Thomson
environmental
consultants

Mendalgief Road, Newport

Arboricultural Survey Report

For LNT Construction Ltd

Project No.: LNT001-019

July 2024

ARBORICULTURE

www.thomsonec.com

London & South East

Compass House

Surrey Research Park

Guildford

GU2 7AG. UK

t: +44 (0)1483 466 000

North East

Unit 5 Carrwood Park

Selby Road

Leeds

LS15 4LG. UK

t: +44 (0)113 518 2121

North West

Two Four Nine North, Lynnfield House

Church St

Altrincham

Greater Manchester

WA14 4DZ

Wales & South West

Sophia House

28 Cathedral Road

Cardiff

CF11 9LJ UK

t: +44 (0)292 066 0180

Midlands

605 Holly Court, Holly Farm Business Park

Honiley, Kenilworth

Warwickshire

CV8 1NP

t: +44 (0)121 827 3180

East

70-72 The Havens, Ransomes Industrial Estate,

Ipswich, Suffolk

IP3 9BF

t:

Enquiries

e: enquiries@thomsonec.com

w: www.thomsonec.com

Project Number	Report No.
LNT001-019	001

Revision No.	Date of Issue	Author	Reviewer	Approver
001	26th July 2024	Tim Ranger	Andrew Poynter	Andrew Poynter

Disclaimer:

Contents

1. Summary

1.1.1 LNT Construction Ltd commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to undertake an arboricultural survey of trees within and adjacent to their site at Mendalgief Road, Newport, NP20 2NT . The arboricultural survey was carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' on 11th June 2024.

1.1.2 All trees were categorised in accordance with the cascade chart for tree quality assessment in BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 2). Trees were given a ranking of A, B or C in descending order of value and assigned one or more subcategories qualifying the basis of that value as either arboricultural, landscape or cultural. Trees with only short-term remaining value or that require immediate removal for safety or management reasons are given a U rating.

1.1.3 A total of nine individual trees and one group of trees were recorded during the survey, details of which are listed in the Tree Schedule at Appendix 1. This comprised of eight Category 'C' individual trees, one Category 'U' individual tree and one Category 'C' group of trees.

1.1.4 The removal of the 'U' category sycamore (T04) is recommended for sound arboricultural management, irrespective of the development proposal as the tree has limited safe retention value due to it being mostly dead and is located within influencing distance of the proposed development.

1.1.5 Category A, B and C trees represent a material consideration to development. Concerted effort should be made to retain A and B category trees within the development. While Category C trees should be retained where possible, they should not be retained where they would present a serious constraint to development.

1.1.6 The majority of trees are located on third party land to the north of the site. All trees are considered to be self-seeded and therefore of low arboricultural value. .

1.1.7 Checks made on Newport City Council's online interactive mapping software indicate that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. There is no facility to determine the presence of Tree Preservation Orders, so this information is yet to be determined.

1.1.8 It is advised that before any works to trees within the site are carried out, those proposing to carry out the works should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to avoid any potential breach of legislation.

1.1.9 In order to meet the requirements of the Local Planning Authority, an Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement should be undertaken once detailed plans of the proposed development are available.

2. Introduction

2.1 Brief and Objectives

2.1.1 LNT Construction Ltd commissioned Thomson Environmental Consultants to complete an arboricultural survey at Mendalgief Road, Newport (hereafter referred to as the site) and to present the results in a report.

2.1.2 The objective of the survey and report was to assess the condition of trees within and immediately adjacent to the site that might be affected by future development proposals. This will enable decisions to be made on the design layout and tree retention for the proposed development. The brief was to complete:

- An Arboricultural Survey of trees within or immediately adjacent to the site, in line with BS5837:2012;
- A desktop exercise to determine whether trees on site are subject to any Tree Preservation Orders or are located within a Conservation Area; and
- An Arboricultural Report detailing our survey methods, results and recommendations, including the Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan, which should be used to inform feasibility studies and design options at an early stage.

2.1.3 In accordance with the brief, this report details the methods and results of the tree survey and includes the Tree Schedule and Tree Constraints Plan.

2.2 Development Background

2.2.1 The development proposals involve the introduction of a Care Home and associated car park facilities.

2.3 Site Description

2.3.1 The site area is approximately 1.3 ha and is located on grid reference 330893, 186939 (ST 30893 86938), as shown on Figure 1.

2.3.2 The site is currently an ongoing construction site with two self-seeded trees within the site along the eastern boundary and the remainder of the tree cover is located off site on third party land to the north. All trees are unremarkable examples of the species, warranting category C for their low arboricultural value.

2.4 Limitations

2.4.1 The information provided within this report and in the accompanying Tree Schedule covers only those trees that were inspected and their condition at the time of survey.

