

**TREE SURVEY, QUALITY ASSESSMENT AND CONSTRAINTS PLAN FOR THE OLD
LIBRARY SITE, DEW STREET, HAVERFORDWEST, PEMBROKESHIRE**

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Instruction

Peter Owen instructed me to survey trees on and immediately adjacent to the Old Library Site in Haverfordwest, Pembrokeshire. The aim of the survey was:

- to collect basic data for all trees included in the topographical survey;
- assess the surveyed trees for their quality and benefits within the context of proposed development; and
- provide a plan showing the material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention.

The survey results, including material constraints, should be used (along with other baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options when site development is under consideration.

1.2 Relevant guidance

This report follows the guidance provided in British Standard 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (BS 5837:2012). The guidance includes a framework for considering trees in the planning process and for categorising the qualities of trees to determine which trees are most appropriate for retention within a development (refer to Appendix 2). BS 5837:2012 also advises on the protection of retained trees during all phases of site development.

1.3 Proposed development

To be confirmed.

1.4 Information provided

This report is based on the following provided information:

- DEW STREET CARPARK HAVERFORDWEST 3D FFF.dwg

1.5 Limitations

The following limitations apply:

- 1.5.1 The survey of the trees was of a preliminary nature, and only defects visible from the ground have been identified. Each tree may not have been inspected closely because of access difficulties.
- 1.5.2 Where there is restricted access to the base of a tree, its attributes are assessed from the nearest point of access and dimensions are estimated.
- 1.5.3 Where dense ivy is present on a tree, its condition is assessed from what can be seen from the ground. A separate note is recorded if further investigation may be required to clarify its status.
- 1.5.4 This report is valid for two years from the date of my survey.

1.6 Report printing

This report is issued as a single PDF file. Plans may need to be printed separately, considering any size and orientation differences to the report's standard A4 format.

2 TREE SURVEY

2.1 Site visit

I carried out my survey on 4 October 2022; the area surveyed is shown in Figure 1, outlined in red.

2.2 Site description

The site is brownfield land located between Barn Street and Dew Street in Haverfordwest town centre. It comprises several empty buildings (south and east), a tarmac and rolled stone car park (centrally, north to south) and a wooded area (West) sloping steeply upward to an unused gated entrance on Barn Street. The site is bounded by residential and commercial properties. Vehicle and pedestrian access is provided off Dew Street, and pedestrian-only access is provided off Barn Close.

2.3 Overview of the surveyed trees

Six tree groups and 39 individual trees were surveyed, most of which are located on the site's western slope. The trees are native deciduous and evergreen, broadleaf species; the sycamore is most likely self-seeded, while the mature ash, beech, elm, holly, Horse chestnut and lime are most likely remnants of a previous garden or landscape planting.

Due to poor form, resulting from competitive growth or past pruning, individual trees are mostly of low quality; however, collectively, they are of high value—providing privacy and screening, as well as essential ecosystem services in an otherwise built environment.

Of the trees surveyed, one group and ten trees are ash (approximately 25% of the site's tree population); all have symptoms of Ash dieback disease. Research from the UK and Europe suggests that 70 – 80% of these trees may die as a result¹.

On the western slope, sycamore has become the dominant species, reducing the site's species diversity and increasing vulnerability to pests and diseases.

Management is required to counter the impacts of Ash dieback disease and poor species diversity to preserve the current canopy cover and benefits provided by the site's trees.

2.4 Legislative protection

By email dated 4 October 2022, Pembrokeshire County Council's Landscape Officer advised that:

- the site is within a Conservation Area, which provides the trees with a degree of protection; and
- none of the surveyed trees is subject to a Tree Preservation Order.

2.5 Soil assessment

Desktop analysis using the Soilscales website, www.landis.org.uk/soilscales/, identifies the site's soil as "Soilscape 6: Freely draining slightly acidic loamy soils". However, soils beneath the previously developed areas of the site will have been modified. Apart from the sloped woodland, the soil in any areas of new planting will require significant remediation.

Please note: This soil assessment is a guide only, and the project engineer should undertake detailed on-site soil analysis to inform foundation designs.

