection barriers prior to the commencement of any phase of the development.

6.5.2 Delivery and Storage of Materials

Material deliveries to the site will utilise the access point described in **section 6.5.1** above.

There are various areas within the central sections of the site where materials could be stored without impacting retained trees. In all cases, materials must only be stored on areas outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

6.5.3 Site Compound and Welfare Facilities

Any site compound, and associated welfare facilities, will be accommodated outside of the canopy spread and RPAs of retained trees.

Where hardstanding is not already present, temporary proprietary surfacing, such as TuffTrak, which is flexible and conforms to the existing surface (and will therefore not require excavation or infill to level out surfaces), will be used for all site compound and welfare areas to prevent compaction of the ground, especially in areas where new tree planting and soft landscaping are proposed.

6.5.4 Contractors Parking

The proposed location for contractors parking will be accommodated outside of the canopy spread and RPAs of retained trees.

Where hardstanding is not already present, temporary proprietary surfacing, such as TuffTrak, which is flexible and conforms to the existing surface (and will therefore not require excavation or infill to level out surfaces), will be used for all parking areas to prevent compaction of the ground, especially in areas where new tree planting and soft landscaping are proposed.

7 Preliminary Tree Work

7.1 Tree Work Schedule

The proposed development will require the removal of one individual tree (T4) and the partial removal of one tree group (G11).

The trees to be removed have been identified in red on the Tree Protection Plan contained in **Appendix 4** and a schedule of tree work has been provided within **Appendix 9**.

All tree work will only be carried out once full planning permission has been granted, and prior to the erection of the tree protection measures and commencement of construction activities.

7.2 Facilitation Pruning

Access facilitation pruning to the crowns of trees within G1 will be required. Works to trees within G1 will include localised lateral crown reduction and crown lifting where access to construct the driveway turning head for Plot 3 is required and where access to excavate the proposed attenuation pond is required.

The required works in these locations are not anticipated to exceed lateral reduction of up to 1.5m and crown lifting to provide clearance of 2.0m above ground level. A schedule of tree work has been provided within **Appendix 9**

7.3 Standard of Tree Work

All tree work and felling operations will be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 'Recommendations for Tree Work'; current arboricultural industry guidelines and best practice; and all relevant Health & Safety standards.

Tree work is a specialist task that requires operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured. Guidance on selecting an appropriate contractor can be obtained from the Arboricultural Association, who also maintains a directory of Approved Contractors. The Arboricultural Association can be contacted on 01242 522152 or via their website <http://www.trees.org.uk>.

7.4 Wildlife Constraints

As mentioned in **Section 4.5** of this report, all tree work operations must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provide statutory protection to birds, bats, and other species, all of which could inhabit trees. Where works may constitute an offence, advice will be acquired from a suitably qualified person before works are able to proceed. For example, it may be necessary to programme tree work outside of the main bird nesting period, typically March through to August inclusive.

7.5 Modification to Tree Work Schedule

Should the recommended work schedule require modification, for whatever reason, this will be agreed with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant (when applicable), and also approved in writing by Neath Port Talbot Council. Under no circumstances will the appointed contractor deviate from the Tree Work Schedule contained in **Appendix 9**, unless approved in writing by Neath Port Talbot Council.

7.6 Felling License

It is recommended that the trees identified for removal are not felled until full planning permission has been granted, which specifically includes plans detailing the trees to be felled as being removed.

The felling of trees in accordance with permitted development, and which is immediately required for the purpose of carrying out the permitted development, is exempt from the need for a felling licence.

Approval of a full planning permission will include plans that detail the extent of the approved development and will also identify the trees that have been identified to be felled and those that are proposed to be retained.

Outline planning permission is not sufficient to demonstrate that the felling of trees is immediately required for the purposes of development; and therefore a felling licence will be required to remove trees in these circumstances.

Where there is any uncertainty over the need for a felling license, advice is to be sought from the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and/or Natural Resources Wales' local Woodland Officer.

8 Tree Protection Measures

8.1 Overview

Although these methodologies set out the precautions to be followed, to ensure the retained trees are protected, the final responsibility for their installation lies with the site supervisor who must ensure that all current legislation and best practice is followed and that they are installed in a safe manner.

8.2 Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ)

The CEZ is defined around the retained trees by the tree protection barriers shown by a brown line on the TPP. Where possible the CEZ is positioned to protect both the crowns and the RPAs of the retained trees. Guidance on RPAs is contained in **Appendix 10**.

8.3 Barriers

The location of the tree protection barriers is provided on the TPP contained in **Appendix 4**. Their precise location and construction will be agreed on site between the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and Neath Port Talbot Council before any site works commence.

In line with Section 6.2.2 of BS5837:2012, which requires that the tree protection barriers be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and that they provide adequate protection to the trees, it is proposed that they will comply with Figure 2 of BS5837:2012 (default specification for protective barriers) and they will consist of 2m tall welded mesh panels, supported on scaffold poles driven into the ground. Each panel will be secured to its neighbour with a minimum of 2 anti-tamper couplers secured so that they can only be undone from inside the CEZ. The panels will be further supported by stabilizer struts which will be pinned to the ground. An example of this type of barrier is contained in **Appendix 11**.

