Dawn till Dusk Golf Club Rosemarket

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey 23rd October 2025

Membership No: TE03654

Arboricultural ASSOCIATION
Technician Member

Site Location: Dawn till Dusk GC, Rosemarket	Report Reference: 10.25/DTD/V4
Client: Llyr Evans	Date of Report: 23rd October 2025 Date of Site Visits: 16th October 2025
Report Prepared By: Liz Phillips	Survey Carried Out By: Liz Phillips

RTAC, THE MOORING STONE, NEW WAY, PEMBROKE, SA71 4DY

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Contents

1. Introduction

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 Site Address: Dawn till Dusk Golf Course, Bastleford Road, Rosemarket, Milford Haven, SA73 1JY.
1.1.2 Ordnance Survey grid reference: SM951093.

1.2 Instructions

1.2.1 RTAC has been instructed to produce a report in compliance with BS5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations' to inform a planning application for an extension to the existing golf course at this site. The instruction was given by Llyr Evans, Preseli Planning Ltd.

1.3 Documents Provided

1.3.1

Document Description	Reference Number	Produced By	Date
Draft Proposed Layout			

1.3.2 No independent verification or assessment of these documents has been made by RTAC. The Draft Proposed Layout has been used to form the basis of the plans in this report.

1.4 Scope of Report

1.4.1 The purpose of this report is to survey the trees which may be affected by the proposed development.
1.4.2 This report is concerned with the arboricultural features of the site only and including any physical features which directly affect or are affected by the trees.
1.4.3 This report is a record of the condition of the trees at the time of the survey being carried out, notwithstanding this, the purpose of this survey is to assess the trees in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations and with respect to the proposed development and the survey is not intended to be a full tree condition or hazard survey.

1.5 Survey Methodology and Limitations

1.5.1 The survey was carried out on Thursday 16th October 2025; the weather was mild, overcast and dry and visibility was good.
1.5.2 Only trees that may be affected by the proposed development have been recorded. The heights and crown spreads of all accessible recorded trees were measured with an SNDWAY SW-1000A Laser Distance Meter Telescope. Stem

diameters of all accessible trees recorded were measured at 1.5 metres above ground level with a diameter tape.
1.5.3 No vegetation has been removed to inspect trees and where trees are not visible or accessible because of vegetation, fences, ditches or other obstructions a limited assessment has been carried out.
1.5.4 Observations were made using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) methodology (Mattheck 1994). The data was recorded using Pear Technology Pocket GIS on a Panasonic Toughpad FZ-G1.
1.5.5 This survey was undertaken in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations.
1.5.6 The trees have been categorised in accordance with the British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations as listed below:
Category A – trees of high quality with an estimated remaining 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.
These categories are subdivided into 1. Arboricultural qualities, 2. Landscape qualities and 3. Cultural values, including conservation.
Trees not suitable for retention have been categorised as U.
See Appendix I for table of categories.
1.5.7 All observations were made from the ground. No climbing surveys were carried out.
1.5.8 No soil samples were taken.
1.5.9 No invasive decay detection techniques have been used.
1.5.10 This report is valid for one year from the date of inspection. Trees are living organisms, and no responsibility can be accepted by the surveyor for the failure of a tree or part of a tree due to adverse weather conditions, *force majeure* or other unpredictable occurrences. It is the responsibility of the tree owner to inspect and maintain his or her trees on a regular basis.
1.5.11 The tree survey was carried out by Liz Phillips TechArborA of RTAC. Liz has worked in the arboricultural industry for 20 years as a tree surgeon, surveyor, local authority tree officer and consultant.

1.6 Planning Policy

1.6.1 Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 February 2024 Chapter 6: Distinctive and Natural Places contains the following policies:

Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

6.4.37 Trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make an essential wider contribution to landscape character, culture, heritage and sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities, wider

landscape benefits such as air and diffuse pollution interception, natural flood management, and building materials. The importance of trees, in particular urban trees, in creating distinctive and natural places which deliver health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking. Planning authorities must promote the planting of new trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland as part of new development.

6.4.38 Welsh native tree and hedge species, characteristic of the local area, provide a strong ecosystem resilience function, and they provide resources for local wildlife, particularly other native plants and species. Native tree and hedge species can also complement opportunities for natural regeneration. Alongside broader woodland habitat types, such as wood pasture, parkland and traditional orchards, native tree and hedge species help to define our cultural heritage and landscape, creating a strong sense of place and connection to the past.

6.4.39 Planning authorities must protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of trees and woodland, particularly native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard to local authority tree strategies or SPG and the Green Infrastructure Assessment. Planning authorities should adopt appropriate, locally relevant, time sensitive, minimum tree canopy cover targets for their authority area to guide the protection and where appropriate the expansion of canopy cover. The Green Infrastructure Assessment and tools such as NRW's Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities study and Forest Research's i-Tree Eco tool will help establish a baseline of canopy cover and guide the identification of appropriate and measurable canopy targets. Tools to help with design and species choice in urban areas are also available.

6.4.40 Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below.

6.4.41 Whilst most focus within the planning system is targeted at urban trees, planning authorities should recognise the importance of trees within the countryside, either as woodlands, within hedgerows and hedgebanks, or free-standing trees in fields, or as wood pasture. This is particularly important as the effects of climate change are leading towards pests and diseases that are damaging many of our native species in the rural landscape. Positive mechanisms of rural tree retention should be considered, and measures taken to replace them in an effective and economic manner, either with new planting or by allowing them to grow to their full potential.

6.4.42 Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows will only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the step-wise approach as set out in paragraph 6.4.15. Where loss is unavoidable developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an

assessment of green infrastructure value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers. The planting position for each replacement tree shall be fit to support its establishment and health, and ensure its unconstrained long-term growth to optimise the environmental and ecological benefits it affords.

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

6.4.44 The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally-specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and plans.

1.6.2 Pembrokeshire County Council's Local Development Plan adopted on 28th February 2013 contains the following policy:

GN.37 Protection and Enhancement of Biodiversity
All development should demonstrate a positive approach to maintaining and, wherever possible, enhancing biodiversity. Development that would disturb or otherwise harm protected species or their habitats, or the integrity of other habitats, sites or features of importance to wildlife and individual species, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances where the effects are minimised or mitigated through careful design, work scheduling or other appropriate measures.

1.7 Protected Wildlife

1.7.1 Before any treeworks are carried out, the trees should be inspected for any evidence of bats or nesting birds.

1.7.2 It is an offence under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 to intentionally:

- kill, injure or take any wild bird;
- take, damage or destroy the nest of a wild bird included in Schedule ZA1;

- take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while that nest is in use or being built; or
- take or destroy an egg of any wild bird,

1.7.3 It is also an offence to:

- deliberately capture, injure or kill a bat;
- damage or destroy any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection;
- disturb any bat while it is occupying a structure or place which it uses for shelter or protection; or
- obstruct access to any structure or place which any bat uses for shelter or protection.

2. Site Analysis

2.1 Site Description

2.1.1 The proposed development site is located on the west side of Bastleford Road opposite the existing golf club.
2.1.2 The site currently consists of three agricultural fields measuring approximately five hectares and is bordered by native species hedgerows.

2.2 Proposed Works

2.2.1 It is proposed to construct an extension to the existing golf course in the three fields to the west of Bastleford Road. A new entrance will be formed opposite the existing golf club entrance and the fairway accesses will as much as possible utilise existing gaps in the hedgerows.

3. Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 Tree Constraints Plan

3.1.1 All site plans are in Appendix II.
3.1.2 Above Ground Constraints - current crown spread is marked on the Tree Constraints Plan (TCP). This does not indicate the ultimate crown spread of the individual trees.
3.1.3 Below Ground Constraints – the root protection area (RPA) is a circle of radius 12 x the diameter of the stem of the tree measured at 1.5 metres above ground level. For a multi-stemmed tree, the RPA is calculated using the following formula:

$$\sqrt{(mean\ stem\ diameter)^2 \times number\ of\ stems}$$

3.1.4 The RPA is usually depicted as a complete circle; however, this area can be altered in shape to reflect compromised growing conditions such as the presence of

buildings, watercourses, etc. In this case, the RPAs of all roadside trees have been redrawn to reflect the proximity of Bastleford Road.
3.1.5 The RPA is not the total rooting area of the tree but is the minimum rooting area considered viable for the long-term retention of the tree. The RPA should be protected as a priority; works should only be carried out within the RPA after all other options have been considered and found unsuitable and works should only be carried out after consultation with the project arborist and with the consent of the Local Planning Authority.

3.2 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.2.1 The site boundaries are predominantly outgrown native species hedgerows with few significant trees. The proposed fairways will be located away from the retained hedgerows.
3.2.2 Five possible areas of conflict with the trees and hedgerows and the proposed development have been identified and these are discussed below: (All site plans and survey data are in the Appendix).

3.2.3 Location 1: New site access.
The proposed site access will entail a new access through the existing hedgerow and will then follow the existing farm track into the golf course extension.
3.2.4 T776, T777 and T778 will need to be removed to facilitate this. A small amount of H1 and G2 may also be affected as the bank will need to be lowered and a visibility splay created.
3.2.5 The RPAs of the retained trees cover all of this area and it is recommended that ground protection is used in this area. Non-compressible geogrids such as Cellweb or Geoweb are recommended.

3.2.6 Location 2
This new access will entail the removal of approximately five metres of sparse hedgerow.

Approximate location of site 2

3.2.7 Location 3
The proposed access will utilise the existing gap between T780 and T781. T781 is a mature tree which shows significant signs of decay at the base. If this tree is retained, the proposed access should be routed to the south of T780 or to the north of T781 outside of the RPAs and outside of falling distance from T781. The canopy of T781 could be reduced to reduce the chance of windthrow.

3.2.8 Location 4
There are two semi-mature oak trees growing in this hedgerow. The remainder of the hedgerow is predominantly hawthorn and goat willow. The proposed access should be routed a minimum of five metres from the stem of either of these trees to avoid the RPAs.

3.2.9 Location 5
This access will entail the removal of a block of goat willow scrub a maximum of 10 metres in length.

4 Mitigative Planting

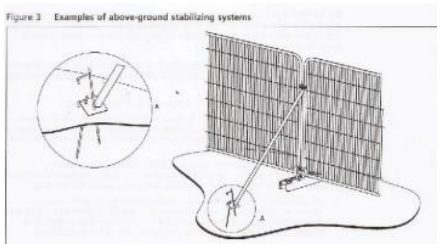
4.1 An extensive amount of new planting is proposed including trees and shrubs and this will be detailed in the landscaping plans.

5 Tree Protection Plan

5.1 The Tree Protection Plans are in Appendix II.
5.2 The only significant trees on this site are T779 and T781; Heras fencing will be erected around the RPAs of these trees to protect them during construction. All other construction works will be located a minimum of five metres from any retained

hedgerows. Ground protection matting must be used at the site entrance between groups 1 and 2 to protect the RPAs here.
5.3 Any treeworks required must be carried out prior to the commencement of construction works.
5.4 Heras fencing as shown below will be erected in the location marked on the Tree Protection Plan.
5.5 The fenced off area will be designated as the construction exclusion zone (CEZ). All fencing must be in place before construction works begin and must not be moved or removed until all construction works have finished. Signage as shown below must be attached to the fencing.
5.6 Works within the CEZ are restricted as follows:

- No excavations to be carried out unless agreed as part of the planning permission.
- No vehicle access.
- No fires to be lit within the CEZ or within 10 metres of the crown of a tree to be retained.
- No storage of construction materials or spoil within the CEZ.
- No mixing of cement or discharge of contaminants such as fuel within the CEZ.
- Soil levels within the CEZ must not be altered unless agreed as part of the planning permission.
- No signs or lighting to be attached to trees to be retained.



Tree Protection Fencing

Tree Protection Signage

APPENDIX

I. Survey Data

Terms used in data tables

BS5837 Survey

Tag No – corresponds to numbered metal tag attached to tree.
Species – common and Latin names are given.
Height - measured with a Suunto PM5/360 clinometer to the nearest metre unless otherwise stated.
Stem diameter - measured at 1.5 metres above ground level with a dbh (diameter at breast height) tape.
Crown spread - measured at the cardinal points to 0.5 metres.
Clear - the lowest height of the crown above ground measured in metres.
Age - NP – newly planted; Y – young, a tree in the first third of life expectancy; SM – semi-mature, a tree in the second half of life expectancy; M – mature, tree in final third of life expectancy; OM – over-mature, tree in decline; V – veteran, tree with major physiological decline, surviving beyond the typical age range for the species.
RP – root protection area; radius and area of circle.
Phys. Condition - physiological condition; poor, fair, good, dead or dangerous.
Structural condition - crown, stem and basal area.
Preliminary recommendations - recommendations for remedial works.
Cat - retention category as defined in BS5837:2012 A, B, C and U.

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see **4.5.7**.*			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

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Client: Llyr Evans
Project: Dawn till Dusk Rosemarket
Survey Date: 16/10/2025
Surveyor: Liz Phillips

RTAC
The Mooring Stone
New Way
Pembroke
Pembrokeshire
SA71 4DY
Phone: 07823332279

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
G1 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	12	2	283 (Eq)	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		SM	A: 36.2 R: 3.39	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Group of outgrown hedgerow wych elm.	C.2 >40 yrs
G2 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	14	1	400	N 6 E 6 S 6 W 6		SM	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Off site; group of 19 trees.	C.2 >40 yrs
H1 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	4	1	50	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1		SM	A: 1.1 R: 0.59	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Outgrown hedgerow - predominantly elm with some cypress.	C.2 >40 yrs
H2 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	2	1	40	N 1 E 1 S 1 W 1		SM	A: 0.7 R: 0.47	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Hawthorn and blackthorn stock fencing.	C.2 >40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
H3 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	5	5	180 (Eq)	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3		SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Goat willow scrub.	C.2 >40 yrs
H4 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
A Hedgerow - *Spp.*	4	1	30	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3			A: 0.4 R: 0.35	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Outgrown field boundary - mixed species hawthorn, blackthorn, goat willow, sessile oak, holly, elder.	C.2 >40 yrs
T776 776											
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	11	1	360	N 2 E 6 S 5 W 6	6 4 3 4	SM	A: 58.6 R: 4.31	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T777 777											
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	12	2	384 (Eq)	N 4 E 5 S 3 W 6	3 3 8 4	SM	A: 66.8 R: 4.61	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T778 778											
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	12	1	360	N 2 E 4 S 2 W 6	8 9 9 4	SM	A: 58.6 R: 4.31	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs
T779 no tag											
Common Ash *Fraxinus excelsior*	15	2	1000 (Eq)	N 9 E 10 S 10 W 6	4 5 4 5	M	A: 452.4 R: 12	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	No action :: No action Cavity in north side from base to 3m.	B.2 20 to 40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T780 780											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	6	588 (Eq)	N 3 E 5 S 5 W 4	4 2 2 5	SM	A: 156.4 R: 7.05	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Bark wounds on stems.	C.2 >40 yrs
T781 781											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	13	1	1100	N 9 E 9 S 8 W 9	1.5 0.5 2 2	Veteran	A: 547.5 R: 13.2	Good	C: Good S: Poor B: Fair	No action :: No action Large cavities under base; Coprinus sp. mushrooms present - these mushrooms are found on dead wood and are not an active pathogen.	B 10 to 20 yrs
T782 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Sessile Oak *Quercus petraea*	8	1	400	N 3 E 5 S 3 W 4	3 4 3 3	SM	A: 72.4 R: 4.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Tree growing in hedgerow, base not accessible.	C.2 >40 yrs
T783 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak *Quercus robur*	8	1	440	N 4 E 5 S 5 W 5	3 3 3 3	SM	A: 87.6 R: 5.28	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	No action :: No action Tree growing in hedgerow, base not accessible.	C.2 >40 yrs
X1 no tag										Estimated Measurements	
Wych Elm *Ulmus glabra*	14	1	340	N 3 E 4 S 5 W 4	9 8 7 7	SM	A: 52.3 R: 4.08	Good	C: Good S: Ivy B: Good	No action :: No action	C.2 >40 yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Report selection criteria.

Projects.

Dawn till Dusk Rosemarket

Date Range.

Any Date

Work types.

----> No action :: No action

Latest Survey.

All surveys for the selected trees.
---> Last survey for each selected tree.

Work Completed.

---> Work Completed
---> Work Not Completed

Number of trees in selected Project(s)	**15**
Number of trees in Report selection	**15**

Age Classifications:	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	**Condition:**	C	Crown	**Stems:**	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature		S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature		B	Basal area	**ERC:**		Estimated Remaining Contribution

II. Site Plans

RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Dawn Till Dusk
Proposed Site Layout
Tree Constraints Plan

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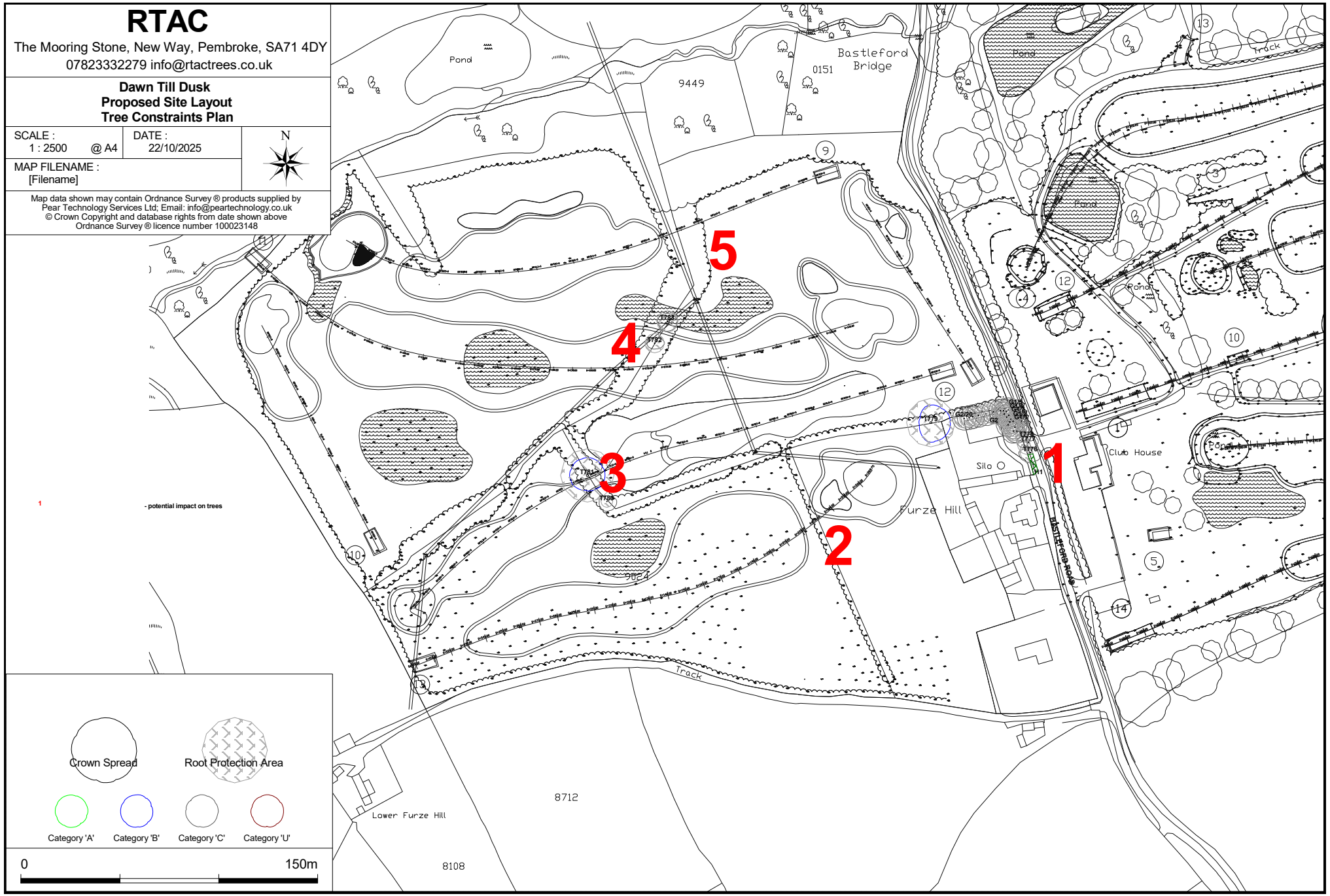
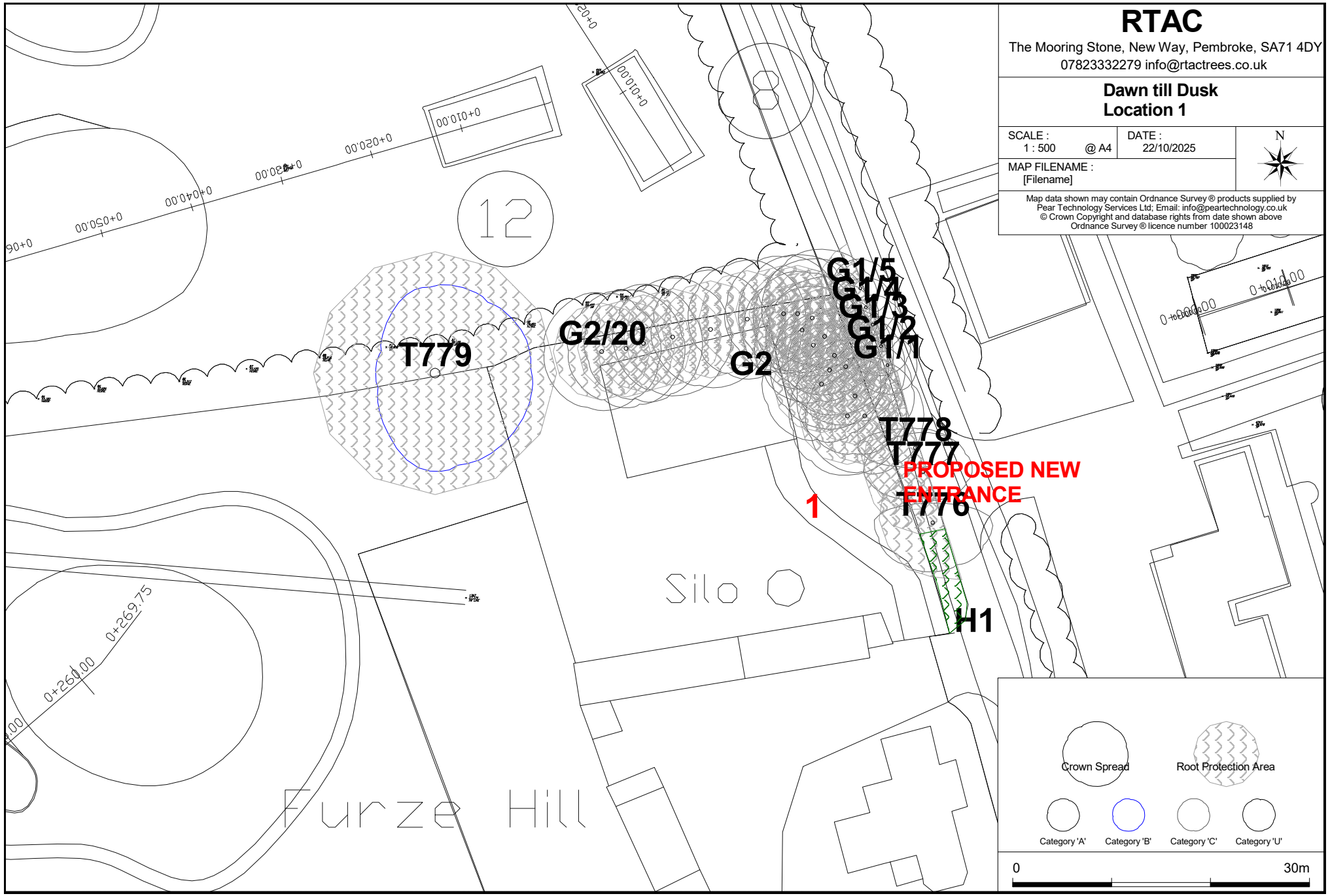
MAP FILENAME :
[Filename]

N




RTAC
The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk
Dawn till Dusk
Location 1
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A4
DATE : 22/10/2025
N
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]
Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey ® products supplied by Pear Technology Services Ltd; Email: info@peartechnology.co.uk
© Crown Copyright and database rights from date shown above
Ordnance Survey ® licence number 100023148
12
T779
G2/20
G2
G1/5
G1/4
G1/3
G1/2
G1/1
T778
T777
T776
PROPOSED NEW ENTRANCE
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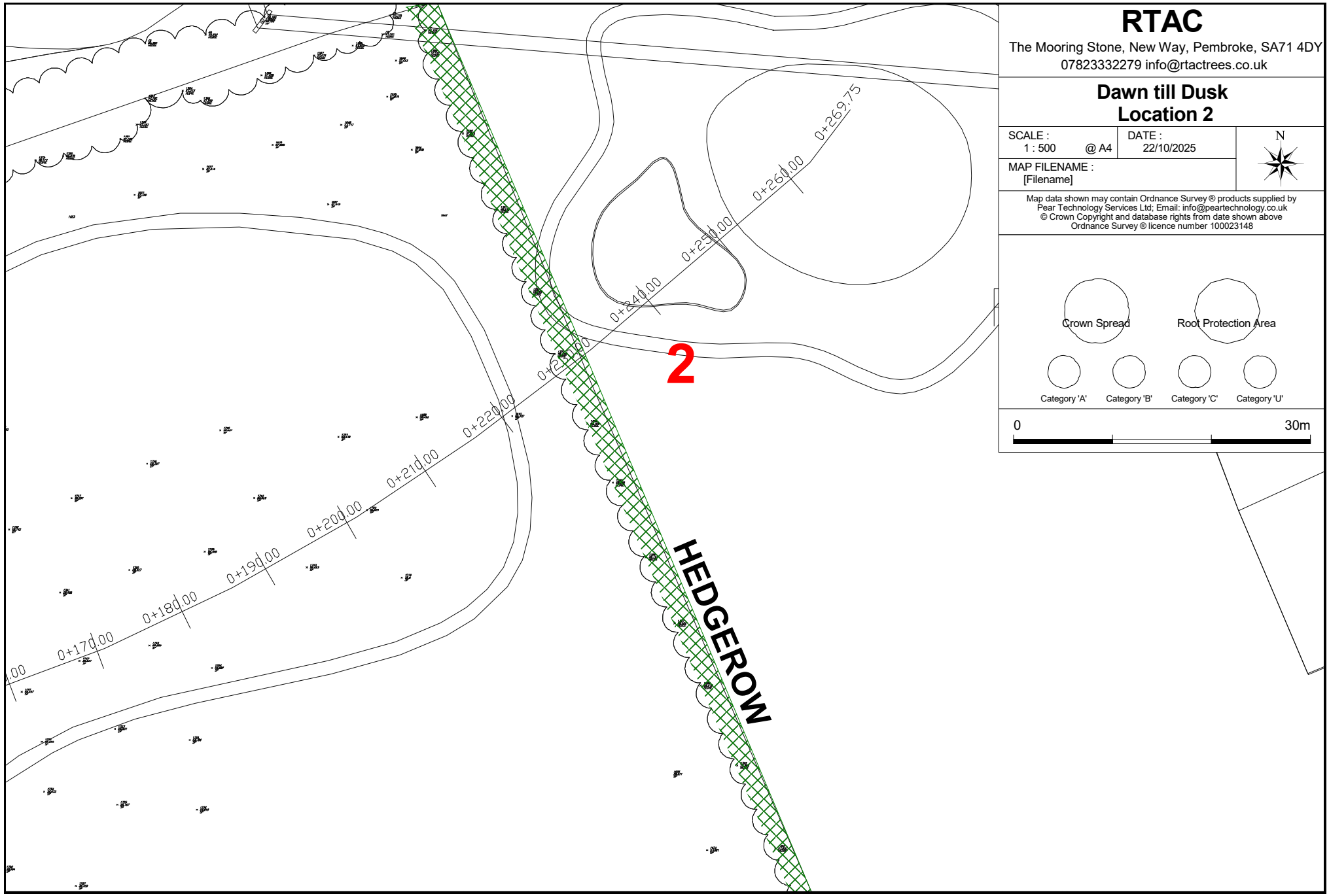
Furze Hill
Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
30m



RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
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Dawn till Dusk
Location 2

SCALE :	DATE :
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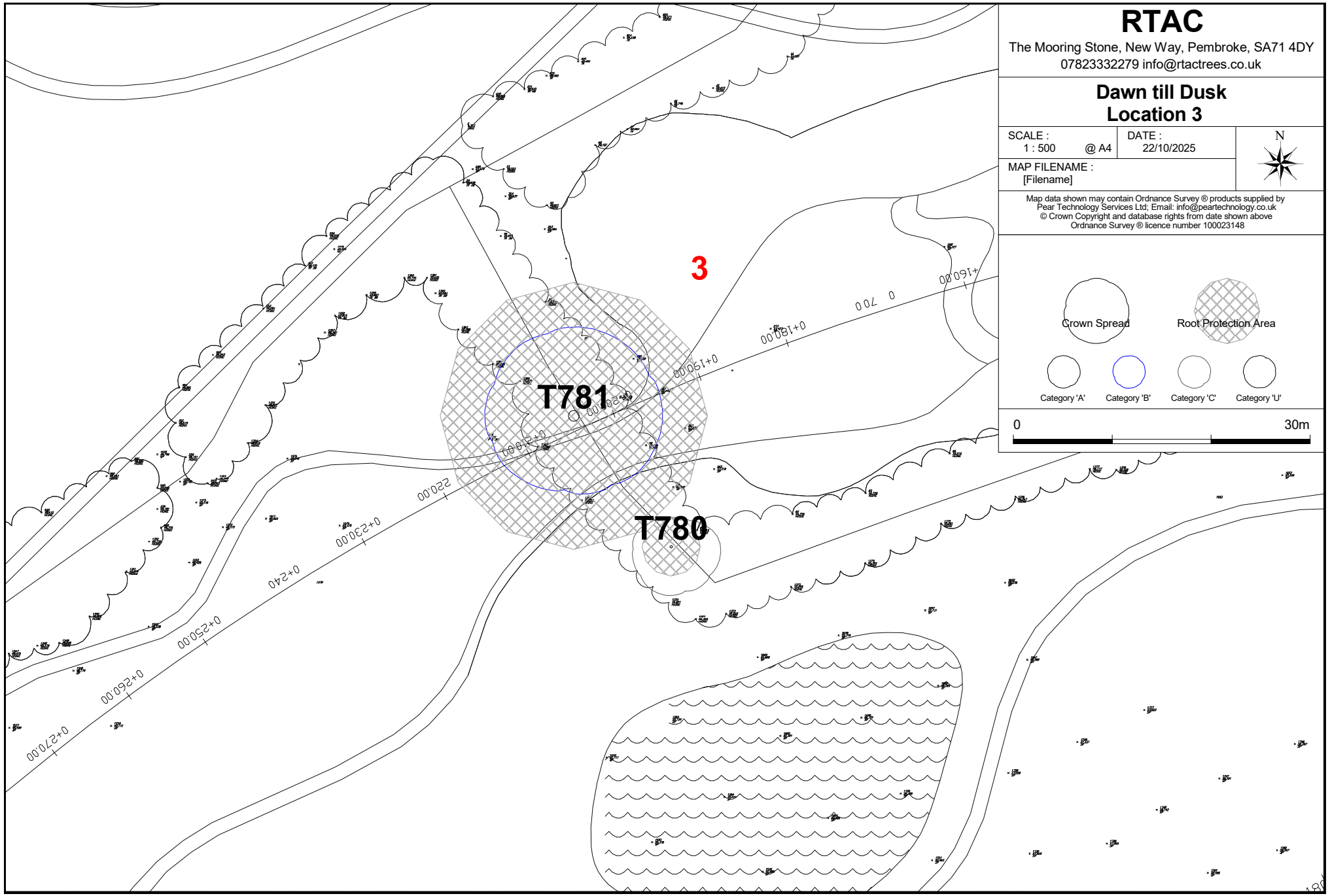
RTAC
The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk
Dawn till Dusk
Location 3
SCALE :
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DATE :
22/10/2025
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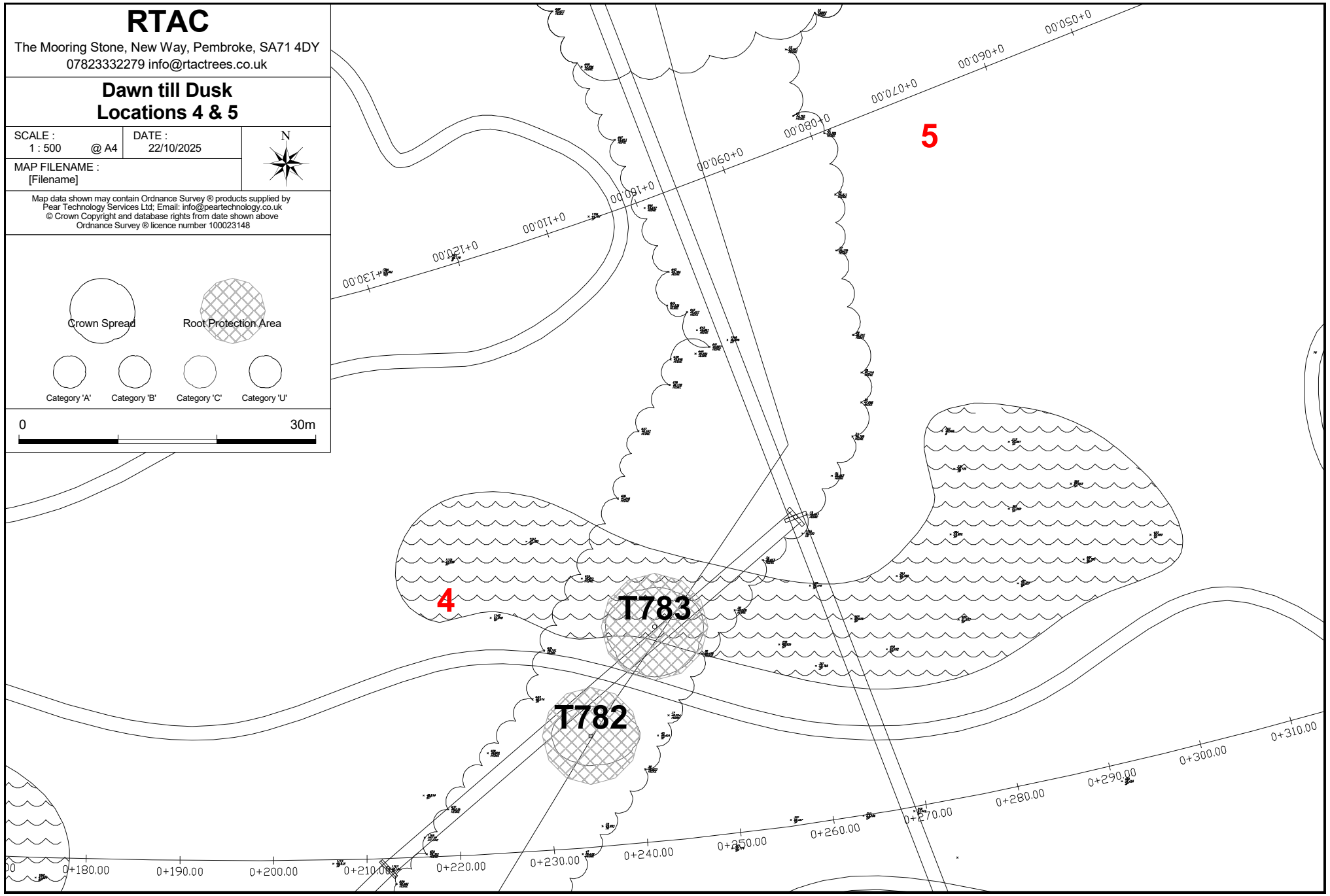
Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
30m
3
T781
T780
0+160.00
0+180.00
0+190.00
0+220.00
0+230.00
0+240
0+250.00
0+260.00
0+270.00


RTAC
The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk
Dawn till Dusk
Locations 4 & 5
SCALE :
1 : 500 @ A4
DATE :
22/10/2025
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Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
30m
5
4
T783
T782
0+050.00
0+060.00
0+070.00
0+080.00
0+090.00
0+100.00
0+110.00
0+120.00
0+130.00
0+150.00
0+160.00
0+180.00
0+190.00
0+200.00
0+210.00
0+220.00
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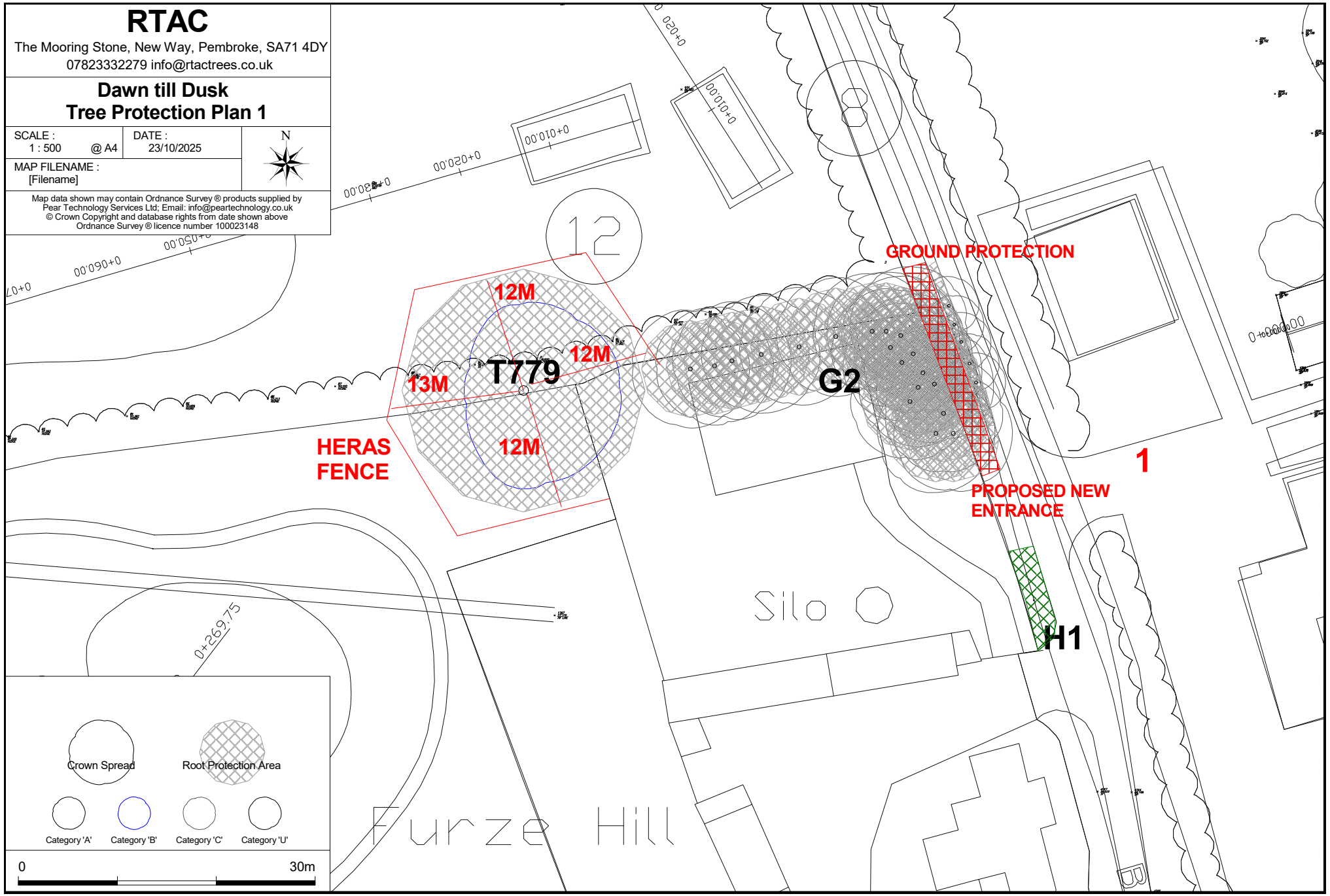
0+310.00


RTAC
The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk
Dawn till Dusk
Tree Protection Plan 1
SCALE : 1 : 500 @ A4
DATE : 23/10/2025
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]
N
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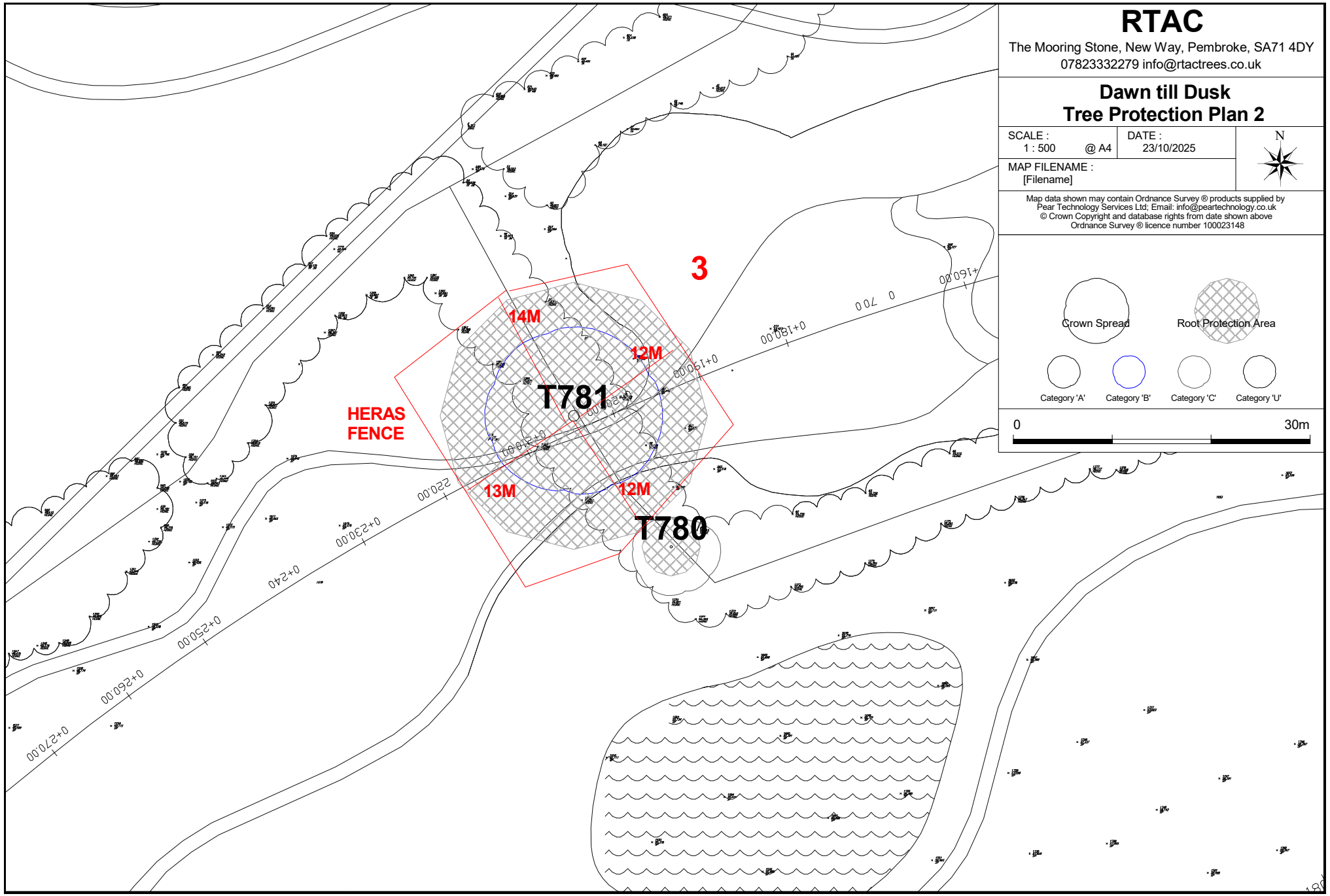
12
12M
12M
13M
12M
T779
G2
GROUND PROTECTION
HERAS FENCE
PROPOSED NEW ENTRANCE
1
H1
Silo
Furze Hill
Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'
0
30m



RTAC

The Mooring Stone, New Way, Pembroke, SA71 4DY
07823332279 info@rtactrees.co.uk

Dawn till Dusk
Tree Protection Plan 2

SCALE :	DATE :	N
1 : 500 @ A4	23/10/2025	
MAP FILENAME : [Filename]		

Crown Spread
Root Protection Area
Category 'A'
Category 'B'
Category 'C'
Category 'U'

0 30m

III. Cellweb

Geosynthetics Limited Tel: 01455 617 139 Fax: 01455 617 140 Email: sales@geosyn.co.uk

Cellweb® TRP Installation Guide

Step 1: Prepare Surface

Step 2: Lay out Treetex™

Step 3: Lay out Cellweb® TRP

- Cellweb® TRP is a NO DIG tree root protection measure and it is recommended that no excavation be performed without prior approval and guidance from the Local Authority Arboricultural Officer.
- Soil compaction from vehicles, machinery and materials is to be strictly prohibited during construction within Root Protection Areas (RPAs).
- Approval must be obtained from the Local Authority that the design and the method of construction is acceptable.
- Further information is available from the following two documents;
  - British Standard BS5837: 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction' (2012).
  - Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service: Practice note 12 – 'Through the Trees to Development' (APN12).

Installation Method

1. Prepare the Surface

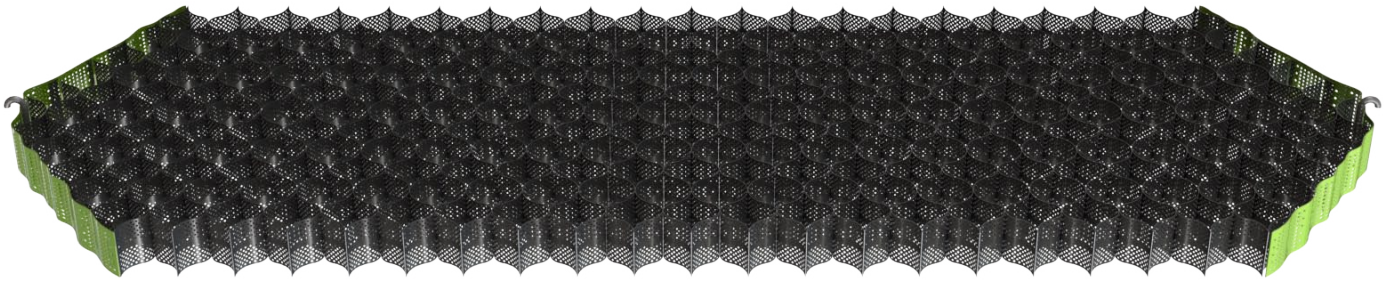
- Remove the surface vegetation using appropriate hand held tools or herbicide (see Note 1).
- Remove any surface rocks, debris and organic material.
- Create a level surface by filling any hollows with clean angular stone or sharp sand.
- Do not level off high spots or compact the soil through rolling.

2. Lay out the Treetex™ Non-Woven Geotextile

- Lay out the Treetex™ over the prepared area, overlaying the edges of the required area by 300mm.
- Overlap any joins by 300mm minimum or more, depending on soil structure (see Note 2).

3. Lay out the Cellweb® TRP Cellular Confinement System

- Lay out the collapsed Cellweb® TRP on-top of the Treetex™.
- Place one of the supplied J pins into the centre cell at the end of the panel and secure into the ground.

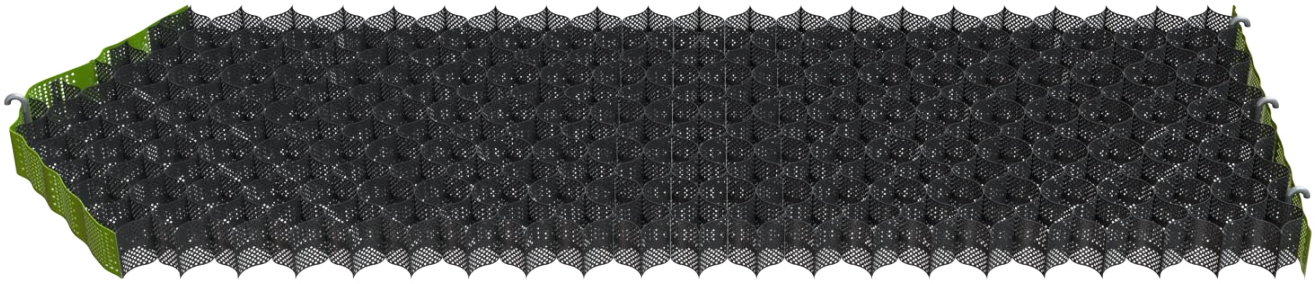


Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide

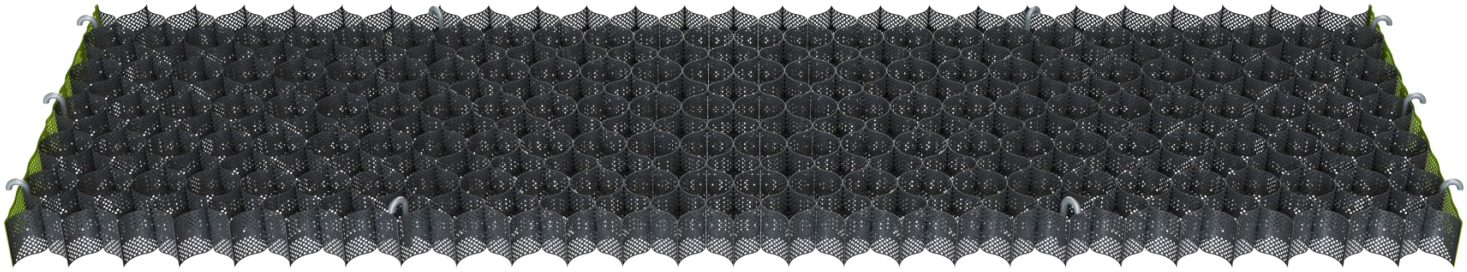
Step 3: Pinning Cellweb ® TRP

Step 3: Stapling Cellweb ® TRP

- Pull out the Cellweb® TRP to its full 8.1m length and secure its length with another J pin.



- Now measure its width to 2.56m and secure in each of the corners with the J pins.
- Use 10 pins per panel to create a panel measuring 8.1m x 2.56m.



- This will produce a cell size of 259mm x 224mm which is the required cell diameter. Each cell must be fully extended and under tension.
- Staple adjacent panels together at each cell (see Note 3).
- If a curved path or shape is required, this should be cut when the Cellweb® TRP panel is pinned out to 8.1 x 2.56m, ensuring complete cells remain. Do not try to curve or bend the Cellweb® TRP panels into place.
- All cells must be fully opened to the required diameter.

Cellweb® TRP - Installation Guide

Step 4: Clean Angular Stone

Step 5: Edge Restraints

Step 6: Surface Options

4. Infill the Clean Angular Stone

- The infill material must be a clean angular stone, Type 4/20mm or Type 20/40mm (see Note 4).
- Do not use M.O.T type 1 or crushed stone with fines for tree root protection.
- Infill the Cellweb® TRP cells with the clean angular stone, working towards the tree and using the infilled panels as a platform.
- Minimum 25mm overfill of clean angular stone when used in conjunction with a hard surface.
- No compaction is required of the infill. Do not use a whacker plate or other means of compaction**.**
- Encourage settlement of the stone with the use of a light roller or with 2-3 passes of the construction plant used for installation.
- If the clean angular stone is being used as the final surface; regular maintenance will be required to ensure a minimum overfill of 50mm.

5. Edge restraints

- Excavations for kerbs and edgings should be avoided within the RPAs.
- Where edging is required for footpath and light structures, a peg and treated timber board edging is acceptable
- Other options include wooden sleepers, kerb edging constructed on-top of the Cellweb® TRP system, plastic and metal edging etc.

6. Surface options

- All surfaces in Root Protection Areas must be porous. Surfaces can include block paving, asphalt, loose gravel, grass and gravel retention systems (e.g Golpla), resin bound gravel, concrete etc.

NOTES

1. **Herbicide:** According to BS5837:2012 "The use of herbicides in the vicinity of existing trees should be appropriate for the type of vegetation to be killed, and all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from the manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care should be taken to avoid any damaging effects upon existing plants and trees to be retained, species to be introduced, and existing sensitive habitats, particularly those associated with aquatic or drainage features."
2. **Geotextile:** We recommend the installation of a Treetex™ under the Cellweb® TRP, or under the sub-base, if installed. The overlapping between adjacent rolls of Geotextile should be: CBR > 3%: 300mm minimum, CBR between 1% and 3%: 500mm minimum. CBR ≤ 1%: 750mm minimum.
3. **Staples:** Number of staples per join: 200mm: 5 staples. 150mm: 4 staples. 100mm: 3 staples. 75mm: 3 staples.
4. **Granular Fill:** Open graded sub-base, clean angular stone Type 4/20 or Type 20/40. Please refer to BS7533-13:2009 and to the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges (DMRB), Volume 4 Geotechnics and Drainage, Section 1 Earthworks, HA44/91, Volume 7 – IAN 73/06 Design Guidance for road pavement foundations and Manual of Contract Documents for Highway Works (MCHW), Volume 1 Specification for Highway Works for the construction and maintenance of the fill material.

IV. Qualifications

Qualifications:

AA Technicians Certificate 2009
BSc. Heritage Conservation 2ii
Professional Tree Inspection 2024
Electrical Arboriculture Units 1 and 2a
NVQ Level 2 Environmental Conservation
NPTC CS 30, 31, 39, climb trees and perform aerial rescue

CPD:

Bats and Arboriculture: A Practitioner's guide
BS 5837:2012. Tree Surveying and Categorisation
Subsidence 1 day workshop
Assessment of Tree Forks: Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management
The Hollow Tree – Arboriculture
Introduction to Soils

V. Bibliography

British Standard 5837:2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations; British Standards Institution.

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Diagnosis of Ill-health in Trees (1994) Strouts and Winter; TSO.

British Standard 3998:2010 Recommendations for Tree Work UK; British Standards Institution.

The body language of trees (1994) Mattheck & Breloer; TSO.

Principles of tree hazard assessment and management (1999) Lonsdale; Forestry Commission.

Complete field guide to the Trees of Britain & Europe (2004) Johnson & More; Collins.

Assessment of Tree Forks: Assessment of Junctions for Risk Management (2016) Slater in association with Myerscough College; The Arboricultural Association.

Arboricultural Practice Note 12: Through the Trees to Development (2007) Patch and Holding; Arboricultural Advisory and Information Service.

Guide to producing a Tree Protection Fencing Plan for straightforward Householder Applications SPG; City and County of Swansea Council.

Modern Arboriculture (2003) Shigo; Sherwin Dodge Printers, Littleton, New Hampshire.

Planning Policy Wales Technical Advice Note 5: Nature Conservation and Planning (September 2009) Welsh Government.