2.4.2 A full hazard assessment has not been made and therefore no guarantee is given as to the structural integrity of any of the trees on site.

2.4.3 The trees surveyed were inspected from ground level only and no internal investigations were undertaken.

2.4.4 Whilst this report makes general observations on the long-term potential of the trees surveyed, trees are dynamic organisms and subject to continual change, thus this report should not be relied upon for the purposes of development for more than 24 months from the date of survey.

2.4.5 The locations of trees not recorded on the topographical survey have been plotted as accurately as possible using a GPS enable tablet but will require verification if to be relied upon.

2.4.6 The dimensions of offsite and inaccessible trees have been estimated.

2.4.7 Where trees were clad in ivy (Hedera helix), or where dense epicormic growth or dense underplanting obscured the main stem, this was recorded in the Tree Schedule. The inspection of such trees is impeded and as such a further inspection may be required following the removal of the obstruction. The retention categories of such trees should be considered as provisional only.

3. Methodology

3.1 Desk Study of Statutory Protections and Designations

3.1.1 As part of LNT Construction Ltd's instruction to Thomson, Newport City Council's interactive mapping software was checked for any Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area designations affecting the site on 24th July 2024.

3.2 Tree Survey

3.2.1 All significant trees at the site were assessed for their potential to be affected by the development proposals. Significant trees are defined as those with a trunk diameter of greater than 75mm at 1.5m above ground level according to the survey methodology outlined in BS5837:2012. Off-site or third-party trees have been included where it is likely they would influence the development.

3.2.2 The trees surveyed were inspected from ground level only and no internal investigations were undertaken.

3.2.3 Trees were categorised as single trees or those that formed part of a distinct group such as a woodland or hedgerow. Groups can be defined as cohesive arboricultural features, either aerodynamically (for example, companion shelter), visually or culturally including for biodiversity (BS5837:2012). The information recorded for each tree can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Information recorded for each tree during survey

Attribute	Description
Tree No.	Numerical reference given in sequential order starting at number '1', corresponding with the numbers as set out in Figure 2; trees are given the prefix 'T', groups 'G', woodlands 'W' and hedgerows 'H'.
Species	The common names are based upon on site identification and expressed according to *Tree Guide* (Johnson & More, 2004).
Height	Measured approximately from ground level with the aid of a clinometer and shown in metres (m).
Stem Diameter	Diameter measured at approximately 1.5m above ground level. In the case of multi-stemmed trees, measurement is taken of each stem at 1.5m, where there are two to five stems; or a mean stem diameter at 1.5m, where there are more than five stems. Given in millimetres (mm).
Canopy Spread	Maximum branch spread measured in metres from the centre of the trunk in the direction of the four cardinal points of the compass (or an average can be given if branches demonstrate an even spread).
Crown Clearance	Height above ground level of the first significant branch and direction of growth, and the height above ground level of the overall canopy.

Attribute	Description
Age Class	• Young – recently planted (or self sown) tree, not yet established, typically less than 150mm stem diameter. (Less than 10% life stage). • Semi mature – fully established tree in the early stages. (10-20% life stage). • Early mature – approaching full height and crown development. (20-50% life stage). • Mature – fully grown, at full height and crown spread. (50-90% life stage) • Over-mature – fully grown and entering next stage of life e.g. crown dieback and having reduced ability to withstand change. (90-100% life stage). • Veteran – surviving beyond the typical age range for the species with a high conservation feature. (100+% life stage).
Physiological Condition	Overall health, condition and function of the tree in comparison to a 'normal' example of the species of a similar age; e.g. 'good', 'fair', 'poor' or 'dead'. If deemed necessary, these gradings may be elaborated upon in the 'Comments' section.
Structural Condition	The overall structural condition of the tree including the roots, butt, trunk, limbs and their unions, and the presence of any structural defects, decay or pathological defects. • Good - no significant visible structural defects with a form typical for the species; • Fair - a specimen with only minor defects that are easily remedied or of no long-term significance; • Poor - significant and irremediable physiological or structural defects that may lead to early or premature decline; • Hazardous - significant structural defects of such a degree that there is a risk of imminent collapse or failure. If deemed necessary, these gradings may be elaborated upon in the 'Comments' section.
Comments	Comments have been made, where appropriate, relating to location, health and condition, structure and form, estimated life expectancy, conservation value and amenity value within the local landscape.
Preliminary Management Recommendations	Tree work that should be undertaken for good arboricultural management, regardless of the requirements of the development.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The estimated time, in years, that the tree will provide a safe contribution to the site (i.e. <10, 10+, 20+ and >40).