Inside the CEZ the following prohibitions will be complied with:

- No excavations, including by hand; unless approved by Neath Port Talbot Council;
- No storage of machinery;
- No storage or handling of building materials, fuel, chemicals or spoil;
- No fires;
- No vehicular access;
- No pedestrian access; unless approved by Neath Port Talbot Council;
- No alteration, increase or decrease, to existing ground levels; unless approved by Neath Port Talbot Council ;
- No excavation or installation of services; unless approved by Neath Port Talbot Council.

In order to ensure that the CEZ remains intact, the tree protection barriers will not be moved or temporarily dismantled except in the situations previously mentioned.

To enable site operatives to appreciate the purpose of the protective fencing and reduce the risk of operatives attempting to move them, all-weather notices will be erected on the barriers similar to the example in **Appendix 12**.

The barriers will only be adjusted or removed if prior written approval is obtained from Neath Port Talbot Council.

8.4 Excavation within RPAs

Excavation for formation of the attenuation pond and driveway turning head for Plot 3 will be required within the RPAs of trees within G1 and excavation to form the patio for Plot 1 will be required within the RPA of T14.

Due to existing and proposed levels there are no options for avoiding excavation within these areas and it is acknowledged that localised root severance will be required to complete the works.

To minimise the harm to retained trees as a consequence of the proposed excavation works the following precautions will apply:

- All excavations within the RPAs of G1 and T14 will be completed under the supervision of appointed Arboricultural Consultant who will advise on root pruning and tree protection measures.
- Works will only commence following installation of the tree protection barriers in the locations shown on the Tree Protection Plan (**Appendix 4**).
- The exact location of the proposed excavations will be agreed and marked out on site in conjunction with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant prior to commencing the works
- All excavations will be carried out using hand tools or via vacuum / pneumatic excavation only with any machinery being located outside of the RPAs of the trees.
- Any exposed roots smaller than 25mm in diameter will be pruned back to a side branch using a proprietary cutting tool such as bypass secateurs.
- Any exposed roots over 25mm in diameter will only be pruned after consultation with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant.
- The size of any excavations will be kept to an absolute minimum.
- No spoil will be dumped within the RPA, it will be removed from the RPA by wheelbarrow only.

8.5 Soft Landscaping within RPAs

Any soft landscaping within the construction exclusion zone will be undertaken by hand and a 500 mm radius from any tree stem will remain uncovered by turf or other planting. These measurements are

proposed to avoid any future risk of damage from ongoing site maintenance and minimise the potential of encountering large diameter roots of existing trees during planting works.

Additionally, where cultivation is required within or in close proximity to the RPAs the following working methodology shall be adhered to:

- Existing ground cover and vegetation shall be carefully removed, using handheld tools. No machine tools are to be used for any aspect of these works.
- The topsoil will then be cultivated to the desired depth using hand-held tools. No machine tools are to be used for any aspect of these works.
- Root presence will be ascertained by careful scraping of topsoil in 50 mm increments, in order to prevent excessive damage occurring to tree roots.
- Uncovered roots less than 25mm in diameter may be severed, making clean cuts with suitable sharp tools such as secateurs.
- Exposed roots larger than 25mm in diameter must be wrapped or covered with damp hessian during summer months and dry hessian during winter months, or similar material, as soon as possible, to prevent desiccation and to protect from rapid temperature changes.
- Prior to backfilling all root coverings shall be removed and retained roots shall, where possible, be surrounded with topsoil and compacted sharp sand, or other loose inert granular fill, before soil or suitable material is replaced into the excavated area. The fill material shall be free of containments and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.
- Post-development planting shall proceed according to the guidance detailed in British Standard 8545:2014.

Prior to final site landscaping, a panel of the tree protection barriers will be opened only during the times where access is required. Should this methodology require amendment to coincide with site requirements, the appointed Arboricultural Consultant will be consulted and the reviewed method will be approved by Leicester City Council.

8.6 Utility Connections

ADAS have not been made aware of the locations of any underground utility connections. However, in order to avoid damage to any of the retained trees, the following services will avoid the RPAs:

- Land drains
- Soakaways
- Gas
- Oil
- Telephone
- Lighting

- Signage
- Electricity

If additional services must unavoidably be installed within the RPAs around retained trees, the locations of these will be chosen in consultation with the appointed Arboricultural Consultant and will be agreed in writing with Neath Port Talbot Council. The works will be carried out using trenchless techniques such as moling, laser guided boring and/or in accordance with advice contained within Street Works UK 'Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees, Volume 4' (Street Works UK 4).

8.7 Arboricultural Input

8.7.1 Sequence of Events

The sequence of events taken from the flow diagram within Figure 1 of BS5837:2012 has been provided in **Appendix 13**. This is to demonstrate the key timings for arboricultural input on a development site once planning permission has been approved.

8.7.2 Site Monitoring

The developer should appoint an Arboricultural Consultant to monitor the tree protection measures on site. The purpose of this is to ensure the protection measures remain in situ and continue to provide sufficient protection to the trees.

This role will initially entail the Arboricultural Consultant liaising with the developer and Neath Port Talbot Council to ensure the recommended protection measures are suitably installed. Once the tree protection measures have been installed, and construction activity commences, the extent of any on-going site monitoring is at the discretion of Neath Port Talbot Council.

