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ARBORICULTURAL REPORT

for proposed demolition work at

CHAPEL FARM

Client: Newport Norse
Site Address: Chapel Farm, Chapel Lane, Llandevaud, Newport NP18 2AF
Our Reference: S240808.1
Author: John Mitchener
Report Date: 08 August 2024

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.1.1. TR33 Environments have been instructed by Newport Norse to provide this report in support of the demolition of two buildings, and the partial demolition of a third building, on land at Chapel Farm, Chapel Lane, Llandeud, Newport NP18 2AF (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2. This report assesses the potential effects of demolition of two buildings, and the partial demolition of a third building on trees and puts forward proposals for mitigation where appropriate. In order to avoid additional, or otherwise unforeseen adverse arboricultural impacts, it is essential that the mitigatory measures described within this report are implemented in full during the demolition process.

1.2 SCOPE OF REPORT

- 1.2.1. The scope of this report has been determined with reference to British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*¹(BS 5837). It includes reference to the following:
- A tree survey schedule.
 - An Arboricultural Impact Assessment.
 - An Arboricultural Method Statement.
 - A Tree Protection Plan.
- 1.2.2. Root protection areas (RPAs) have been identified and represent the minimum area around a tree (m²) deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain a tree's viability. The RPA, initially plotted as a circle, has been adjusted to account for constraints to root growth such as retaining walls, carriageways and substantial building foundations.
- 1.2.3. The BS 5837 gives recommendations and guidance on the relationship between trees and the design, demolition and construction process. It sets out the principles and procedures to be applied to achieve a harmonious and sustainable relationship between trees and structures. These recommendations and guidance have been applied throughout this report and form the basis of the Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA), Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) and Tree Protection Plan (TPP).

¹ British Standards Institute. 2012. *BS 5837: 2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London: BSI.

1.3 VALIDITY PERIOD

- 1.3.1. Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by a variety of environmental variables and whose health and condition can rapidly change. Because of this any recommendations made within this report are valid for a period of 24 months from the date of survey or when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in this report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is sooner.

1.4 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Site is approximately centred at Ordnance Survey Grid Reference ST 40765 90589. The Site forms part of a working farm and comprises three separate farm outbuildings within the farm yard.

1.5 OVERVIEW OF THE PROPOSED WORK

- 1.5.1. The proposed work comprises the demolition of two derelict agricultural buildings (B1 and B8) and the partial demolition of a third building (B5). Partial demolition applies to the southern section of building B5 and includes the removal of an approximately 8m long section which is becoming detached from the remainder of the structure.
- 1.5.2. Aspects of the proposed work which are of arboricultural relevance include a specification which requires that the floor slabs of the demolished structures are retained. This is important as it significantly reduces the risk damage to tree roots due to compaction and excavation.

2 TREE SURVEY

2.1 BASELINE DATA COLLECTION

- 2.1.1. The tree survey was undertaken on 05 August 2024. The survey was conducted by John Mitchener (Arboricultural Consultant) with aerial photography used as base mapping.
- 2.1.2. The results of the tree survey are presented in **Appendix B: Tree Survey Schedule** and **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.
- 2.1.3. The tree survey has been undertaken with reference to BS 5837. Tree quality assessments account for health, condition and an estimated remaining contribution based on current site conditions.
- 2.1.4. Further details on the methodology used to obtain tree survey data are provided in **Appendix B: Tree Survey Methodology**.

2.2 SUMMARY OF TREE SURVEY RESULTS

- 2.2.1. The tree survey recorded a total of 12 tree and one tree group. These comprise eight low-quality category C trees, four very-low quality category U trees and one very-low quality category U tree group.

