

TREE SOLUTIONS



Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Loreto Convent, Llandudno

Prepared for:

WALES & WEST HOUSING

Our Ref: 25/AIA/CONWY/92

February 2025

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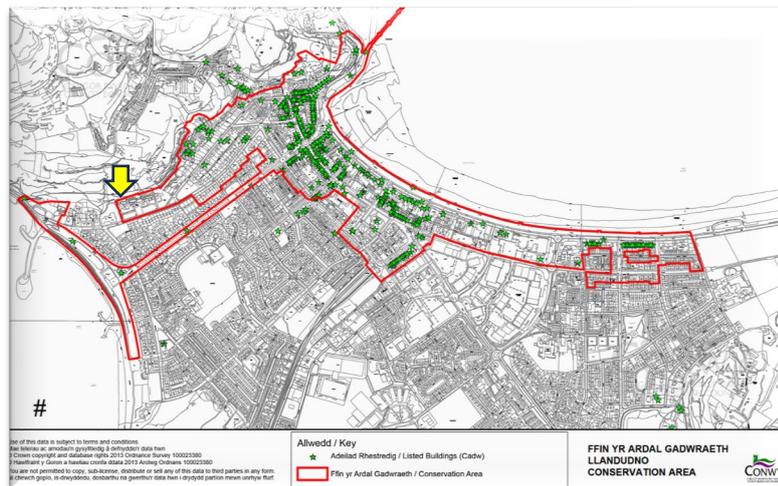
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1.0 INSTRUCTION

- 1.1 We have been instructed by Wales & West Housing (the applicant) to carry out an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) to assess the development proposal in relation to trees in accordance with the principles of British Standard 5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition & Construction - Recommendations' 2012.
- 1.2 We are instructed to prepare a report to provide information to assist all parties involved in the planning process to make balanced judgements regarding arboricultural features in relation to the proposed development at Loreto Convent, Abbey Road, Llandudno. As such, all trees within influencing distance to the development proposal both on and adjoining the site have been surveyed and are listed within a Tree Survey Schedule (**Appendix 1**) and plotted on all accompanying plans.
- 1.3 The stage 1 tree survey was carried out in January 2025 by Russell Pearce, Consultant to Tree Solutions Ltd. Our appraisal of the mechanical integrity of trees on the site is enough to inform the current project. The assessment of trees is carried out from ground level without invasive investigation and the disclosure of hidden defects cannot therefore be expected. Whilst the survey is not specifically commissioned to report on matters of tree safety, we report obvious defects that are significant in relation to the existing and proposed land use. We do not carry out detailed safety inspections unless specifically instructed to do so in writing and have not carried out such inspections of trees on the proposal site.
- 1.4 Thirteen individual trees (T1–T13), four groups (G1-G4) and two hedgerows (H1-H2) were surveyed and mapped on a Preliminary Tree Constraints & Impact Assessment Plan Ref: 25/AIA/CONWY/92, Drawing No. 1 & 2 at **Appendix 2**. All arboricultural information recorded during the survey is presented within a schedule at **Appendix 1**.
- 1.5 The Arboricultural Impact Assessment is based on the proposed layout plan Ref: D-1420-07/23, Drawing No: PL00 (Rev B) provided by Matthew Jones Architects.

2.0 STATUTORY CONTROLS

- 2.1 Conwy Council do not display TPO data online, we can however confirm that the land falls within a designated Conservation Area. As such, all trees are protected and require planning consent prior to undertaking any works not granted consent under this application. An exemption to this is trees classed as dead, dying or dangerous and those granted consent under this planning proposal.



P1 – site location within Llandudno Conservation Area

2.2 Protected Species

- 2.2.1 Mature trees often contain cavities, crevices and hollows that offer potential habitat for species such as bats and barn owls. Both are afforded protection under the Schedule 5 of the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), as well as The Conservation (Natural Habitats, &c) (Amendment) Regulations 2007.

2.3 Wildlife Habitats

- 2.3.1 Trees and hedgerows of most species provide valuable nesting sites for a wide range of birds, and it is likely that nesting birds will be present on the site during the period March to September.

3.0 THE SITE

- 3.1 Former convent with hedgerow along the frontage and a steep terraced embankment to the rear that contains several trees all of which have restricted rooting environment due to the retaining walls and hard standing. There are no trees that offer any visual amenity to the Conservation Area as they are predominantly low quality and are screened from view by the building.