A formal record of these supervisory visits should be recorded and kept on file; a copy should also be circulated to all relevant parties, including Neath Port Talbot Council.

8.7.3 Key Contacts during Development

A list of key contacts relevant to this site that may be required throughout the duration of the development has been included in **Appendix 14**.

9 Conclusions

The tree survey carried out by Edmund Lusk of ADAS, recorded the presence of 17 arboricultural features, comprising 10 individual trees, six groups of trees and one hedgerow within influencing distance of the proposed development of land at 50-52 Brecon Road, Pontardawe, Swansea, SA8 4PD.

Of the 17 features surveyed, one was considered to be of a high quality (Category A), nine were considered to be of a moderate quality (Category B), and seven were considered to be of a low quality (Category C). None of the surveyed features were assessed as being unsuitable for retention (Category U).

The proposed development of the site is the construction of three new detached dwellings and associated works including excavation of an attenuation pond and modification of the existing driveway.

The proposed development will require the removal of one individual tree (T4) of a moderate, category B, quality and the partial removal of one tree group (G11) or a low, category C, quality.

Following tree removal development works will be required within the Root Protection Areas of one retained tree (T14) and one retained tree group (G1). Additionally, working space for the construction of one plot will be provided within the Root Protection Areas of two trees (T2 and T3).

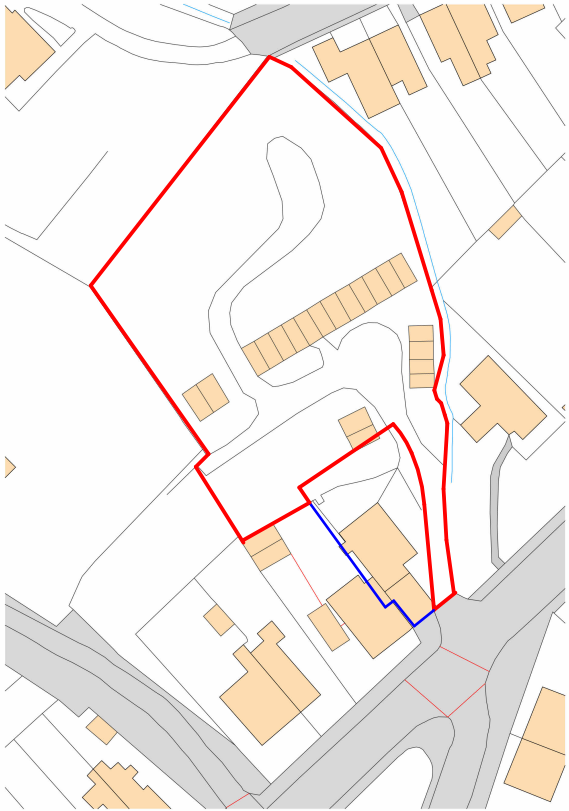
Development activity in close proximity to the retained trees on site is considered to be within tolerable limits subject to appropriate tree protection measures.

In order to ensure the successful integration of retained trees into the proposed development, various tree protection measures and working practices will be incorporated into the construction phase which are intended to maintain the retained trees in a safe and healthy condition.

ADAS are satisfied that, providing the recommendations contained within this report are followed, the proposed development of the site can be successfully achieved without causing undue harm to those trees identified for retention within the survey area.

Appendix 1: Site Location Plan

See following page.



Site Location Plan
1 : 1250

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A3
Original sheet size

Rev Date Details

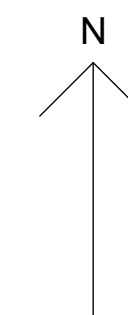
By

Client -		Project Housing Development at 50-52 Brecon Road			Drawing title Site Location Plan		
Drawing Status Planning	Date 03.05.25	Drw By CL	Check -	Scale 1 : 1250 @A3	Job No. 202211	Drawing No. S (00) 001	Rev.

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Appendix 2: Proposed Site Plan

See following page.



Existing trees on
neighbour property.
Positions
approximate

Rev Date Details

By	Project		Drawing Title			
	Housing Development at 50-52 Brecon Road		Proposed Site Plan			
Drawing Status	Issue	Drawn By/Check	Scale	Issue No.	Drawing No.	Rev
	Planning	03.05.25	CL -	1 : 200 @A1	202211	S (00) 105

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Original sheet size

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Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan (TCP)

See following page.

LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

Category B
Trees / Groups of moderate quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C
Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

T#*
Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.

Out of Scope for Survey
Scrub and shrub vegetation less than 75mm in diameter.

Based on Alpine Land Surveyors Ltd drawing 'Topographical Survey' number 'DLCPDW/001' (50-52 Brecon Rd, Pontardawe Topo Survey 2D.dwg). Please see original for details.

This drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

First Issue
Rev. Issue Details. Date.