- 2.2.2. Low-quality trees include one common ash, one common hawthorn, one elder, two Lawson cypress, two Portuguese laurel and one spruce. Very-low quality trees include two common ash and two elder, the very-low quality tree group is formed entirely from common ash.
- 2.2.3. All but one of the very-low quality common ash trees are infected with ash dieback disease. This disease is prevalent throughout South Wales and, once a tree becomes infected, the outcome is usually fatal. Infected common ash trees have been recorded as very-low quality specimens on the basis that their estimated remaining contribution is unlikely to exceed ten years. The remaining very-low quality common ash (T11) is growing from the top of an old wall and is clearly not sustainable on the basis that, once the wall fails, the tree will also become structurally unstable. The failure of the wall is foreseeable as the tree increases in size.
- 2.2.4. Also, two elder trees (T7 and T8) have been recorded as very-low quality on the basis that they are in poor physiological health and are also unlikely to have an estimated remaining contribution which exceeds ten years.
- 2.2.5. Low-quality trees include two Lawson cypress (T1 and T2), two Portuguese laurel (T3 and T4) and one spruce (T5). These trees are located within the rear garden of the nearby farmhouse and in proximity to building B1. These trees have been recorded as low-quality specimens on the basis that they are of moderate size and provide only limited benefits in terms of landscape contribution and visual amenity.
- 2.2.6. The remaining low-quality trees (T6 and T9) are also either of limited visual and landscape merit or, as is the case with the single common ash tree (T12), an unexceptional specimen with below average multi-stemmed form.

2.3 PHOTOGRAPHS

Photograph 1: Trees T1 and T2; Building B1 to the right



Photograph 2: Trees t4 and T5



Photograph 3: Tree T11; Growing from old wall



Photograph 4: Tree T9



3 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 3.1.1. The scope of this Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) has been established with reference to BS 5837 Clause 5.4 '*Arboricultural Impact Assessment*'. The scope of assessment is defined as including an evaluation of the direct and indirect arboricultural effects associated with the proposed demolition work.
- 3.1.2. This AIA includes specific reference to the effects of any tree loss and other potentially damaging activities which would foreseeably occur in the vicinity of retained trees. Further reference is made concerning recommendations for mitigation, including those matters which require inclusion within an Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).
- 3.1.3. The spatial relationship between surveyed trees and the areas of proposed demolition is presented within **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.

TREE REMOVALS

- 3.1.4. All demolition work can be undertaken without the requirement for trees to be removed. This means that the likely arboricultural effects of demolition on the baseline tree population will be neutral.

TREE PRUNING

- 3.1.5. At present the branch tips from tree T1 encroach onto the corner of building B1 by approximately 0.5m. This means that some limited pruning may be required to provide adequate access for demolition. If needed, pruning will be limited to the shortening of specific lower branches in order to create space between the branch tips and the corner of building B1. This will occur to height of no more than 2m and may include the lifting of the crown, or the shortening of branches where viable amounts of leaf area can be retained.
- 3.1.6. Notwithstanding, pruning shall only be undertaken if it proves not possible to tie the branches back sufficiently using soft string or small diameter rope. Tying the branches back will be attempted in the first instance as a means of creating the necessary space without the need to prune the tree. Branches will not be tied back if this risks them breaking or becoming otherwise damaged.

CONSTRUCTION IMPACTS

- 3.1.7. Construction impacts are defined as anything which has the capacity to adversely affect the health, growth, life expectancy or safety of any retained tree. Construction impacts may arise as result of damage to a tree's rooting environment, roots, stem or branches.

3.1.8. Potential construction impacts and appropriate mitigation are described in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Potential impacts and proposed mitigation

Reference Number	BS 5837 Category	Potential Impact	Proposed Mitigation
T1	C	Demolition work and demolition access within RPA	Floor slab to be retained to provide protection for underlying soil and roots Tree protection fencing to be erected 0.5m from wall of structure as per Tree Protection Plan Temporary ground protection to be installed between structure and tree protection fencing All demolition work within, and adjacent to, the RPA to be conducted under the direct supervision of the Project Arboriculturist
T2	C	Demolition access within RPA	Tree protection fencing to be erected 0.5m from wall of structure as per Tree Protection Plan Temporary ground protection to be installed between structure and tree protection fencing
T1-T6, T8, T9	C	Demolition access within RPA	Install tree protection fencing as per Tree Protection Plan
T7	U		