4.0 DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL

- 4.1 Proposed demolitions and redevelopment for an affordable housing apartment block comprising 30 apartments (Use Class C3) and 6 self contained bungalows (use class C3).

5.0 GENERAL CONSTRAINTS DATA - CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES (CEZ's)

5.1 GENERAL

- 5.1.1 During the development process for retention trees, there may be three and even four constraints to consider: Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ's):

- CEZ 1: Root Protection Area (see 5.2)
- CEZ 2: Tree Crown Protection (see 5.3)
- CEZ 3: Tree Dominance (see 5.4)
- CEZ 4: New Tree Planting Zone (see 5.5)

CEZ's are explained below:

5.2 CEZ 1: ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)

- 5.2.1 The RPA, calculated in m², should be protected before and during any demolition/construction works. This ensures the effective retention of trees by safeguarding a reliable quantum of functioning tree roots. The RPA is based on a radial measure from the centre of the tree stem, which is calculated by multiplying the stem diameter by a factor of twelve or by the (mean stem diameter²) x number of stems for multi-stemmed trees.
- 5.2.2 During the AIA 2, the derived radial measure is converted by the arboriculturalist into the actual area to be protected, having due regard to prevailing site conditions and how these may have affected the tree(s), particularly in relation to factors affecting their likely rooting disposition. The RPA for each tree should initially be plotted as a circle centred on the base of the stem. Where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced. Modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution.
- 5.2.3 The means of protecting the RPA will include the installation of tree protective fencing prior to the start of any demolition or construction work on site. The prohibition of various activities within the RPA must be adhered to (e.g. mechanical excavation, soil stripping, fire lighting, material storage, lowering levels and creating excessive sealed surfacing) and may include the use of temporary ground protection and/or special engineering solutions where construction is proposed near to retention trees or within the RPA.

5.3 CEZ 2: TREE CROWN PROTECTION ZONE

- 5.3.1 This is the area above ground occupied by the crown (branches) of the tree, along with allowances for working space (safe working area) and if appropriate, for future growth. The extent of CEZ 2 is determined by considering the existing and future crown spread of the tree(s), bearing in mind the possibility of this being modified by an acceptable quantum of pruning.
- 5.3.2 All retained tree canopies are set well back from any proposed construction works and will be robustly protected by Heras fencing erected at the full extent of the RPA and outside the canopy spread. As such, there will be no damage to canopies and no requirement for access facilitation pruning.

5.4 CEZ 3: TREE DOMINANCE ZONE

- 5.4.1 Retained trees are located to the north and are small, low canopy specimens that will not cast any shade to the building or give rise to safety concerns.

5.5 CEZ 4: NEW PLANTING ZONE

5.5.1 Refer to landscape proposals.

6.0 SURVEY METHODOLOGY

6.1 The method used in the preparation of this report is based on the principles of BS 5837: 2012.

1. Tree heights were surveyed to the nearest 1m
2. Trunk diameters were measured by use of forestry girth tape
3. The category assessment (Table 1) on which the trees is based include current and long-term arboricultural, landscape, cultural and conservation values (BS5837: 2012). This table can be found at **Appendix 1**
4. For clarity, the grading system is summarised from **Table 2** of the BS as follows:

U grade – trees for removal, effective for less than 10 years

A grade – trees of high quality and value, effective for more than 40 years

B grade – trees of moderate quality and value, effective for more than 20 years

C grade – trees of low quality and value, effective for 10 years

Note: We have indicated colour coding on the drawing and therefore a monochrome copy should not be relied on.

6.2 SOIL ASSESSMENT

6.2.1 A soil assessment should be undertaken by a competent person to inform decisions relating to:

- the root protection area (RPA)
- tree protection
- new planting design; and
- foundation design to take account of retained, removed and new trees (potential soil subsidence/heave)

Tree Solutions do not undertake soil assessments and the client is advised to seek specialist advice in this respect.

7.0 JUXTAPOSITION OF TREES AND STRUCTURES

7.1 Below ground constraints

7.1.1 The below ground constraints are generally summarised as the root protection area (RPA). The shape of the RPA and its exact location will depend upon arboricultural considerations including likely tolerance of the tree to root disturbance; morphology and disposition of the roots when known influenced by past or existing site conditions; soil type and structure; and topography and drainage.