Client:
C J Associates

Project:
50-52 Brecon Road

Drawing Title:
Tree Constraints Plan

Drawing No: ADAS_1053354_CJ Associates_Brecon Road_TCP

Scale: 1:200 @ A0

Drawn by: EL

Date: 24.07.25

Checked by: IW

Date: 24.07.25

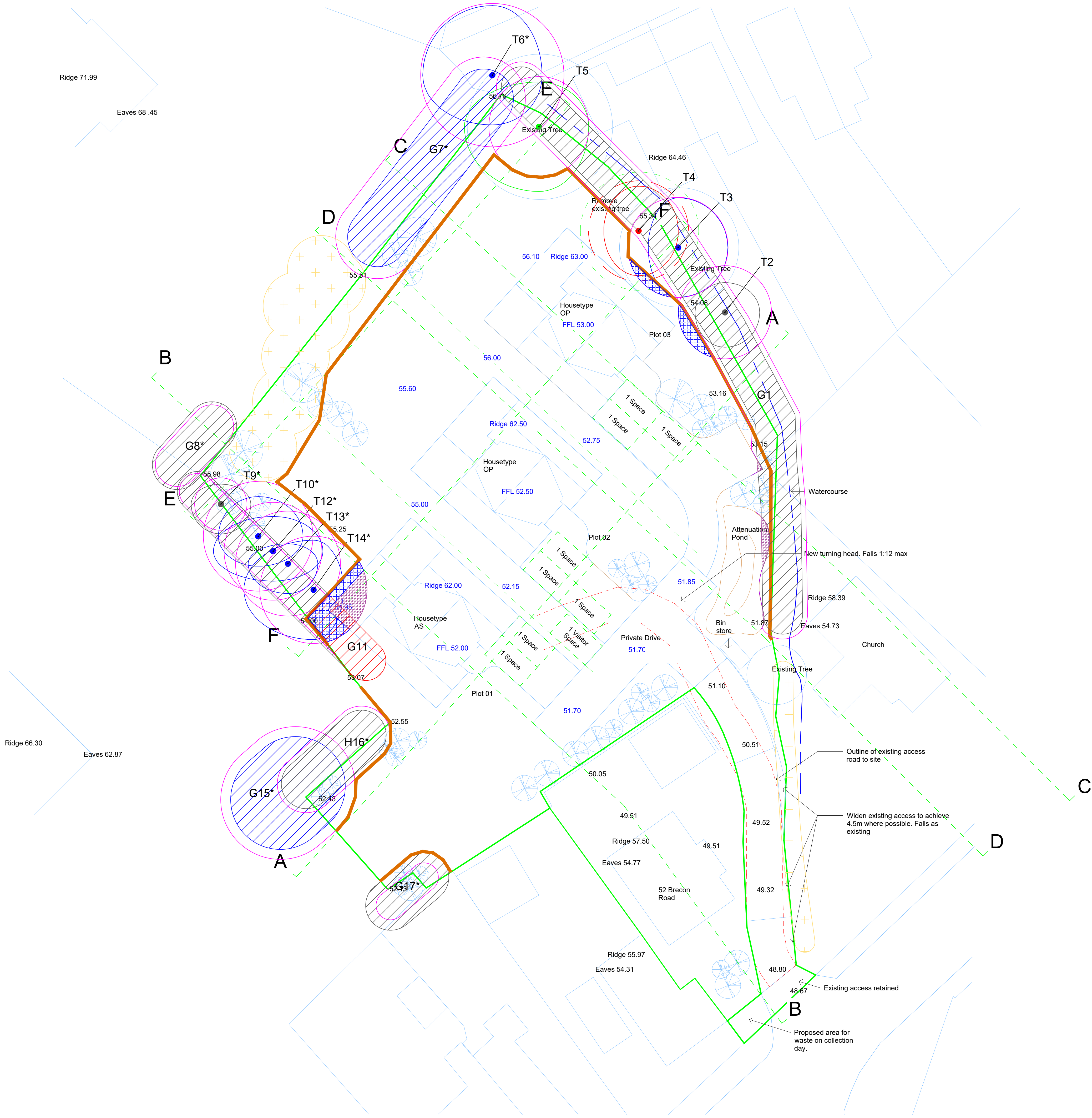
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ADAS, Spring Lodge, 172 Chester Road,
Hedley, Walsley, Walsley, Walsley

Tel: 0333 0142990

ADAS ADAS Limited





LEGEND

TREE CATEGORIES - NOTE: Quality class description derived from BS5837:2012

Category A
Trees / Groups of high quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

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Trees / Groups of low quality: with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U
Trees / Groups: in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of current land use for longer than 10 years.

Root Protection Area (RPA)

T#*
Trees not included in original site survey and therefore positions are indicative only.

Out of Scope for Survey
Scrub and shrub vegetation less than 75mm in diameter.

Trees To Be Removed
Trees / Groups: which are to be removed

Tree Protection Fencing

Ground Protection

Zone of Precautionary Excavation / Hand Dig

Based on Juice Architecture drawing 'Proposed Site Plan' number 'S 00 (105) Rev D'. (Site Plan D 0025 07 25 - Sheet - S 00) 105 - Proposed Site Plan.dwg). Please see original for details.

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Appendix 4: Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

See following page.