- 3.1.9. The mitigation measures described within **Table 1** will ensure that demolition work can be undertaken without adverse impact to retained trees.
- 3.1.10. The retention of the existing floor slab and the installation of temporary ground protection will ensure that adequate access for demolition can be achieved but without the risk of damage occurring to the underlying soil or tree roots.
- 3.1.11. The use of tree protection fencing will also ensure that available working area is clearly defined, and that potentially damaging activities are excluded from arboriculturally sensitive areas such as RPAs and crown spreads.
- 3.1.12. Furthermore, the direct supervision of demolition work in proximity to tree T1 will ensure that any currently unforeseen risks to trees will be identified and appropriate mitigation put in place should this become necessary, and before damage occurs.
- 3.1.13. In addition to the aforementioned points, all demolition traffic shall adhere to the access route shown in the Tree protection Plan. This route uses existing farm tracks and provides a suitable all-weather route for vehicular access which avoids the need to remove vegetation and does not risk inadvertent damage to existing trees.

- 3.1.14. Also, a pre-start meeting between the contractor and Project Arboriculturist will provide a suitable opportunity for all tree protection requirements to be adequately communicated and any specific demolition working requirements to be incorporated into a revised AMS and TPP. These documents can then be submitted to Newport City Council for approval before work commences.

4 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

- 4.1.1. This Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS) describes the tree protection measures that shall be applied during site clearance and construction.
- 4.1.2. This AMS has been compiled with reference to BS 5837. In instances where deviations from the recommended approach are required, or where some relevant information remains unknown, then adequate tree protection shall be achieved through a combination of supervision by the Project Arboriculturist and adherence to the relevant working methodology.
- 4.1.3. This AMS is a 'living document.' This means that it shall be reviewed, and where necessary updated, in response to changes to the design and/or construction methodology. It is envisaged that this AMS will be reviewed at the following stages of design and construction:
- Contractor engagement.
 - Pre-commencement.
 - Prior to any instance where the overarching site clearance or construction methodology is amended.
- 4.1.4. This AMS must be read in conjunction with **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.

PHASING OF TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

- 4.1.5. It is essential that tree protection measures are phased correctly during construction. Tree protection measures shall be phased in the following manner:

1. Undertake pre-start meeting between contractor and Project Arboriculturist. To discuss and agree all tree protection measures and a methodology for demolition.
2. Install tree protection fencing and ground protection.
3. Commence demolition. All demolition work within the Root Protection Area of tree T1 to be directly supervised by the Project Arboriculturist.
4. Remove tree protection and ground protection once all demolition activities have ceased.

ARBORICULTURAL MONITORING AND SUPERVISION

- 4.1.6.** Arboricultural monitoring and supervision shall be implemented in accordance with the following details.