7.1.2 The purpose of the RPA is to prevent physical damage to tree roots and to prevent damage to the soil structure. Tree roots are damaged by soil compaction, changes in soil levels or soil contamination which could reduce tree health and/or stability.

7.1.3 Root patterns are affected by topography and characteristics of the soil or substrate. Where trees are located within proximity to existing hard standing or underground physical barriers, they are unlikely to have an even distribution of lateral roots due to restrictions in root growth created by compacted sub-grades beneath. The RPA of all trees have been modified due to the terraced grounds with retaining walls.

7.2 Underground Services

7.2.1 All new services are routed outside the RPA of retained trees.

8.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPACT TO TREES

- 8.1 Tree Solutions carried out a stage one preliminary tree survey and provided the project architect with a report in which all existing trees and their respective Root Protection Areas (RPA) were identified and plotted on a tree constraints and impact assessment plan. No trees of any significant value are impacted by the proposed works, we are therefore satisfied that the design has taken the long-term future of the most visually important trees into account and is in accordance with Planning Policy Wales Framework (2024), Conwy Council Planning Policies and recommendations contained within BS5837: 2012.
- 8.2 In order to accommodate the new apartment block it will be necessary to remove the hedgerow along the frontage. This is an unattractive landscape feature along Abbey Road and is hemmed up against a retaining wall making maintenance difficult. It is a common Privet of no value. No trees require removal as they are all located on a steep terraced embankment beyond a series of retaining walls that prevent access. The new structure is well clear of designated RPA's and canopy spreads such that demolition and subsequent construction can be undertaken with no adverse impact to their existing or future health and vitality.
- 8.3 Whilst unnecessary to facilitate the works we have recommended the removal of tree numbers 4 & 13 as they are exhibiting significant decay in the stems and base rendering them liable to imminent failure. These trees therefore require removal for H&S in order to abate a hazard irrespective of this planning proposal.

9.0 PROPOSED REVISIONS TO THE SCHEME

- 9.1 We advise that all proposed revisions having implications for trees should be referred to us for review.

10.0 CONCLUSIONS

- 10.1 BS 5837: 2012 contains clear and current recommendations for a best practice approach to the assessment, retention and protection of trees on development sites. The proposed development has followed this guidance by:
- Seeking arboricultural advice and undertaking a phase 1 preliminary tree survey to inform the layout and design of the proposed development
 - Respecting the constraints posed to development of the site by high or moderate quality trees
 - Acting upon arboricultural advice throughout the design process to obtain the best development proposal whilst considering the current and future tree requirements
 - No trees of any value are to be removed or adversely affected by proposed development
 - Taking the above into consideration, we can see no viable Arboricultural grounds for refusal.

11.0 LIMITING CONDITIONS

- Unless stated otherwise:
- Information contained in this report covers only those trees that were examined and reflects the condition of those trees at the time of the inspection.
- Report valid for a period of 2 years from survey date. Beyond this period data cannot be relied upon.
- The inspection is limited to visual examination of the subject trees from ground level only and without dissection, excavation, probing or coring. There is no warranty or guarantee, expressed or implied, that problems or deficiencies of the subject trees may not arise in the future.
- This report has been prepared for the sole use and benefit of the client. Any liability of Tree Solutions shall not be extended to any third party.
- No part of this report can be reproduced without the authorisation of *Tree Solutions Ltd*.

Appendix One
Tree Survey Schedule

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

TREE SOLUTIONS

Site	LORETO CONVENT, LLANDUDNO	Surveyor	RUSSELL REARCE	Page 1 of 2
Client	WALES & WEST HOUSING	Assessment Dates	Jan-25	
Brief	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	Viewing Conditions	CLEAR	
		Job Reference	25/AIA/CONWY/92	