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)		
Category 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	- 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 category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) - 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, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>	See Table 2
1 Mainly arboricultural qualities		
2 Mainly landscape qualities		
3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
Trees to be considered for retention		
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

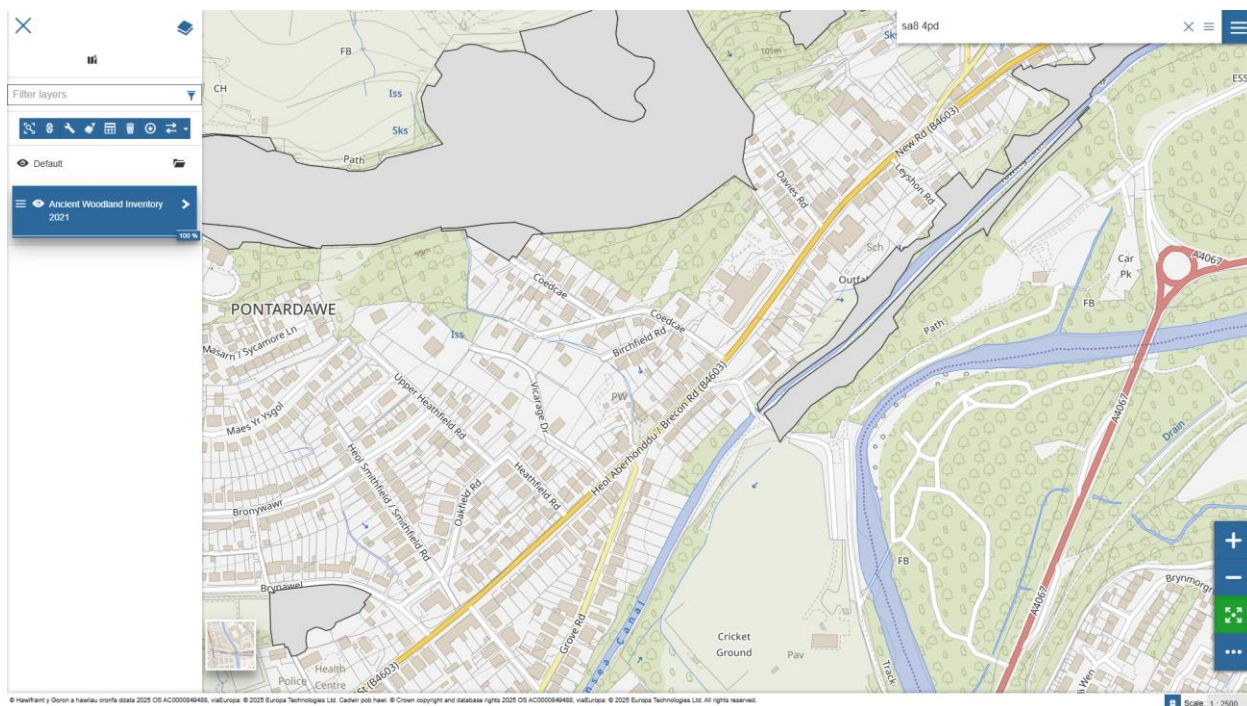
Appendix 5: Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment

See following page.