Quality Assessment

3.2.4 During the survey, the trees were assessed qualitatively, categorising the quality and value of the trees based on arboricultural, landscape and cultural (including conservation) features. Each tree was then placed into one of four categories. The four categories can be seen in Table 2. Definitions for these categories can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 2: Quality assessment categories

Category	Description
Category U	Trees 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.
Category A	Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category B	Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
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 150mm.

3.2.5 Trees categorised as either A, B or C, were also allocated up to three subcategories. The subcategories chosen for each tree are dependent on the main reasons for selection of the particular category grading. The three subcategories are as follows:

1. Category grading based on mainly arboricultural qualities;
2. Category grading based on mainly landscape qualities; and
3. Category grading based on mainly cultural values, including conservation.

Root Protection Areas (RPAs)

3.2.6 Trees that are selected for retention on the site could be at risk of damage during construction, such as root damage during excavations for foundations or services, or any ground-working for landscaping. Further impacts on the trees may potentially result from vehicle movements and materials storage, including root severance, compaction of the soil and exclusion of air and water to the soil. The risk of tree damage is minimised if construction activities are planned to avoid the roots of trees.

3.2.7 The area of ground adjacent to each tree or group of trees that contains the majority of the roots can be calculated using the equation provided in the BS5837:2012. This Root Protection Area (RPA) is a radius around the tree of 12 times the stem diameter for a single stem. For multi-stemmed trees of two to five stems and greater than five stems, the cumulative stem diameters to be multiplied by 12, are calculated as per the equations in Table 3.

Table 3: Equations for the calculation of the RPA of multi-stemmed trees

Number of stems	Equation
Two to five	√((stem diameter 1)² + (stem diameter 2)² … + (stem diameter 5)²)
More than five	√(mean stem diameter)² x number of stems

3.2.8 The RPA for each tree in the Tree Schedule has been calculated and, where relevant, has been adjusted to take into account site conditions. For example, when a tree is growing in a confined root space adjacent to an existing building or other solid structure that would restrict root growth in that direction, the RPA has been adjusted accordingly (see Figure 2).

3.2.9 The RPA for tree groups is calculated using the stem diameter of the largest tree within the group. The RPA radius is calculated as per Section 3.2.7 and then used to define the RPA by following the outline of the group's extent.

3.2.10 Where the calculated RPA exceeds 707m^2, it has been capped at this figure, as per BS5837:2012. This is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m or a square with approximately 26m width and length.

Date of Survey

3.2.11 The site was visited and the survey undertaken on 11th June 2024 by Tom Willetts Dip Arb L3 Arboricultural Surveyor.

4. Results

4.1 Statutory Protections and Designations

4.1.1 Checks made on Newport City Council's online interactive mapping software indicate that the site is not located within a Conservation Area. There is no facility to determine the presence of Tree Preservation Orders, so this information is yet to be determined.

4.2 Tree Survey

4.2.1 A total of nine significant individual trees and one group of trees were recorded during the survey, with a breakdown of the categories shown in Table 4 below. A detailed description of each tree is given in the Tree Schedule in Appendix 1, which also includes the area of the RPAs, in m2, for the individual trees. The locations of all trees, RPAs, retention categories and reference numbers are shown on Figure 2 Tree Constraints Plan.

Table 4: Number of significant trees allocated to each retention category.

Tree Category	Number of Trees	Number of Groups	Number of Woodlands	Number of Hedges	Total
A	0	0	0	0	**0**
B	0	0	0	0	**0**
C	8	1	0	0	**9**
U	1	0	0	0	**1**
Total	**9**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**10**

4.2.2 A full breakdown of the surveyed trees and their individual retention categories, as well as their reference numbers, can be found at Appendix 3.

5. Recommendations

5.1 General Tree Retention Guidance

5.1.1 All trees on site should be considered for retention where possible, with the greatest consideration given to Category A trees and then B trees where these specimens occur, and finally Category C trees. However, the retention of Category C trees should not be at the expense of an efficient design. Category U trees are recommended for removal for sound arboricultural reasons. Where trees of any category are on adjacent land, and removal is required for the development, permission must be sought from the landowner before any works can be undertaken.

5.1.2 Category C trees could be a constraint to any future development and removal or some or all of the trees may be necessary if the site is to be developed. Whilst the loss of these Category C trees will have an impact on the arboricultural value of the site, it will provide an opportunity to plant suitable species of a better quality with a longer useful life expectancy. Over time, this will increase the arboricultural and landscape value of the site and the impact of the tree losses will be negated. Category 'C' trees/ groups features are shown with grey canopies on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.

5.1.3 Category 'U' trees/ groups have less than 10 years useful life expectancy and are shown with a maroon canopy on the attached Tree Constraints Plan at Figure 2.