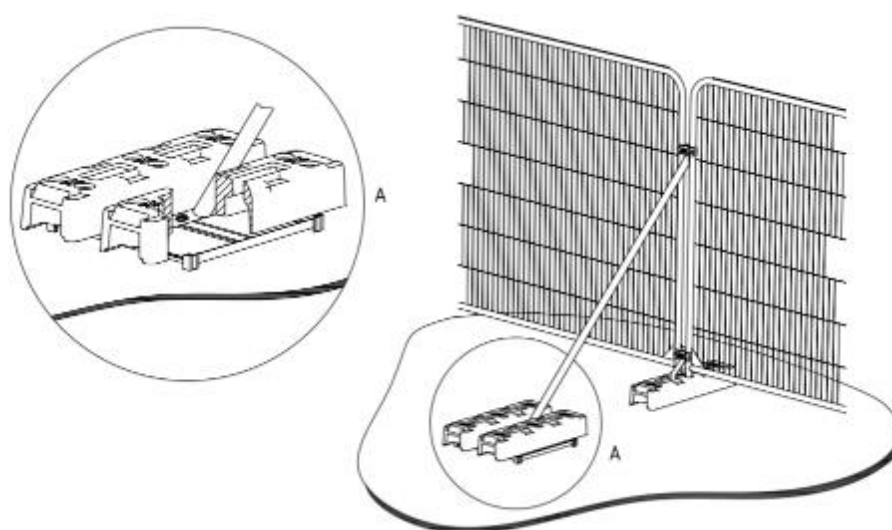
Nominated Persons

- 4.1.7.** The client/contractor shall appoint a Project Arboriculturist. This person shall be suitably qualified and experienced in the field of trees in relation to construction, and shall be available to:
- Attend an initial pre-commencement meeting and supervisory visits as required.
 - Undertake site monitoring.
 - Advise on all ad-hoc arboricultural matters which may arise.
- 4.1.8.** The client/contractor shall further nominate a person to be responsible for all arboricultural matters onsite. This person must:
- Be present on site whenever work which has the potential to cause damage to retained trees is being undertaken.
 - Be aware of their arboricultural responsibilities.
 - Have the authority to stop any work that is causing or has the potential to cause harm to any retained tree.
 - Be responsible for ensuring that all site operatives are aware of their responsibilities toward retained trees and the consequences of any failure to observe those responsibilities.
 - Make immediate contact with the Project Arboriculturist and/or Newport City Council in the event of any tree related problems occurring, whether actual or potential.
- 4.1.9.** Once works commence the project arboriculturist will undertake a programme of monitoring. This may include phone and email contact with the site manager, regular site visits and the direct supervision of work which has the capacity to cause damage to retained trees. The frequency of any monitoring will be determined by the intensity and proximity of works to trees and will be flexible enough to accommodate changes in the scheduling of tasks as they occur.
- 4.1.10.** The project arboriculturist will maintain a record of the arboricultural monitoring. This will provide a record of compliance with any agreed tree protection measures and will assist in the efficient discharge of planning conditions where required. The Project Arboriculturist shall provide Newport City Council with a written record of any monitoring within five working days of it having taken place.

TREE PROTECTION FENCING

- 4.1.11. Tree protection fencing will be erected in order to create a vertical barrier which prevents damage occurring to retained trees. It shall be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Tree protection fencing shall be adequately maintained to ensure that it remains rigid and complete.
- 4.1.12. Once erected, tree protection fencing shall not be altered or removed without the explicit approval from the Project Arboriculturist and authorisation from Newport City Council.
- 4.1.13. A recommended specification for the tree protection fencing is provided in **Figure 1**. The location of the tree protection fencing is shown in **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.

Figure 1: Recommended specification for tree protection fencing



b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray

GROUND PROTECTION

- 4.1.14. Temporary ground protection shall be installed in any instance where construction access is required within the CEZ. Its purpose is to create a horizontal barrier which prevents rutting or additional compaction of the underlying soil thereby protecting tree roots and the rooting environment. The area within which temporary ground protection shall be installed is shown in **Appendix C: Tree Protection Plan**.
- 4.1.15. Temporary ground protection shall adhere to the following specification as advised in BS 5837 paragraph 6.2.3.4:
 - For pedestrian movements only, a single thickness of scaffold boards placed either on top of a driven scaffold frame, so as to form a suspended walkway, or on top of a compression resistant layer (e.g., 100mm depth of woodchip) laid onto a geotextile membrane.

4.1.16. Ground protection shall be installed as follows:

1. Clear the area within which the ground protection is to be installed. Shrubs and other woody vegetation should be cut to ground level.
2. Install ground protection to the specification provided in paragraph 4.1.18. Obtain confirmation from the Project Arboriculturist that the ground protection is acceptable.
3. Ground protection shall be retained in-situ until all construction work is complete.