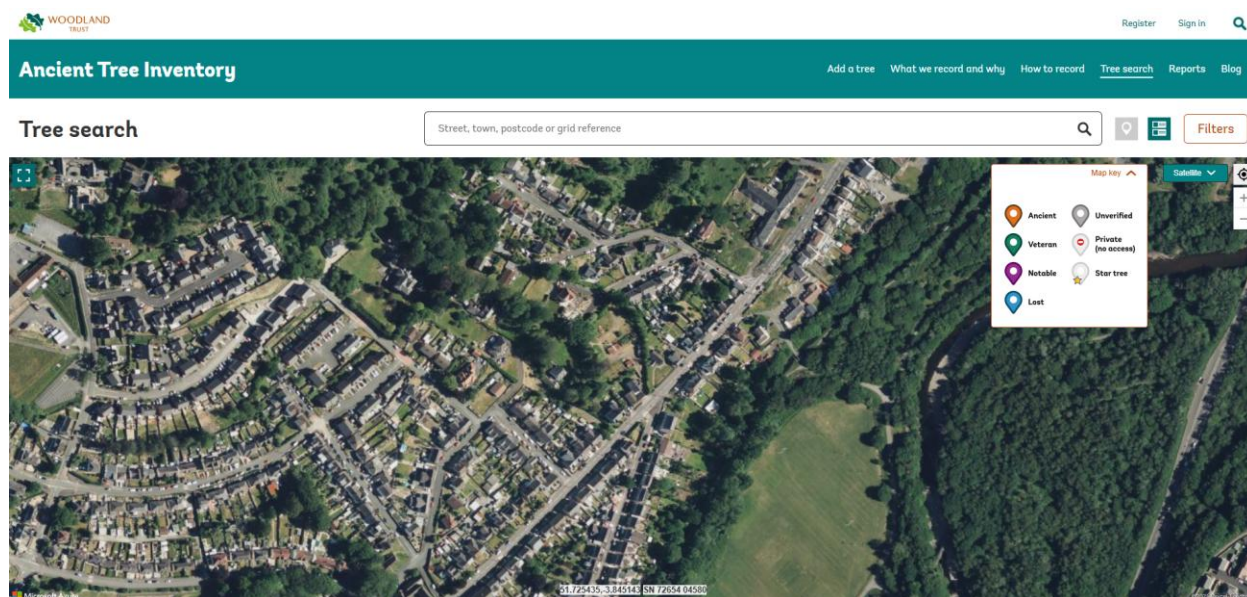
Column Heading	Description
Tree Ref No.	All individual trees and groups of trees have been given a unique reference number. Each number is prefixed by a letter. - T = Individual tree - G = Group of trees - H = Hedgerow - W = Woodland
Species	The English common name has been used.
Single or Multiple stem (S or M)	'S' represents a tree which has a single clear stem to at least 1.5m above ground level. 'M(a)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into two to five stems below 1.5m above ground level, and 'M(b)' represents a tree where the main stem divides into 6 or more stems below a height of 1.5m.
Height (m)	Where possible tree heights are measured using a laser. In some instances such as in close groups of trees, one height may be measured and other nearby trees estimated from this height. Measurements are provided in metres.
Stem Diameter (mm)	S _n represents the stem number. Measurements are provided in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level for single stemmed trees.
Very Large Girth (y/n)	Girth is very large for species in accordance with Fig 1.3 of publication 'Ancient and other veteran trees: further guidance on management' Ancient Tree Forum 2013. RAVEN - Step 1
Ancient (A), Veteran (V) or Notable (N)	Result of the RAVEN assessment © Julian Forbes-Laird 2018 www.flac.uk.com; provided on separate ADAS Sheet 2. (RAVEN = Recognition of Ancient, Veteran & Notable Trees)
Branch Spread (m)	Measured in metres to the four cardinal compass points (N, E, S, W).
Crown Clearance	- Height in metres of the first significant branch, and the direction of growth. - Height in metres of lowest part of crown.
Life Stage	The stage at which the tree is within its lifecycle (Y = young, SM = semi-mature, EM = early-mature, M = mature, OM = over mature)
General Observations	Any relevant observations are recorded, with particular reference to structural and/or physiological condition.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Recommendations are made where management work is required for reasons of health and safety or sound arboricultural management.
Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	An estimation of how long the feature will contribute to its surroundings. This is recorded in bands of either <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years and 40+ years.
Tree Quality Grading	The trees are graded to the categories prescribed within BS5837:2012 (U, A, B & C).
Root Protection Area	Calculated as prescribed in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012, provided as an area (m ²) and a radius from the tree's stem (m).
Note: Those measurements shown in <i>italics</i> have been estimated, usually where access has restricted it being taken.	

Tree Ref No.	Species	Single or Multiple Stem (S or M)	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)					Very Large Girth (Y / N)	Ancient, Veteran or Notable (A, V or N)	Branch Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)		Life Stage	General Observations (structural / physiological condition)	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution (years)	Tree Quality Grading	Root Protection Area	
				S1	S2	S3	S4	S5			N	E	S	W	(1)	(2)						(m²)	(radius in m)
G1	Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	M(a)	6	100	100	90	90	80	N	-	2	2	2	2	0-N	0	SM	Linear boundary feature formed from unmaintained hedgerow.	None.	10+	C2	19.3	2.5
T2	Holly	S	8	390					N	-	3	3.5	3.5	3	0-N	1	M	Stem wound from ground level to 2.5m with extensive decay. Low crown density. Deadwood and branch dieback in crown. No long term potential.	None.	10+	C1	68.8	4.7
T3	Pedunculate Oak	S	14	420					N	-	5	5	5	3	1.5-S	1.5	EM	Minor deadwood in crown.	None.	20+	B1	79.8	5.0
T4	Scots Pine	S	16	420					N	-	4.5	4	4.5	3.5	4.0-S	4	EM	Ivy on stem to 2.5m. No significant defects.	None.	20+	B1	79.8	5.0
T5	Pedunculate Oak	S	20	420					N	-	4.5	5	6.5	7.5	5.0-S	5	EM	Crown shape distorted due to group pressure. Bat box on stem.	None.	40+	A1	79.8	5.0
T6	Pedunculate Oak	S	16	600					N	-	7	5	5	7	4.0-S	4	M	Off-site tree. No access for detailed assessment. Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown. Small quantity of major deadwood in crown.	None.	20+	B1	162.9	7.2
G7	Hawthorn, Holly	S	8	350					N	-	3	3	3	3	2.0-S	0	M	Off-site trees along boundary. Restricted inspection.	None.	20+	B2	55.4	4.2
G8	Lawsons Cypress	S	8	180					N	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.0-N	0	SM	Off-site trees along boundary. Restricted inspection.	None.	10+	C2	14.7	2.2
T9	Ash	S	14	220					N	-	2	3	3	3	6.0-E	5	EM	Ivy clad stem. Class 2 Ash dieback disease. In decline.	None.	10+	C1	21.9	2.6
T10	Leyland Cypress	S	16	460					N	-	4	4.5	3	4	4.0-E	4	M	Ivy clad tree. Off-site tree. Restricted inspection.	None.	20+	B2	95.7	5.5
G11	Hazel, Rhododendron, Holly, Privet	S	8	150					N	-	2	2	2	2	0-E	0	EM	Linear boundary feature formed from unmaintained hedgerow.	None.	20+	C2	10.2	1.8
T12	Weeping Willow	S	16	410					N	-	3.5	5	3	6	5.0-E	1	M	Ivy clad tree. Off-site tree. Restricted inspection.	None.	20+	B2	76.1	4.9
T13	Leyland Cypress	S	17	440					N	-	2	3	3	4	3.0-N	5	M	Ivy clad tree. Off-site tree. Restricted inspection.	None.	20+	B2	87.6	5.3
T14	Weeping Willow	S	17	450					N	-	5	3	5	7	6.0-N	4	M	Ivy clad tree. Off-site tree. Restricted inspection. Minor deadwood and branch dieback in crown. Previous branch failure wounds in crown. Previous branch removal over site.	None.	20+	B2	91.6	5.4
G15	Spruce	S	24	500					N	-	5	5	5	5	4.0-N	2	M	Two trees located off-site. Minor deadwood in crowns. Previous branch failure wounds in crowns. No access for detailed assessment. Broken branches in crown of Eastern tree.	None.	20+	B2	113.1	6.0
H16	Cherry Laurel	M(a)	6	160	180				N	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0-S	0	M	Linear boundary feature formed from unmaintained hedgerow.	None.	10+	C2	26.2	2.9
G17	Hawthorn, Privet	S	5	120					N	-	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.5-S	0	SM	Linear boundary feature formed from unmaintained hedgerow.	None.	10+	C2	6.5	1.4