5.2 Site Specific Guidance

5.2.1 The site is currently an ongoing construction site with two self-seeded trees within the site along the eastern boundary. The remainder of the tree cover is located off site on third party land to the north. As the majority of trees are self-seeded and generally young to semi-mature in age, as they are located outside the site boundary, their current size will prevent them from being a constraint to the development.

5.3 Protecting trees during development

5.3.1 For those trees selected to be retained as part of the development, it will be necessary to maintain Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs) during the construction phase. The purpose of CEZs is to prevent damage to the tree roots from severance, compaction of the soil, or exclusion of air and water to the soil.

5.3.2 The CEZ should protect the RPAs of all trees to be retained. The CEZ should be maintained by suitable stout fencing (see examples at Appendix 4 and 5) and identified by marking with suitable notices (see Appendix 6) or adequate ground protection suitable to withstand any likely loading. The fencing should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and remain rigid and complete throughout the duration of the works. If ground protection is intended for pedestrian movements, a single thickness of scaffold boards on top of a compressible layer laid onto a geotextile may be acceptable; however, if intended for wheeled or tracked construction traffic, the ground protection should be designed by an engineer.

5.3.3 Where CEZs overlap with existing areas of tarmac, restricted working may be allowed and may not require protection by fencing. Such areas should, however, be clearly identified as restricted working areas within the CEZ by markings on the ground and notices. Within restricted working areas in CEZs, construction activities should be limited to surfacing works only. Strictly no digging should be allowed within these areas, except in cases where root-sensitive excavation techniques have been recommended in an Arboricultural Method Statement.

5.3.4 An adequate water and air supply to roots should be provided for all trees both during and after construction. This should include preventing impermeable surfacing from being allowed to cover more than 20% of the RPA.

5.4 General Recommendations

5.4.1 The following points are made as general recommendations:

- Building lines should be kept outside the RPA where possible. Limited use of RPAs may be made for parking, drives or hard surfaces, subject to advice from a qualified arboriculturist;
- Wherever possible, service runs should be routed outside the RPAs. If this is not possible, they should be kept together and trenchless techniques should be used. At all times where services pass within an RPA, detailed plans showing the proposed routing should be drawn up in conjunction with an arboriculturist.
- On residential developments consideration must be given to future tree growth and orientation (BS5837:2012), i.e., adverse shading and blocked views from windows, which may lead to pressure to fell or remove trees in the future. Wherever possible, the windows of primary rooms should be orientated to avoid any potential conflict with tree canopies;
- A full ecological survey should be undertaken in order to determine the presence of any protected species; and
- An Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Arboricultural Method Statement should be produced once detailed plans for the development are available.

.

6. Bibliography

6.1.1 British Standards Institution (2012) BS5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. BSI, London.

6.1.2 British Standards Institution (2010) BS 3998:2010 *Recommendations for Tree Work.* BSI, London.

6.1.3 Plant Health Service (2012) *Biosecurity Guidance* Forestry Commission, Edinburgh

6.1.4 Johnson, O. & More, D. (2004) *Collins Tree Guide*. London: HarperCollins.

6.1.5 Lonsdale, D. (1990) *Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management*. The Stationery Office, London.

6.1.6 Matheny, N. & Clark, J.R. (1998) *Trees and Development.* ISA, Champaign, IL.

6.1.7 Mattheck, C. & Breloer, H. (1994) *The Body Language of Trees.* The Stationery Office, London.

6.1.8 National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) (2007) NJUG Volume 4: *Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees*. NJUG, London.

6.1.9 National Tree Safety Group (2011) *Common Sense Risk Management of Trees* Forestry Commission, Edinburgh

6.1.10 Patch, D. & Holding, B. (2007) Arboricultural Practice Note 12: *Through the Trees to Development.* London: AAIS.

6.1.11 Robertson, J, Jackson, N & Smith, M (2006) *Tree Roots in the Built Environment.* The Stationery Office, London.

6.1.12 Rose, B. (2020) Guidance Note 12*: The use of cellular confinement systems near trees. A guide to good practice*. The Arboricultural Association.