APPENDIX A: TREE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

- Arboricultural features have been recorded as tree groups or wooded areas where this has been deemed appropriate. Tree groups have been recorded on the basis that they form distinct arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or because they contain trees of similar cultural and biodiversity value.
- The trees have been inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology as developed by Mattheck and Breoler².
- The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.
- No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.
- Tree heights and crown spreads have been estimated to the nearest 1m.
- Notes have been recorded where they relate to the quality of the arboricultural feature. Management recommendations have been provided where work is necessary for the abatement of a hazard which presents an unacceptable or intolerable level of risk to persons or property.
- Stem diameters have been measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5m above ground level. The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1.
- By default, Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter and are capped at a distance of 15 metres.

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

The quality of arboricultural features has been determined in accordance with BS 5837 Table 1, a summary of which is provided in **Table 1**. The purpose of the quality assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made regarding site layout, land use and design. The quality assigned to each survey item is recorded within **Appendix B: Arboricultural Survey Schedule**.

² Mattheck, C., Breloer, H., 2006. *The body language of trees*. Norwich: The Stationary Office

Table 2: BS 5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
Trees unsuitable for retention			
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		
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value

	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	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

LIMITATIONS

Arboricultural survey data is typically valid for a period of two years unless otherwise stated. Significant environmental events (such as extreme weather conditions) or changes to the Site may render it invalid within a shorter timescale.

The survey has only been undertaken from land within the client's ownership, from public land or from areas where formal access has been arranged.

The position of arboricultural features not recorded on a topographical survey has been estimated using aerial imagery.

Whilst arboricultural surveys are not seasonally limited it is the case that certain pests and diseases may be more or less evident at different times of the year. This is especially true of certain wood decaying fungi such as the Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteus*) where fruiting bodies are short-lived, and the early stages of root decay may not result in other identifiable symptoms. Walkover survey data is therefore based upon observations made at the time of the site visit and may be subject to change should further or more detailed inspections be undertaken.

Health and Safety

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

Arboricultural survey data is of a preliminary nature and has been collected based on a walkover survey. Only defects visible from the ground have been noted and each individual feature may not have been inspected closely due to access difficulties, the presence of dense ivy or vegetation or safety constraints. Safety related features have recorded on the basis that the arboricultural features will be subject to a normal programme of tree hazard assessment and only those features which materially affect the quality of the feature or pose a real and immediate safety concern have been recorded.

Wildlife and Conservation

Trees have the capacity to provide habitat for species such as bats, birds, and mammals some of which may be protected under UK or European Legislation. It is a statutory offence to injure, kill or

disturb any protected species or to damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place. It is also an offence to disturb any nesting bird.

Wildlife and conservation matters are beyond the scope of this report although incidental comments may be made where these are of direct relevant to the arboricultural survey or subsequent assessments. It is advised that specialist ecological advice is sought prior to any tree removal or maintenance activities; these recommendations contained within this report should be reviewed in light of any ecological constraints which may be identified.

APPENDIX B: TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Details of the surveyed trees are presented in **Table 2**; a key to the table is provided in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Tree survey schedule

Reference Nos.	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	Sub-Category	General Observations	RPA Radius
1	T	Lawson cypress	8.5	275	2.5	1.0	2.5	EM	10+	C	2	Approximately 2m from corner of building, Part suppressed by adjacent tree	3.3
2	T	Lawson cypress	9.5	275	2.0	0.0	1.5	EM	10+	C	2	1.5m from adjacent Lawson cypress, Crown is part suppressed	3.3
3	T	Portuguese laurel	6.0	550	4.0	0.0	1.0	M	10+	C	2	Twin-stemmed	6.6
4	T	Portuguese laurel	6.0	450	5.0	0.5	1.5	M	10+	C	2	-	5.4
5	T	spruce	8.0	250	3.0	2.0	2.5	SM	10+	C	2	Lower crown is suppressed	3.0
7	T	elder	4.0	125	2.0	1.0	1.0	M	<10	U	2	Low vitality	1.5
6	T	elder	3.0	75	1.5	0.5	0.5	SM	10+	C	2		0.9