Appendix 6: Ancient Woodland Search Plan

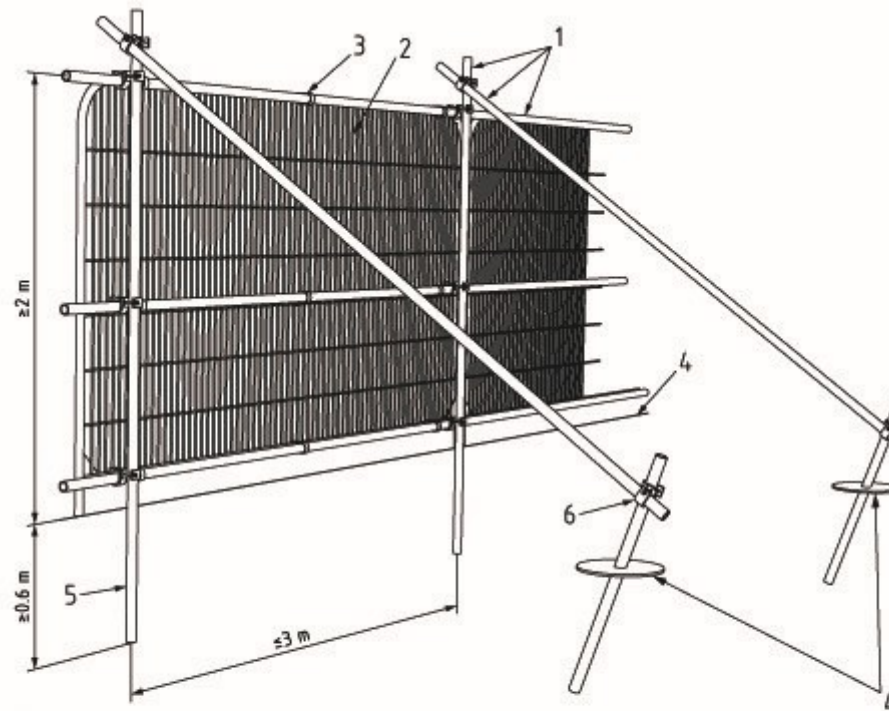


Appendix 7: Ancient Tree Inventory Search Plan



Appendix 8: Tree Survey Schedule

See following page.



Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Appendix 9: Tree Work Schedule

Tree No:	Species	Recommended Management Work
G1	Hawthorn, Hazel, Holly	Undertake lateral crown reduction on western side of group to provide adequate clearance of works areas. Works shall not exceed a reduction of 1.5m in canopy width. Localised crown lifting to a height of 2.0m above ground level adjacent works locations.
T4	Scots Pine	Fell and remove.
G11	Hazel, Holly, Rhododendron, Privet	Fell and remove section of group identified in red on Tree Protection Plan (Appendix 4)

Accompanying Notes:

- All tree work and felling to be carried out in accordance with BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work', current industry guidelines and best practice, and all relevant Health & Safety standards.
- All operatives to be appropriately qualified, skilled, and adequately insured, for proposed tasks.
- All tree work and felling must comply with The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000.
- Modification to, or deviation from, the above schedule must first gain approval from Neath Port Talbot Council.
- Trees identified for removal are not to be felled until full planning permission has been granted, which specifically includes plans detailing the trees to be felled as being removed.

Appendix 10: RPA Guidance

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is calculated from the stem diameter of the tree, in accordance with the guidance contained in section 4.6 of BS5837:2012.

These areas are normally sacrosanct, and should not be entered, by traffic or foot, during construction, or used to store materials, fuel, or chemicals.

Protective fencing should be erected along the edge of the RPA, before construction begins, and should not be moved until after all construction has finished and vacated the site. The type of fencing used should be fit for purpose, and ordinarily conform to the recommendations given in section 6.2.2 of BS5837:2012 and be erected similar to the example shown in Figure 2 of the same standard.

Where underground services cannot be routed outside the RPA, these should be installed by trenchless technology, such as a directional drill. Where this technology is used the underground channel created should be no less than 600mm below normal ground level, or the base of the tree. Also, the starting and receiving excavations should not be within the RPA. Drill channel lubricant should be avoided, other than water, unless precautions are taken to prevent contamination of soil and possibly water. Hand digging may be an alternative to trenchless excavation, but this is less desirable, and not always practical.

When determining the workable space around the RPA of a tree or trees, it is also important to maintain a working zone of one metre (which is usually sufficient) between the edge of construction and the protective fencing.

Appendix 11: Example Tree Protection Barrier

See following page.

Appendix 12: Example Tree Protection Barrier Sign

See following page.



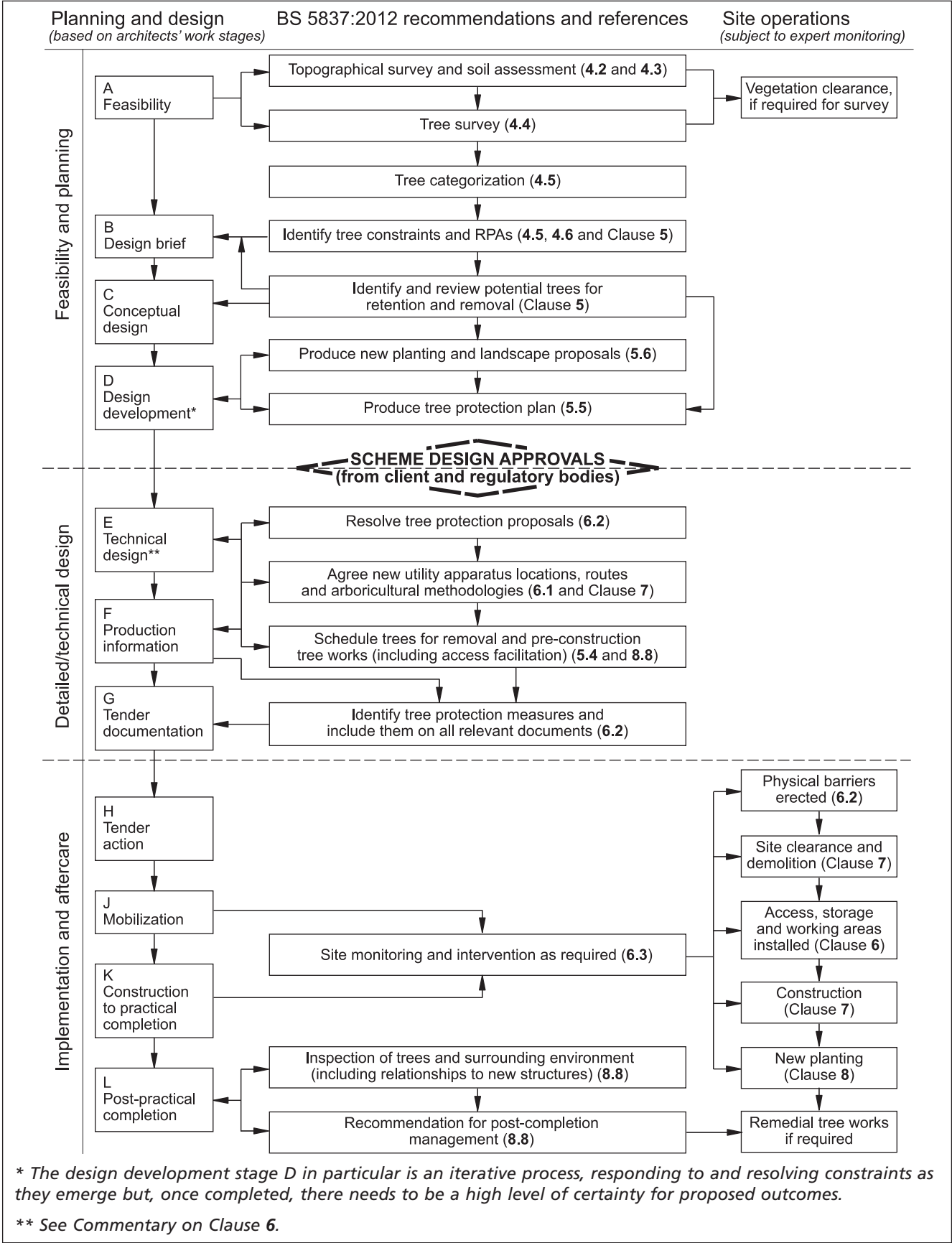
KEEP OUT

**Tree
Preservation
Area**

Appendix 13: Key Sequence of Events after Planning Approval

See following page.

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care



Appendix 14: Key Contact Details

	Name	Main Contact and Details
Site Details	50-52 Brecon Road	Pontardawe, Swansea, SA8 4PD
Developer	TBC	
Site Manager	TBC	
Arboricultural Consultant	Edmund Lusk	RSK ADAS Limited Abbey Park Humber Road Coventry CV3 4AQ M: 07503 166016 E: ed.lusk@adas.co.uk
Local Authority:	Neath Port Talbot Council	Civic Centre Port Talbot SA13 1PJ Tel: 01639 686868 E: planning@npt.gov.uk