Appendix 1 - Tree Schedule

Tree/ Group No	Species	height (m)	Stem diameter (mm)	N	E	S	W	Height of lowest limb and direction	Crown clearance (m)	Age class	Estimated remaining contribution	Physiological condition	Structural condition	Comments	Preliminary management recommendations	BS category	RPA (m2)	RPA radius (m)
T001	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	5	30	1	1	1	1	0 S	0	Young	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set multi-stemmed tree growing up against hoarding.	None	C 1	0.41	0.36
T002	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	7	30	1	1	1	1	0 S	0	Young	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set multi-stemmed tree growing up against Heras fencing.	None	C 1	0.41	0.36
T003	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	14	203	2	4	5	3	3 S	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set semi-mature tree growing near to Heras fencing. Majority of canopy facing south due to competition with adjacent vegetation.	Crown lift	C 1	56.19	4.23
T004	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	15	360	6	5	5	7	5 E	2	Mature	<10	Dead	Poor	Tree with 7 stems, 6 of which are dead. The northern most stem is alive but suffering with heavy dieback and bark stripping. Compacted ground to the south on construction side.	Fell	U	58.61	4.32
T005	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	11	120	3	3	3	3	1 E	0	Young	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set, twin-stemmed, Ivy clad tree with dieback in upper crown.	None	C 1	13.07	2.04
T006	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	12	103	3	3	3	3	2 N	2	Young	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set, multi-stemmed, Ivy clad tree with dieback in upper crown.	None	C 1	14.92	2.18
T007	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	15	105	3	4	4	4	2 N	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set and multi-stemmed with Ivy from base to 10m high.	None	C 1	21.07	2.59
T008	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus	15	133	3	3	3	4	1 W	1	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set and multi-stemmed with Ivy on first stem from base to 5m high.	None	C 1	24.10	2.77
T009	ash; Fraxinus excelsior	15	140	3	5	4	2	3 E	2	Semi-mature	10+	Fair	Good	Self-set tree that splits in two at 1.8m with Ivy from base to 7m high.	None	C 1	17.79	2.38
G001	sycamore; Acer pseudoplatanus / silver birch; Betula pendula	10	120	2	2	2	2	-	0	Young	10+	Good	Good	Group of self-set trees on embankment with overgrown weeds and buddleia.	None	C 1	-	1.44

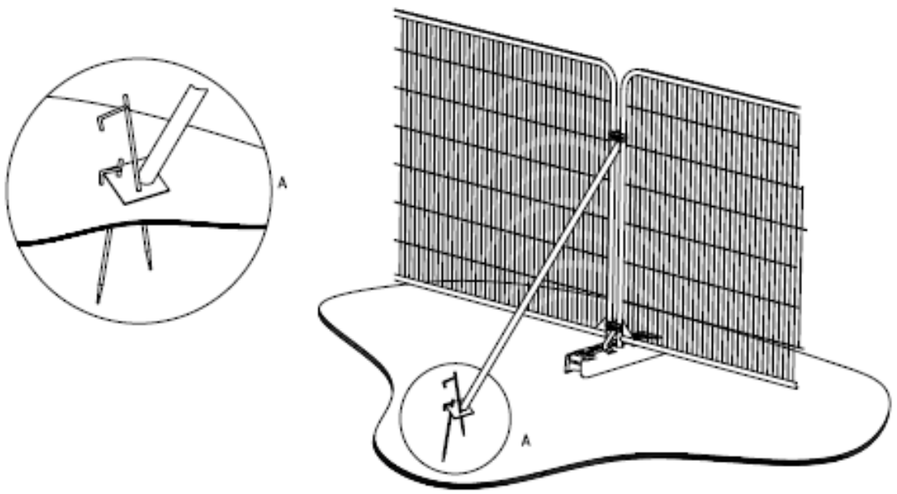
Appendix 2 – Table of Quality Assessment

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 be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have serious, irremediable, structural defects, 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve			DARK RED
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	**2 Mainly landscape values**	**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 of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principle 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)	LIGHT GREEN
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	MID BLUE
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 150mm	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 landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

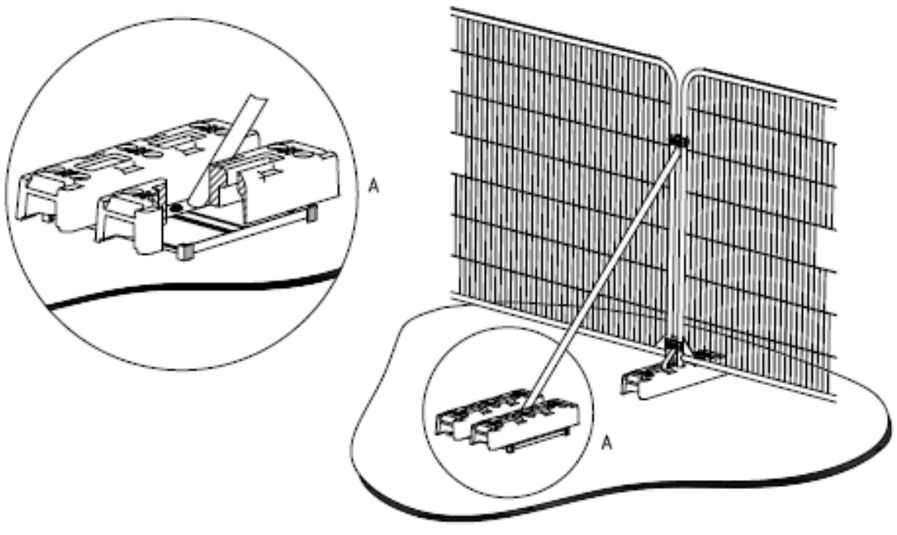
Appendix 3 – Number of trees in each retention category with tree reference numbers

Tree Category	Number of Trees	Tree References	Number of Groups	Group References	Number of Hedges	Hedge References	Number of Woodlands	Woodland References	Total
A	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	**0**
B	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	**0**
C	8	T001, T002, T003, T005, T006, T007, T008, T009	1	G001	0	-	0	-	**9**
U	1	T004	0	-	0	-	0	-	**1**
Total	**9**		**1**		**0**		**0**		**10**

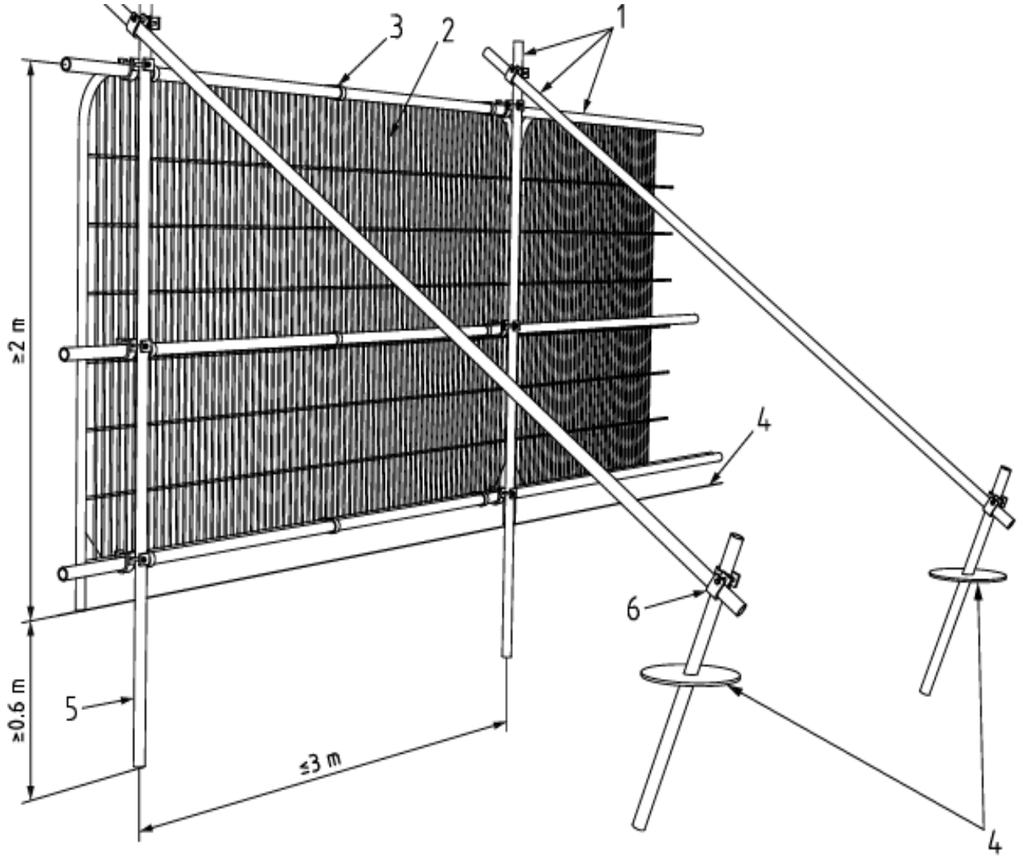
Appendix 4 – Examples of Tree Protection Fencing



a) Stabilizer strut with base plate secured with ground pins



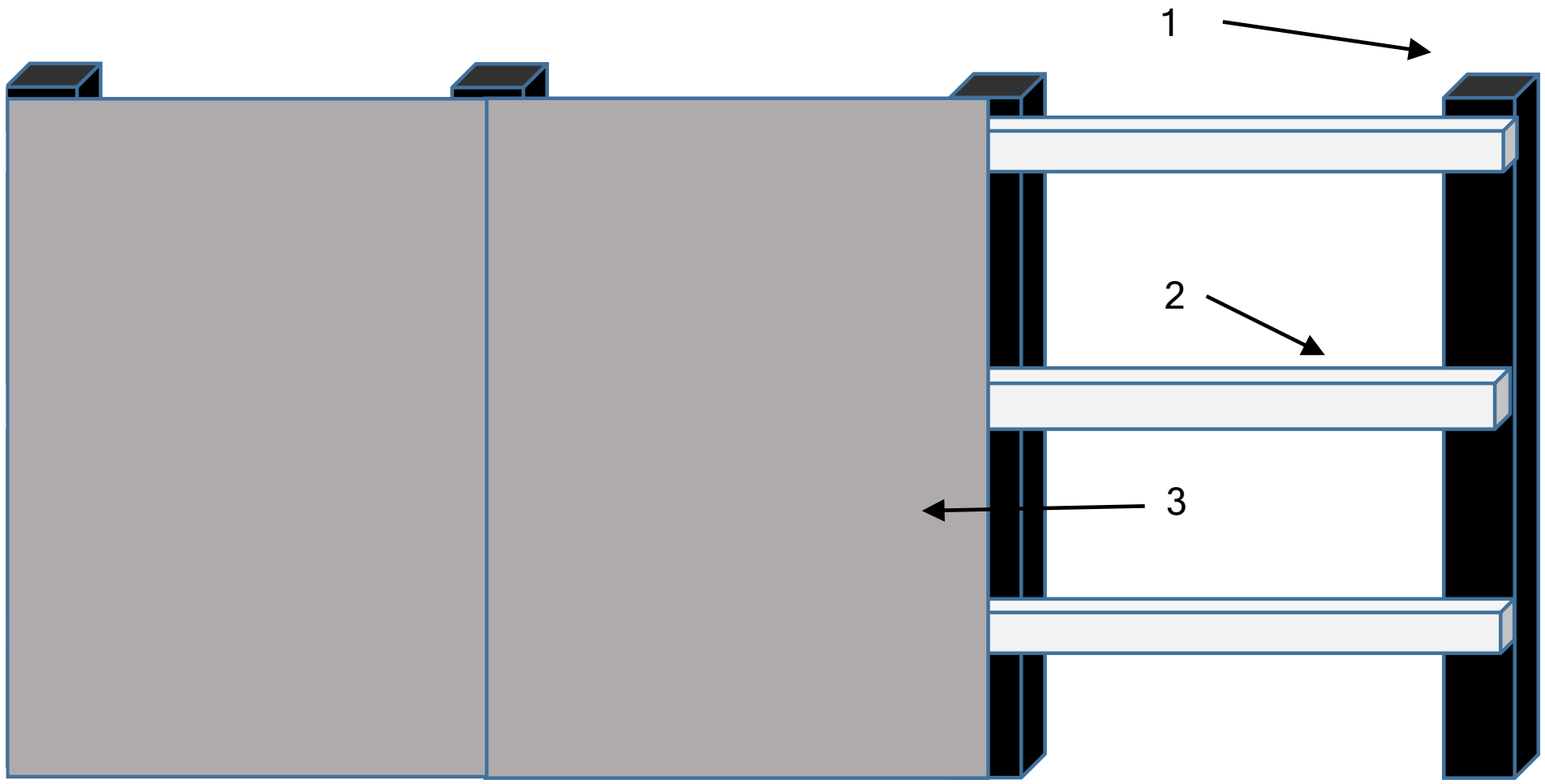
b) Stabilizer strut mounted on block tray



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 5 – Example of Tree Protection Fencing

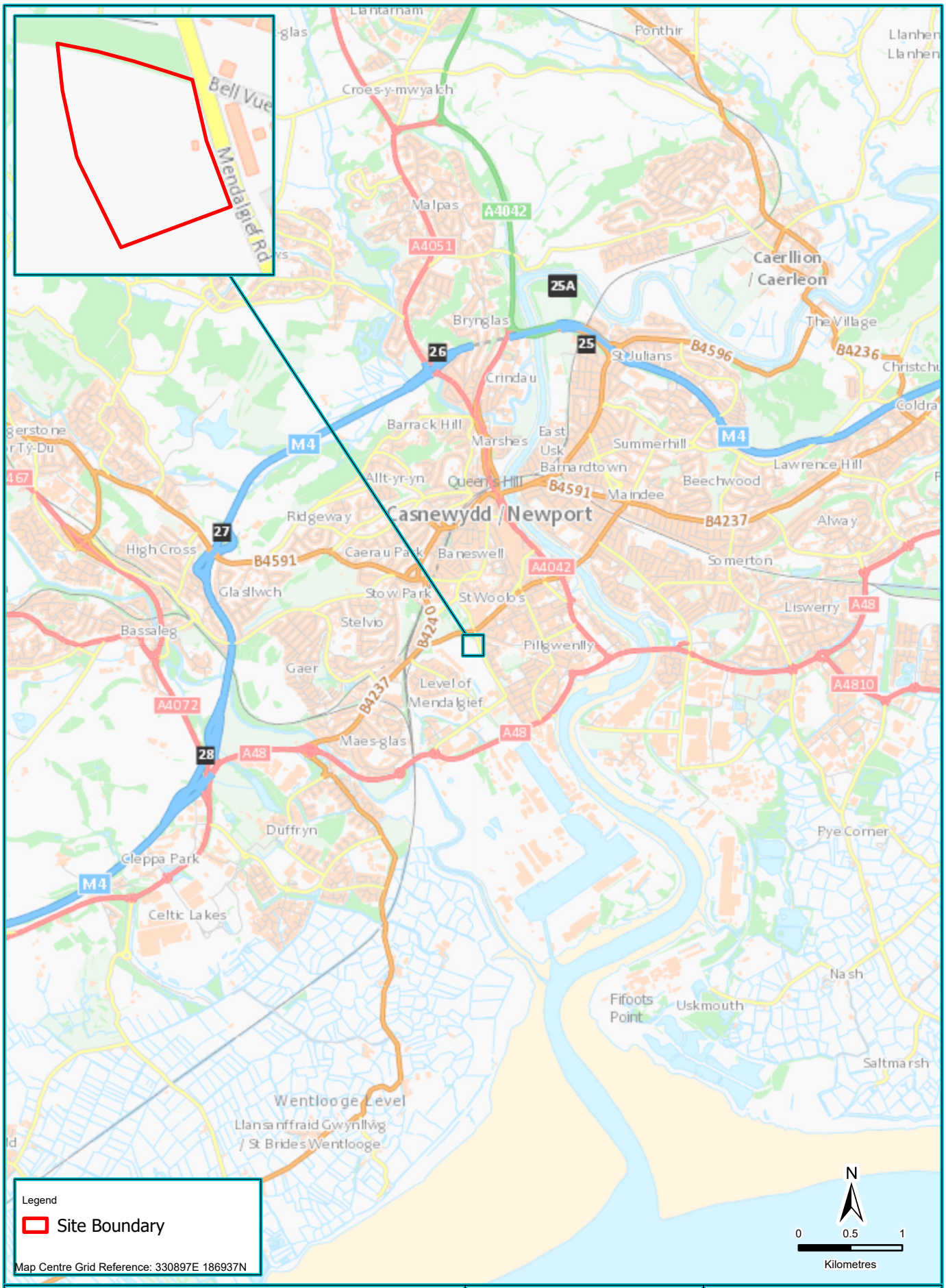


1. 100mm x 100mm timber posts at 1.2m centres

2. Three 100mm x 50mm timber rails

3. 12mm WBP Virola hardwood through plywood framed panels

Appendix 6 - Tree Protection Fencing Notice



Legend

Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 330897E 186937N

Client: LNT Construction Ltd		Drawing Ref: LNT001-019/405680/1	
Figure Number: 1		Scale at A4: 1:50,000	
Figure Title: Site Location		Drawn: KC	Checked: AS
		Date: 26/07/2024	Date: 26/07/2024

Thomson environmental consultants

www.thomsonec.com
enquiries@thomsonec.com

Filepath: \\thomson.int\data\Live Projects\Terrestrial Ecology\East Anglia\LNT001-019_1 - Mendalgief Road_ Newport - PM, CB\Mapping\Working\Arb\LNT001_019_ArbFigures_KC_260724.aprx

Thomson environmental consultants
www.thomsonec.com
enquiries@thomsonec.com

Legend

- Canopy Extent of Category 'C' Tree
- Canopy Extent of Category 'U' Tree
- Root Protection Area of Tree / Group
- Stem of Individual Tree
- Extent of Tree Stems within Groups / Hedges
- Site Boundary

Map Centre Grid Reference: 330897E 186937N

This map has been drawn at a sufficient level of accuracy to fulfil the requirements of an Arboricultural survey. The level of accuracy depends on both the size of the area involved, GPS accuracy and the detail of topographic mapping. Every effort has been made to create a map that is as accurate as possible. However, this map is not intended to represent a scaled landscape survey so should not be used to pin-point accurate engineering work or as a basis for detailed site planning where an accurate topographical survey has not been provided to help inform the arboricultural survey.

Drawing Ref	LNT001-019/405681/1
Scale at A3	1:750
Drawn: KC	Checked: AS
Date: 26/07/2024	Date: 26/07/2024
Client	LNT Construction Ltd
Figure Number	2
Figure Title	Tree Constraints Plan (TCP01)