¹ The Tree Council- Ash dieback disease: a guide for tree owners (June 2020)

Figure 1: survey area



2.6 Site photographs

Figure 2: T1 and T2



Figure 3: Trees 3 to 35



Figure 4: T36



Figure 5: T37 and T38



Figure 6: G39 and T40



Figure 7: T41 and T42



Figure 8: T43, T44 and T45



Images: Paul Cleaver 03/10/2022

2.7 Survey schedule

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Maturity	Crown spread (m)				Low branches	Cat	Notes & <u>Work recommendations</u>
					N	E	S	W			
T1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	15.5	700	Mature	6	7.5	6.5	6	No	B1	Tree growing on neighbouring property. Tight union 1m.
T2	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	21	500 500 350 400	Mature	7	5	6	6.5	No	B1	Tree on neighbouring property. Four stems create a single crown. Wound on north stem, good wound wood with possible adaptive growth above and below the wound.
T3	<i>Tilia X europaea</i> (Common Lime)	20	350 200	Maturing	4	6	4	3	No	A2	-
T4	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	27	850	Mature	5	6.5	5	5.5	No	B2	Interbuttress split from ground to 1 m on southeast side. Probe reaches depth of 500 mm at 750 mm. Ivy obscuring stem and main unions. Crown appears healthy. <u>Detailed inspection and risk assessment required to manage risk in the site's current context.</u>
T5	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	24	800	Mature	5	9	8.5	7.5	No	B2	Ivy obscures most of stem. Foliage small for species, possible indication of stress. <u>Detailed inspection and risk assessment required to manage risk in the site's current context.</u>
T6	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	30	850	Mature	6	8.5	9	10	No	A2	-
T7	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	23	750	Mature	1	9.5	9	1	No	B2	-
T8	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	32	550	Mature	5	5	5	5	No	U	Ash dieback disease (ADD), less than 50% live crown remaining. <u>Remove tree to manage risk in the site's current context.</u>
T9	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	17	300	Maturing	6	3	0	2.5	No	C2	ADD approximately 60% live crown remaining.
T10	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	12	350	Maturing	4	4	4	2	No	C2	Poor form.
T11	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	16	350	Maturing	5	5	5	5	No	A2	-
T12	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	575	Mature	3	4	1	1	No	B2	Formally two stems emerging at ground level.
T13	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	*25	800	Mature	9	4	5	7	No	B2	-
T14	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*15	350	Maturing	6	3	3	3	No	C2	ADD approximately 90% live crown remaining.
T15	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*18	550	Mature	8	4	4	6	No	B2	-

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Maturity	Crown spread (m)				Low branches	Cat	Notes & <u>Work recommendations</u>
					N	E	S	W			
T16	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	*25	350 300 200 200 300	Maturing	2	6	6	6	No	A2	-
T17	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	*10	150 150	Maturing	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No	A2	-
T18	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*9	200	Maturing	1	4	6	1	No	C2	ADD and canker. Low risk, retain for habitat.
T19	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	*7	150	Maturing	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	No	C2	Suppressed tree with sparse crown.
G20	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore) <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	*25	600 400	Mature	7	3	8	8	No	B2	Stem wounds on sycamore, west and south sides at 1 m. Horse chestnut dependent on the sycamore.
T21	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	650	Mature	5	6	6	5	No	A2	-
T22	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	*15	375	Maturing	6	3	6.5	3	No	B2	-
T23	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	*25	800	Mature	7	7	5.5	2	No	A2	-
T24	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	400	Mature	3	3	3	6	No	B2	Poor form as a result of historic loss of leading stem.
T25	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	25*	950	Mature	7.5	8	8	10	No	A2	Wound on west at 1 m to 2.5 m above ground level, 800 mm wide. Interbuttress wound on east 300 x 300 mm. No significant degradation of exposed wood on either wound. Tree leans west 20 degrees from vertical.
G26	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*25	300	Maturing	3	4	4	4	No	C2	Early ADD, minor apical dieback.
T27	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	650	Mature	6	6	6	6	No	A2	-
T28	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	600	Mature	7	5	6	8	No	A2	-
T29	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*20	300	Maturing	2	2	2	2	No	U	Advanced ADD, less than 40% live crown remaining. Remove tree to remove the risk to neighbouring property.
G30	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*20	250	Maturing	4	4	4	4	No	B2	-
T31	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*25	400	Mature	4	5	2	6	No	A2	-

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Maturity	Crown spread (m)				Low branches	Cat	Notes & <u>Work recommendations</u>
					N	E	S	W			
T32	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*25	400	Mature	4	4	4	0	No	B2	Early ADD, minor apical dieback.
T33	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	*9	400	Mature	2	2	2	2	No	C2	Tree previously topped. Regrowth with early ADD, minor apical dieback.
T34	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	*20	350	Maturing	2	5	4	3	No	A2	-
G35	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	*25	350 400 300 500	Mature	6	6	6	6	No	A2	Southernmost tree topped at 8 m.
T36	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	12		Maturing	5	5	5	5	No	U	Tree growing on neighbouring land, no access to base. ADD, apical dieback. Unsuitable for retention in a development.
T37	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	10	200	Young	3	3	3	3	No	U	No future potential. Unsuitable for retention in a development.
T38	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	300 300 250 250	Mature	6	6	8	5	No	B1	Tree growing on neighbouring property.
G39	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	250 250 200 300 150	Mature	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	No	B1	Tree growing on neighbouring property.
T40	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	17	250 300	Mature	5	5	5	3	No	B1	Tree growing on neighbouring property.
T41	Unknown	10	-	Mature	4	4	4	4	No	U	Dead tree, possibly on neighbouring property. No access to base. <u>Remove tree to manage risk in the site's current context</u>
G42	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	18	-	Mature	7	7	7	7	No	C1	Trees possibly on neighbouring property. No access to base. ADD infected, 70% of crown remains live.
T43	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	13	350	Mature	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	No	A1	Tree growing on neighbouring property.
T44	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	9	400	Mature	7	4	2	3	No	B1	Tree growing on neighbouring property.
T45	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	10	200 200	Maturing	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	No	U	Tree growing on neighbouring property. ADD symptoms, 60% of crown remains live. Tight and twisted stem unions. Unsuitable for retention in a development.

2.8 Root protection areas

*The mean stem diameter is the diameter of a single-stemmed tree or combined diameter of a multi-stemmed tree.

Tree No.	Species	Mean stem dia.* (mm)	BS5837:2012 Root protection area, RPA, (m ²)	Minimum radial protection distance from the base of the tree, (m)	Notes & <u>recommendations</u>
T1	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	700	222	8.4	Root spread southeast may be reduced due to the car park- root severance during its construction and hostile growing conditions post-construction. <u>Exploratory excavations (by hand) recommended if the precise spread of roots on this side is required to be known.</u>
T2	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	885	354	10.6	
T3	<i>Tilia X europaea</i> (Common Lime)	403	74	4.8	
T4	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	850	327	10.2	
T5	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	800	290	9.6	Root spread east may be reduced due to the car park- root severance during its construction and hostile growing conditions post-construction. <u>Exploratory excavations (by hand) recommended if the precise spread of roots on this side is required to be known.</u>
T6	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	850	327	10.2	
T7	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	750	255	9	
T9	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	300	41	3.6	-
T10	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	350	55	4.2	-
T11	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	350	55	4.2	-
T12	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	575	150	6.9	-
T13	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	800	290	9.6	-
T14	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	350	55	4.2	-
T15	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	550	137	6.6	-
T16	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	636	183	7.6	-
T17	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	212	20	2.5	-
T18	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	200	18	2.4	-
T19	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	150	10	1.8	-
G20	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore) <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	721	235	8.7	-
T21	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	650	191	7.8	-

Tree No.	Species	Mean stem dia.* (mm)	BS5837:2012 Root protection area, RPA, (m ²)	Minimum radial protection distance from the base of the tree, (m)	Notes & <u>recommendations</u>
T22	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	375	64	4.5	-
T23	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i> (Horse Chestnut)	800	290	9.6	-
T24	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	400	72	4.8	-
T25	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	950	408	11.4	-
G26	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	300	41	3.6	-
T27	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	650	191	7.8	-
T28	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	600	163	7.2	-
G30	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	250	28	3	-
T31	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	400	72	4.8	-
T32	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	400	72	4.8	-
T33	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	400	72	4.8	-
T34	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	350	55	4.2	-
G35	<i>Ulmus glabra</i> (Wych Elm)	789	282	9.5	-
T37	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	200	18	2.4	Root spread east may be reduced due to the car park—root severance during its construction and hostile growing conditions post-construction. <u>Exploratory excavations (by hand) recommended if the precise spread of roots on this side is required to be known.</u>
T38	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	552	138	6.6	Root spread south may be reduced due to the car park—root severance during its construction and hostile growing conditions post-construction. <u>Exploratory excavations (by hand) recommended if the precise spread of roots on this side is required to be known.</u>
G39	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	527	126	6.3	
T40	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	391	69	4.7	
G42	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	-	-	-	Root spread west curtailed by the retaining wall
T43	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	350	55	4.2	Root spread north curtailed by the retaining wall
T44	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	400	72	4.8	Root spread north curtailed by the retaining wall

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6 October 2022





Survey schedule explanatory notes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem dia. (mm)	Maturity	Crown spread (m)	Low branches	Cat.	Notes & <u>Work recommendations</u>
					N E S W			

Note: Trees in red text require removal to implement the proposed design or for good arboricultural management.

- Tree No.:** The tree number is a unique identifier assigned to a relevant tree feature. Tree number prefixes are abbreviations describing the nature of the tree feature:

T	= Individual tree
G	= Tree group
H	= Hedgerow
W	= Woodland
S	= Stump

- Species:** Species identification is based on visual observations. Where there are more than one species in a group, only the most frequent are noted, and not all the species present may be listed.
- Height:** The height of the tree. Height is generally measured unless the top of the tree is not visible (in woodland, for example), in which case the height is estimated and prefixed with a "*" on the schedule.
- Stem diameter:** Stem/trunk diameter is estimated or measured and recorded in 2.5 cm increments as advised in BS 5837 Table D1. It is measured with a diameter tape unless access is restricted, direct measurement is not possible because of ivy on the trunk, or the tree is assessed as poor quality. The point of measurement and the adjustments for stem variations are advised in Figure C1 of BS 5837. For multi-stemmed trees, the number of significant tree stems is provided in square brackets.
- Maturity:** In the context of site development, maturity provides a simplistic indication of a tree's ability to tolerate and adapt to disturbances in its growing environment and its potential for further growth. For this report, 'young' indicates a potential to significantly increase in size and a high ability to adapt to change, 'maturing' indicates some potential to increase in size and some ability to adapt to change, and 'mature' indicates little potential to increase in size and limited ability to adapt to change.

- 6 **Crown spreads:** The crown spread is measured from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches and rounded up to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and the nearest whole metre for measurements over 10m, N= north, E= east, S= south, and W=west.
- 7 **Low branches:** Any low branches that would not be feasible for removal during normal management and therefore need to be considered as a design constraint.
- 8 **Cat:** Tree retention category awarded according to the criteria detailed on the TreeABC field sheet provided overleaf. Our assessment automatically considers the tree's physiological and structural condition (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5h), and so these are not listed separately in the schedule. Additionally, the category accounts for the remaining contribution (BS 5837, 4.4.2.5i) as greater than 40 years for A trees, greater than 20 years for B trees, at least 10 years for C trees and less than 10 years for U trees, so this is also not listed separately in the schedule.
- 9 **Notes and Work recommendations:** Only relevant features relating to physiological or structural condition and low branches that may help clarify the categorisation are noted. If there are no notes, then the presumption should be that no relevant features were observed. Work recommendations are made where management is considered necessary or prudent.

Table 1, Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (BS 5837:2012)

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, irreparable, 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
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities 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)	2 Mainly landscape qualities Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 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 with material conservation or other cultural value
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 numbers, usually growing as 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
			See Table 2

Glossary of terms

Brownfield site	Previously developed land which is (or was) occupied by permanent structures, their associated infrastructure and immediate surroundings.
Ecosystem services	Ecosystem services are the many and varied benefits provided to humans by the natural environment. The ecosystem services provided by trees include filtering of air pollutants, extreme weather mitigation, climate moderation and hosting other important flora, fauna and fungi. The aesthetic qualities and ecosystem services trees provide significantly improve human mental and physical well-being.
Precautionary area	An area within RPAs where limited construction activities are proposed or permitted, subject to specific precautions that minimise the activity's impact on the tree's rooting environment.
Root protection area (RPA)	"The minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority." <i>BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction- Recommendations.</i>
Tree constraints plan (TCP)	The TCP is a plan depicting the above and below-ground constraints trees pose to site development. The plan contains the positions and dimensions of all significant trees on site at the time of the survey. The tree dimensions used on the TCP include the crown spreads measured at the four cardinal compass points to provide a realistic representation of their shape and the above-ground constraints they pose. The TCP also includes the tree's RPA, reflecting the below-ground constraint it poses. Additional constraints, including shading and space for future tree growth, are also shown where relevant. The TCP is a valuable design tool that enables available space to be maximised for development whilst considering the spatial requirements of existing trees.

Tree Constraints Plan

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NOTES	
RPA's	BS 5837:2012 5.3.1 "The default position should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained. However, where there is an overriding justification for construction within the RPA, technical solutions might be available that prevent damage to the trees."
Precautionary areas	An area of previous development within the RPA of tree, that may or may not have affected the trees' natural root spread. If new development is proposed in these areas, exploratory excavations (by hand) to determine the actual extent of roots are recommended.
Shading	BS 5837:2012 5.3.4 (a) "Shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, particularly where there are rooms which require natural light. Proposed buildings should be designed to take account of existing trees, their ultimate size and density of foliage, and the effect that these will have on the availability of light."



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SITE:

**THE OLD LIBRARY SITE
DEW STREET, HAVERFORDWEST**

TITLE:

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

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NOT SCALED	05/10/22	PC	-

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