Tree Number	Name	Age	Height (m)	Crown clear	North	East	South	West	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	Comments	E.R.C	Management	Category	RPA (m)	RPA (m²)
T1	Leyland Cypress	SM	6	1	4	6	1	1	340	B	Asymmetric very imbalanced crown due to exposure with weight bias to E.	10+	No action required.	C1	4	52
T2	Cupressus macrocarpa	EM	8	2	4	6	3	2	540	B	Windswept crown form due to exposure.	10+	No action required.	C1	6.5	132
T3	Sycamore	SM	8	1	3	4	3	3	260 240	G	Good form and vitality. Codominant bifurcation at 1m.	20+	No action required.	C2	4.2	57
T4	Tamarisk	M	4	1	1	0	2	5	330	MD	Significant basal decay - old stem wound. Suppressed by adjacent tree with significant weight bias to E.	<10	Remove	U	N/A	N/A
T5	Field Maple	SM	5	1	3	5	4	2	180 160 200	G	Squat form with weight bias to E due to exposure.	10	No action required.	C2	3.8	44
T6	Birch	Y	5	1	1	1	0	0	120	D	Dead tree		Remove.	U	N/A	N/A
T7	Cupressus macrocarpa	M	17	5	4	6	8	5	850	G	Good form and vitality. Windswept form due to exposure. Base of stem occluding old fence.	20+	No action required.	B1	10	330
T8	Silver Birch	SM	8	2	2	5	2	2	260	MD	Reduced vitality. Windswept form due to exposure.	10	No action required.	C2	3	30
T9	Crab Apple	EM	3		2	2	2	2	240	MD	Moribund. In advanced state of decline with Sig stem decay.	<10	No action required.	U	N/A	N/A
T10	Holly	SM	4	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	110	P	Poor vitality - suppressed by adjacent larger trees. Low crown density - salt stress and exposure	<10	Remove.	U	N/A	N/A
T11	Rowan	Y	7	1	1	1	1	1	130	G	Slender phototropic form. Unremarkable tree.	10+	No action required.	C1	1.5	7.6
T12	Apple	EM	3	0	4	0	0	4	220	M	Base of stem abutting supporting wall - Sig weight bias and lean to west.	10+	No action required.	C1	2.6	22
T13	Apple	M	5	2	4	3	4	5	260 280 260	P	Growing abutting supporting wall. Open basal cavity with significant decay. High risk of failure. No SULE.	<10	Remove.	U	N/A	N/A
G1	Holly and Viburnum	EM	6	1	3	3	3	3	240	P	x15 trees all with poor vitality - exposure and salt stress. Limited SULE	<10	Remove.	U	N/A	N/A

HEADINGS & ABBREVIATIONS	
SPECIES:	COMMON NAME (LATIN NAMES AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)
AGE RANGE/LIFE STAGE:	Y = YOUNG, SM = SEMI MATURE, EM = EARLY MATURE, M = MATURE, PM = POST MATURE
HEIGHT:	ESTIMATED AND RECORDED IN METRES. APPROXIMATELY 1 IN 10 TREES ARE MEASURED USING A CLINOMETER AND THE REMAINDER ESTIMATED AGAINST THE MEASURED TREES
CROWN SPREAD:	MAXIMUM CROWN RADIUS MEASURED TO THE FOUR CARDINAL COMPASS POINTS FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS ONLY (MEASUREMENT FOR TREE GROUPS - MAXIMUM RADIUS OF THE GROUP)
CROWN CLEARANCE & DIRECTION OF GROWTH:	HEIGHT IN METERS OF CROWN CLEARANCE ABOVE ADJACENT GROUND LEVEL. (TO INFORM ON GROUND CLEARANCE, CROWN/STEM RATIO AND SHADING)
STEM DIA./MULTI-STEM DIA:	STEM DIAMETER - MEASURED AT APPROXIMATELY 1.5 METRES ABOVE GROUND LEVEL OR A COMBINATION OF STEMS FOR MULTI-STEMMED TREES
VITALITY:	A MEASURE OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION. D = DEAD, MD = MORIBUND, P = POOR, M = MODERATE, G = GOOD
E.R.C. - ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION:	RELATIVE USEFUL LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)
BS 5837 CATEGORY & SUB-CATEGORY GRADING	A = HIGH QUALITY AND VALUE, B = MODERATE QUALITY AND VALUE, C = LOW QUALITY AND VALUE, U = UNSUITABLE FOR RETENTION (SUB-CATEGORY REFERS TO ARBORICULTURAL, LANDSCAPE AND CULTURAL/CONSERVATION VALUES)
BS 5837 RADIUS & BS 5837 RPA:	PROTECTIVE DISTANCE - RADIUS FROM THE CENTRE OF THE STEM TO THE LINE OF TREE PROTECTION (CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE - CEZ) AND PROTECTIVE BARRIER ROOT PROTECTION AREA - BS 5837 (2012) ANNEX D (THE RECOMMENDATIONS STATE THAT THE RPA SHOULD BE CAPPED AT 707 M²) NOTE - ALL CALCULATIONS ROUNDED TO NEAREST DECIMAL.