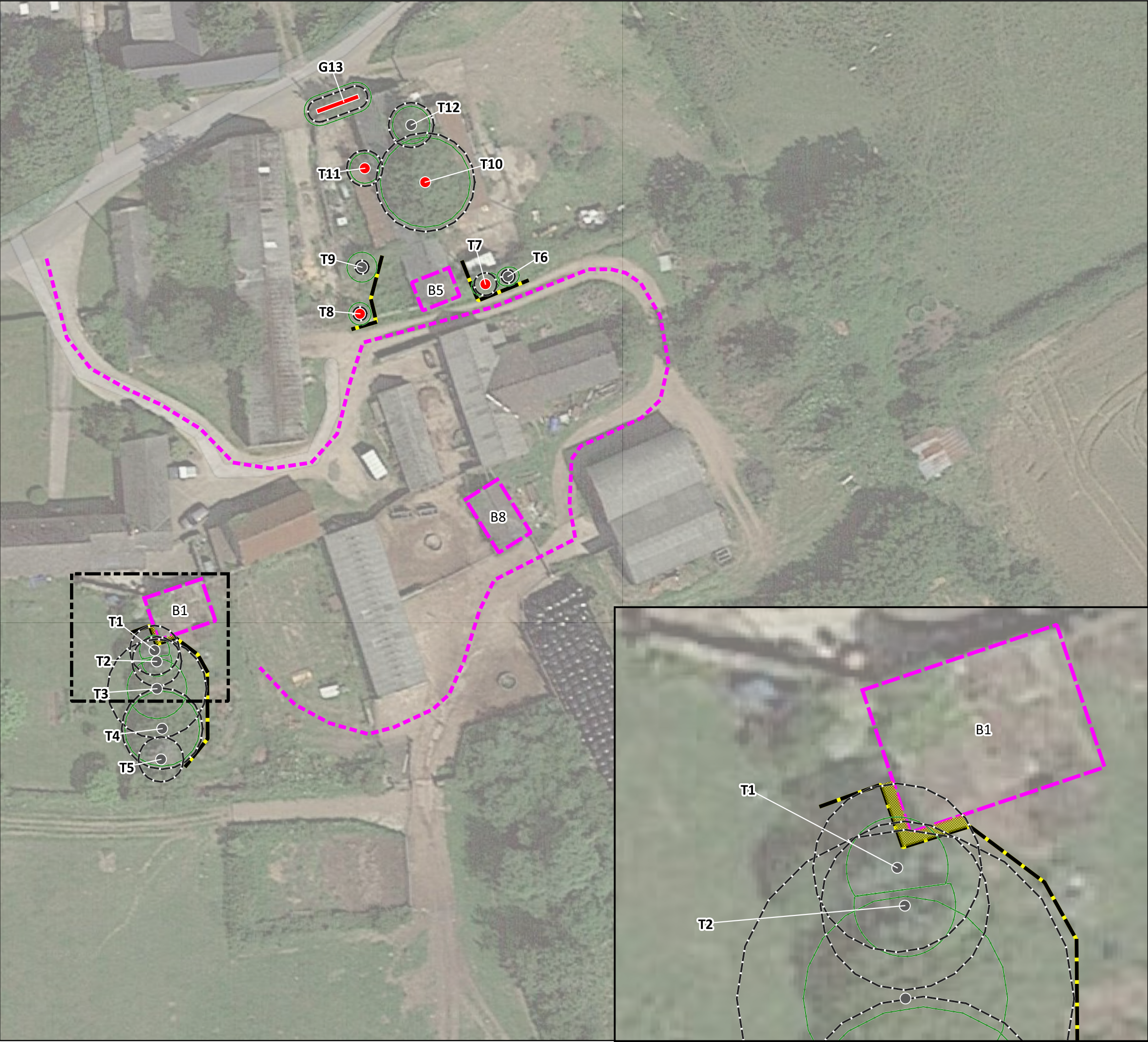
Reference Nos.	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	Estimated Remaining Contribution	Category	Sub-Category	General Observations	RPA Radius
10	T	common ash	9.5	550	6.0	3.0	2.0	EM	<10	U	2	Multi-stemmed, Base of tree has displaced wall of barn, Infected with ash dieback disease (75% live crown)	6.6
9	T	common hawthorn	3.5	75	2.0	1.0	1.0	SM	10+	C	2	Self-set tree, Growing adjacent wall of old stock pen	0.9
8	T	elder	3.0	75	1.5	1.5	1.5	M	<10	U		Low vitality	0.9
11	T	common ash	4.5	200	2.0	2.0	3.0	SM	<10	U		Growing atop stone wall	2.4
12	T	common ash	7.5	250	2.5	3.5	3.5	SM	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
13	G	common ash	4.0-5.0	75-125	2.0	2.0	2.0	SM	<10	U		Group of 4 trees, All trees infected with ash dieback disease	1.5

Table 4: Key and relevant descriptors

Key:	Description:
Reference Nos	Individual reference number
Type:	T - tree; G - tree group; W - wooded area; H - hedge
Species:	Botanical name (common name); Only the most frequently occurring species within a tree group, wooded area or hedge are recorded
Height:	Overall height (m) – maximum and minimum heights are recorded for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges
DBH:	Stem diameter (mm) - calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1. Maximum and minimum diameters are provided for tree groups, wooded areas, and hedges
Crown Spread:	Spread of crown(m) - based upon the maximum lateral dimension
LCH:	Lowest crown height (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
LBH:	Height of lowest significant branch (m); Where an arboricultural feature abuts the edge of the site then only the portion of the crown within, or overhanging the site has been assessed
Life Stage:	Y - Young; SM - Semi-Mature; EM - Early Mature; M – Mature Young: recently planted and yet to fully establish; Semi-Mature: established but yet to attain mature stature (<25% life expectancy); Early Mature: Almost full height although crown still developing (<50% life expectancy); Mature: Full height and crown spread (>50% life expectancy)
Estimated Remaining Contribution:	Estimated life expectancy (under current site conditions) - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years
Category:	BS 5837 Category - A (high-quality) B (moderate-quality) C (low-quality) U (very-low quality/unsuitable for retention) Refer to Table 1 for detailed descriptions
Sub-Category:	BS 5837 Sub-Category - the primary area of value - 1) Arboricultural 2) Visual 3) Cultural/Conservation
Notes:	General observations, particularly where relevant to the assigned BS 5837 category

Key:	Description:
RPA Radius:	Root Protection Area Radius (m). The radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For tree groups, wooded areas and hedges the RPA radius is calculated using the maximum stem diameter.

APPENDIX C: TREE PROTECTION PLAN



LEGEND:

Arboricultural Survey

- Tree**
- Low-Quality / BS 5837 Category C
 - Very-Low Quality / BS 5837 Category U
- Tree Group**
- Very-Low Quality / BS 5837 Category U

Arboricultural Constraints

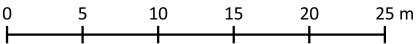
- Root Protection Area
- Crown

Tree Protection Measures

- Temporary Ground protection
- Tree Protection Fencing

Other Item

- Building to be Demolished
- Access Route for Demolition



DRAWING TITLE:
Tree Protection Plan

CLIENT:
Newport Norse

PROJECT:
Chapel Farm

DATE: **08/08/2024** | SCALE @ A3: **1:500**

DRAWING REF:
Figure 1



Panrhiwgoch Farm Coal Pit Lane, Michaelston Y Fedw
Cardiff CF3 6XW

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