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE (BS5837: 2012)

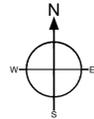
TREE SOLUTIONS

Site		LORETO CONVENT, LLANDUDNO								Surveyor		RUSSELL REARCE		Page 2 of 2			
Client		WALES & WEST HOUSING								Assessment Dates		Jan-25					
Brief		ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT								Viewing Conditions		CLEAR					
										Job Reference		25/AIA/CONWY/92					
Tree Number	Name	Age	Height (m)	Crown clear	North	East	South	West	Diameter (mm)	Vitality	Comments	E.R.C	Management	Category	RPA (m)	RPA (m ²)	
G2	Leyland Cypress	EM	14 to 16	2	5	5	5	5	340	G	Linear group of trees along inside of boundary line. No significant defects visible.	10	No action required.	C2	4	52	
G3	Fig	M	5	0	1	2	6	4	400	G	Prolifically multistemmed at base - DBH estimated. Growing abutting supporting wall. No defects visible	10	No action required.	C2	4.8	72	
G4	Fig, Cherry, Rowan	SM	4 to 6	1	2	2	2	2	150	M	Group of slender unremarkable trees.	10+	No action required.	C1	2	10	
H1	Privet	SM	2 to 4	0	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	75	M	Managed hedgerow interspersed with young lime trees.	10+	Remove for development	C2	1	2.5	
H2	Privet	SM	3	0	1	1	1	1	75	M		10+	Remove for development	C2	1	2.5	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p><i>NOTE</i> Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</p>			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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
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 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	See Table 2

Appendix Two
Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan



Legend

Root Protection Area Modified to Account for Site Features

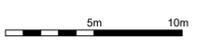
Category A (High Quality) ● Category C (Low Quality) ●
 Category B (Moderate Quality) ● Category U (Dead/Dying/In Decline) ●

Client: Wales & West Housing
 Project: Lorelo Convent, Llandudno
 Title: Preliminary Tree Constraints Plan
 Scale: 1:200 at A1 Date: February 2025
 Drawn By: SD Revision: ----
 Job Ref: 25/AIA/CONWY/92 Drawing No: 01

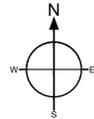
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Appendix Three
Impact Assessment Plan



Scrubby mixed shrubs

EXISTING BUILDING REMOVED SHOWN DASHED RED

- PROPOSED BUILDINGS
- LANDSCAPED AREAS
- PAVING
- TARMAC
- OPEN LOCATION
- BIN STORE
- EXT. LEVEL

Legend

Root Protection Area Modified to Account for Site Features

Category (High Quality) (Moderate Quality) (Low Quality) (Dead/Dying/In Decline)

Tree Number

Crown Spread

Tree Number

Tree Proposed for Removal

Client:	Wales & West Housing	
Project:	Loreto Convent, Llandudno	
Title:	Arboricultural Impact Assessment	
Scale:	1:200 at A1	Date: February 2025
Drawn By:	SD	Revision: ----
Job Ref:	25/AIA/CONWY/92	Drawing No: 02

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site.

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Appendix Four
Tree Protection Plan

Appendix Five
Tree Protective Measures/Method Statement

SEQUENCE OF OPERATIONS

From commencement of the above development, the following methodology shall be implemented in the manner and sequence described:

1. Tree surgery works
2. Erect temporary protective fencing
3. Main construction phase
4. Removal of temporary fencing
5. Landscaping within RPA
6. Arboricultural site supervision

1. Tree Surgery Works

1. Before the erection of the temporary protective fencing, all tree removal shall be implemented in accordance with the approved Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix 1**
2. All possible efforts must be made to prevent damage to retained trees including potential root incursion or compaction caused by vehicle access.
3. All arboricultural works shall conform to the recommendations of BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work'
4. All operatives shall be equipped with and use personal protective equipment (PPE) in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice.
5. Performance of all arboricultural operations and use of equipment shall be in accordance with current Health & Safety Executive current directives and industry codes of practice
6. Any additional access facilitation pruning required shall be undertaken by qualified tree contractors and conform to the recommendations of BS 3998 (2010) 'Recommendations for Tree Work'

2. Erect Temporary Tree Protective Fencing

1. Prior to commencement of any construction, preparation, excavation, or material deliveries the main contractor shall erect the temporary protective fencing as detailed in the 'Tree Protection Specification' and in the location indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.

3. Main Construction Phase

1. There shall be no storage of construction material, site parking, site accommodation or equipment in any area designated as the Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and enclosed by Temporary Protective Fencing
2. No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10 metres of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained. No fires will be lit
3. The site agent shall supervise deliveries by self-loading crane, with vehicles positioned in such a manner that retained trees are not at risk of damage

Cement Mixing

- The cement mixer will be laid on top of plywood boards in a position outside the RPA of any trees. The mixer will be kept in this position throughout all development work.

Avoiding Damage to Stems and Branches

- Care shall be taken when planning site operations in proximity to trees to ensure that wide or tall loads or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can operate without encountering retained trees. Such contact can result in serious injury resulting in safe retention impossible

On Site Storage of Spoil and Building Materials

- Prior to and during all site construction works no spoil will be stored and no cement mixing will take place within the Root Protection Area of any tree on or adjacent to the site even if proposed site work is to be within the crown spread. Any encroachment within this protected area will only be with the prior agreement of Conwy Council Arboricultural Officer

4. Remove all Temporary Tree Protective Fencing

1. Tree Protective fencing will only be removed upon completion of all construction and subsequent demolition work and once all machinery associated with the works has left site.

5. Landscaping within RPA of Trees

1. There shall be **no rotovating** of ground within any area designated as a Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) and enclosed by Temporary Protective Fencing.
2. No hard-landscaping works or excavation for cables or any other service should be installed within the Root Protection Area (RPA) and Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) without the written consent of the LPA

6. Arboricultural Site Supervision – (ACoW)

1. The ACoW shall make visits to site to inspect all tree protection measures during all key development work within proximity to retained trees and when requested by the contractor.

TREE PROTECTIVE FENCING

- 1 Before the commencement of any demolition and subsequent construction works on site (other than those set out in the schedule of tree works contained in this document), protective fencing will be erected as detailed on the Tree Protection Plan and as specified below.
- 2 The fencing will consist of a scaffold framework in accordance with Figure 2 of BS 5837 – 2012 (illustration below) comprising a metal framework, both vertical and horizontal, well braced to resist impacts. Vertical tubes will be spaced at a maximum interval of 3m. Onto this, weldmesh panels shall be securely fixed with wire or scaffold clamps. Weldmesh panels on rubber or concrete feet are not considered resistant to impact and for this reason will not be used. The site manager or other suitably qualified appointed person will be responsible for inspecting the protective fencing daily; any damage to the fencing or breaches of the fenced area will be rectified immediately.
- 3 Clearly legible weatherproof signage, stating “Protected Trees – Exclusion Zone” shall be attached to the fencing 1.5m from the ground, facing out of the Tree Protection Zone located at regular intervals along the fence line
- 4 The fencing will remain in place until completion of all site works and then only removed when all site traffic is removed from site
- 5 Other than works detailed within this method statement or approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (LPA), no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

Protective Fencing Detail

The fence types are shown on the Tree Protection Plan with the following colour key: -

1. **Magenta**

2.0M high heavy-duty Heras panels (with extra central support bar) mounted on scaffold poles (driven into the ground) and secured with anti-tamper bolts – as illustrated below.



Tree Protective Fencing Specification

Arboricultural Clerk of Works (ACoW)

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PROTECTIVE FENCING. THIS FENCING MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND DRAWINGS FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT.



**TREE PROTECTION AREA
KEEP OUT !**

**(TOWN & COUNTRY PLANNING ACT 1990)
TREES ENCLOSED BY THIS FENCE ARE PROTECTED BY PLANNING CONDITIONS AND/OR ARE THE SUBJECTS OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER.
CONTRAVENTION OF A TREE PRESERVATION ORDER MAY LEAD TO CRIMINAL PROSECUTION**

ANY INCURSION INTO THE PROTECTED AREA MUST BE WITH THE WRITTEN PERMISSION OF THE LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY