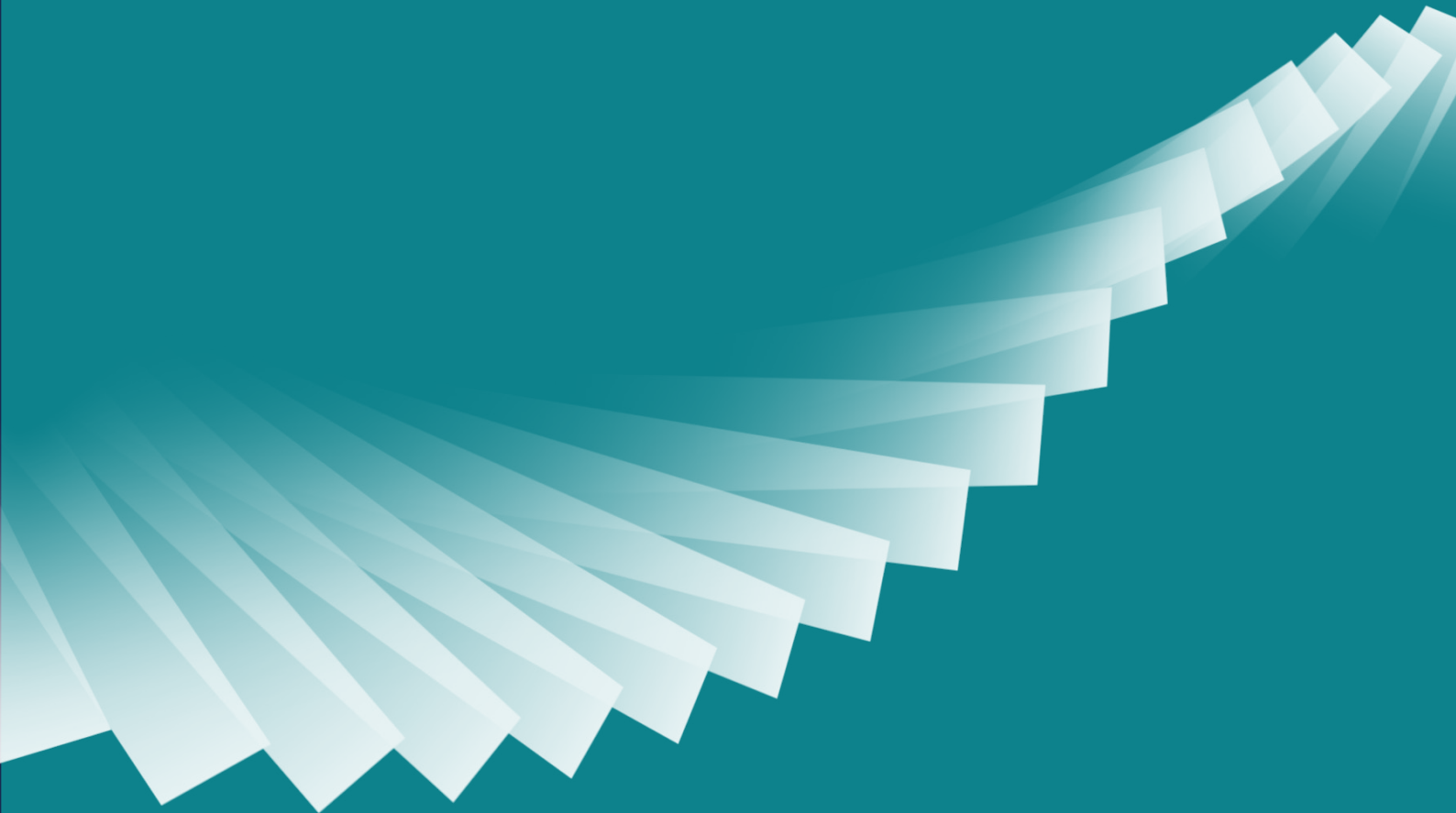




Bute Energy
Aberedw Energy Park

Appendix 7.7:

Arboricultural Impact Assessment



Aberedw Energy Park Ltd

Arboricultural Impact Assessment Aberedw Energy Park -Turbine Area

Project Number
12522

Version	Status	Prepared	Checked	Approved	Date
1.	First Issue	E. Anderson	H.Roberts	K.O'Shea	18.06.2025
2.	Second issue	E. Anderson	H.Roberts	K.O'Shea	24.06.2025

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Executive Summary

Land Use Consultants (LUC) has been instructed by Aberedw Energy Park Ltd (the Applicant) to survey trees within areas of the site known as Aberedw Hill, and to make an assessment in accordance with 'BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'.

The Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix A** details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans at **Appendix B** which show the location of each tree, group or woodland surveyed and the extent of canopies and Root Protection Areas.

A total of sixteen individual trees, fifteen groups and seven hedges were surveyed across the various areas as their size, canopy spread, or rooting zone is likely to be impacted by the development. The tree reference numbering within this assessment starts at H094, which is due to these continuing from previously surveyed trees in relation to the cable route. As this Arboricultural Impact Assessment does not require the assessment of the trees within the cable route, they have not been included within this report, but it should be noted they are part of the wider site and subject to reporting within **Appendix 7.6: Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment** of the application documentation.

Within the site, no trees are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

Within the surveyed areas including within this report, there is one veteran tree (T117). There are no ancient woodland designations in these areas, although ancient woodlands have been identified across the wider site as detailed within the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment (12522-Aberedw Energy Park-Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment-PO2) (see **Appendix 7.6**).

The Applicant intends to construct and operate the Aberedw Energy Park, a development of 18 wind turbines and associated infrastructure. To facilitate this proposal the removal of two individual trees, two groups, sections of three further groups and sections of five hedgerows will be required.

Chapter 1

Introduction

Scope

1.1 Land Use Consultants (LUC) has been instructed by Aberedw Energy Park Ltd (hereafter referred to as the Applicant) to survey trees located at various areas within the Aberedw Hill (referred to as the 'Site'), and to make an assessment in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations (referred to as BS5837 in this report).

1.2 This report has been prepared to support a planning application for full permission. By using collected tree data and design proposals, it assesses any potential impacts on existing trees including any tree loss required to implement the design, protection measures needed and any special mitigation techniques and recommendations that should be incorporated.

The Site and Site Survey

1.3 The surveyed areas are within the Site, part of the proposed Aberedw Energy Park (hereafter referred to as the Proposed Development), located to the east of Builth Wells in Powys, Wales as shown in **Figure 1.1: Site Location**. This report covers the area of the turbine area.

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Yellow line areas formed the surveyed areas assessed in this report and where there is potential loss of trees

1.5 As no topographical survey was available, tree locations were plotted using aerial imagery and the use of GIS available on survey tablets.

1.7 Trees have been surveyed as individuals/groups or woodlands in line with the guidance of BS 5837:2012.

1.8 Trees are living organisms that change over time. A re-survey of all trees should be carried out if there have been any significant storm events or more than 12 months have passed since the survey was carried out.

Statutory Protection and guidance

1.9 Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) are orders made by local planning authorities to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands.

1.10 Anyone wanting to cut down, top, lop or uproot trees subject to an Order must first apply to the local planning authority for its consent unless the proposed work is exempt through an exception.

1.11 Within the site no trees are the subject of a TPO.

1.12 A Conservation Area is an area of notable environmental, historical interest or importance which is protected by law against undesirable changes. Trees within a Conservation Area are protected and will require permission from the local planning authority for any works.

1.13 The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

1.14 Within the Distinctive & Natural Places section of Planning Policy Wales (PPW) it states “*Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should 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*”.

1.15 While Natural Resources Wales (NRW) does not provide a specific definition for veteran trees, the term is commonly understood in the UK as follows:

- “Veteran trees are mature trees which, due to their life or environment, have significant decay features (a physical attribute they share with ancient trees) but are neither developmentally nor chronologically ancient”. (Woodland Trust, 2024, p. 4).
- The Woodland Trust (2024, p. 4) explains that: *“Although all ancient trees are considered veteran trees, not all veteran trees are ancient. Ancient trees have developed beyond maturity into the ancient life phase and/or are old in comparison to other trees of the same species.”*

1.16 According to the Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021, maintained by NRW, Ancient Woodland (AW) is defined as follows:

- Ancient Semi-Natural Woodland (ASNW) – Broadleaf woodlands with mainly native tree and shrub species which are believed to have been in existence for over 400 years.
- Restored Ancient Woodland Site (RAWS) – Woodlands which are believed to have been continually wooded for over 400 years. These woodlands will have gone

through a phase when canopy cover was more than 50% non-native conifer tree species and now have a canopy cover of more than 50 percent broadleaf.

- Plantation on Ancient Woodland Site (PAWS) - Sites which are believed to have been continuously wooded for over 400 years and currently have a canopy cover of more than 50 percent non-native conifer tree species.
- Ancient Woodland Site of Unknown Category (AWSU) - Woodlands which may be any of the three categories above. These areas are mainly in transition and existing tree cover is described as 'shrubs', 'young trees', 'felled' or 'ground prepared for planting'

1.17 Veteran/Ancient trees and woodlands should therefore be avoided and incorporated into the design proposals wherever possible.

1.18 Within the areas surveyed, there is one veteran tree (T117), but no ancient woodlands are listed. However ancient woodlands designations are in place across the wider site as detailed within the Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment, (12522-Aberedw Energy Park-Preliminary Arboricultural Assessment-PO2) (**Appendix 7.6**).

Felling Licence

1.19 A felling licence is required by law for the felling of more than 5m³ of timber in one calendar quarter. Where the wood is intended for sale, for example, for logs – then the threshold without a licence is 2m³ in a calendar quarter. This applies to trees in hedges as well as woodlands. Felling licences are issued by the Forestry Commission

1.20 A felling licence is not required to facilitate a development authorised by a planning permission.

1.21 A felling licence may be required as part of any subsequent tree management works that may be enforced as a condition of planning or as part of on-going improvements.

Chapter 2

Tree Survey Results

2.1 The Tree Survey Schedule at **Appendix A** details the results of the tree survey and includes any management recommendations. The Tree Survey Schedule should be read in conjunction with the tree plans at **Appendix B** which show the location of each tree and group surveyed and the extent of their canopies and Root Protection Area (RPA).

2.2 A total of sixteen individual trees, fifteen groups and seven hedges were surveyed within the site as their size, canopy spread, or rooting zone could be impacted by any development within the site. The tree numbering starts at H094 due to trees previously surveyed in relation to the cable route (see Appendix 7.6). These trees are not included within this report but are part of the wider site.

2.3 BS5837 sets out the categorisation of trees as shown in **Figure 2.1: BS5837 Categorisation cascade chart**:

Figure 2.1 BS5837 Categorisation cascade chart

BS5837:2012 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, 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see [BS5837:2012] 4.5.7.</i>		
	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)
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
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

2.4 Table 2.1: BS5837 categorisation of the trees surveyed details the number and BS5837 categorisation of the trees surveyed.

Table 2.1 BS5837 categorisation of the trees surveyed.

	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Within the surveyed areas	T111, G114, T115, T117, T125	T099, G102, G106, G107, G112, G121, G123, G124, T126, G127, T128, T129, T131, G132, G133	H094, H095, G098, T100, T101, T103, G104, T105, T108, T109, T110, G113, H116, G118, H119, H120, H122, H130	-

2.5 The most important trees on site are therefore the category A classification trees.

2.6 There is one veteran tree (T117) within the surveyed area, and category A classifications, which is the most important tree from those surveyed. Veteran trees provide irreplaceable habitat (Paragraph 6.4.43 of PPW12) and are an important part of the landscape and should be retained where feasible to do so.



Figure 2.2: T117

2.7 There are three other category A trees and one group which are important to the landscape as prominent features. These are mostly concentrated to the south of the surveyed area.



Figure 2.3: T111

2.8 The northern area of the Site is made up of boundary features of both hedges and mature trees. The mature tree features provide good screening and provide shelter to any livestock, as well as being arboricultural important trees due to their age and condition.



Figure 2.4: G132

2.9 The central area is mainly comprising of hedgerows which are a historic feature of the landscape, many of which being lapsed or only partly managed. These can be linked to historical boundary features.

2.10 The ash trees surveyed within this area were showing limited signs of ash dieback and seemed to have a level of resistance. The remoteness of the site will also lead to a lower chance of the trees being exposed to the disease giving these trees a higher chance of survival.



Figure 2.5: T126

Root Protection Areas

2.11 Tree roots are primarily in the top 30 cm of soil as further down oxygen becomes more limiting and roots need to respire. The RPA represents the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, this area must be left undisturbed to ensure the trees survival. BS5837 recommends that there should be no excavation, no changes of soil level (either increases or decreases) and no compaction within the root protection area. Root Protection Areas (RPAs) have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837 using each tree's stem diameter at 1.5 metres.

2.12 In the BS5837 the RPA is calculated as the equivalent of a circle. The presence of surrounding structures or the topography of the site means actual morphology and disposition of tree roots may be unknown. Changing the shape of the RPA would however largely be based on conjecture and so it is generally avoided unless significant site features are present that could clearly influence the disposition of tree root growth (e.g. water courses, building foundations and retaining walls).

2.13 It should be noted that RPAs for veteran trees will be calculated slightly differently as per guidance to allow these trees the extra protection they need.

Chapter 3

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

3.1 This Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) will identify which trees will need to be removed and pruned, and those that will be potentially impacted by the Proposed Development.

3.2 It will also provide guidance on the type of mitigation measures that could be used in order to retain trees where construction is in close proximity, and addresses all site factors of access, site compounds, working spaces and storage of equipment and materials near trees providing the necessary recommendations.

The Design Proposals

3.3 The Applicant intends to construct and operate the Proposed Development which constitutes a development of 18 wind turbines and associated infrastructure.

3.4 Impacts of the proposals have been assessed against the Proposed Site Plan -Infrastructure layout (**Figure 4.1a infrastructure layout**) as shown on Tree Removal and Tree Protection Plans in **Appendix B**.

Tree Removal

3.5 To facilitate the above Proposed Development, the removal of two individual trees, two groups, sections of three further groups and sections of five hedgerows will be required, as shown on Drawing 2. Categories of trees to be removed can be seen in the table below and in the Tree Data Schedule in **Appendix A**.

Table 3.1 Table 3.1: BS5837 Categorisation of trees to be removed

	Category A trees to be removed	Category B trees to be removed	Category C trees to be removed	Category U trees to be removed
Within the surveyed areas	T117	G112, Section G127, T128 Section of G124	Section H094, section H095, section G113, section H116, G118, section H119,	-

	Category A trees to be removed	Category B trees to be removed	Category C trees to be removed	Category U trees to be removed
			section H120	

3.6 The loss of the veteran tree (T117) due to earthworks and proposed hardstanding is significant arboriculturally. Not only because it's a veteran, but due to it being the only veteran tree surveyed within these additional areas.

3.7 The majority of the further removals required are sections of hedgerow which are of low arboricultural value and can be easily mitigated with replacement hedge species planting. These are H095 due to earthworks for Borrows Pit, H094 due to access tracks and earthworks for Borrows pit, H120 due to track and earthworks, and H119 due to earthworks, hardstanding clearance, track and temporary hardstanding.

3.8 However, the loss of the category B tree, T128 due to earthwork fill for the track, is considered to have a further higher impact due to it being an ash tree with limited effect from ash dieback., therefore its loss could adversely affect the possible production of a resistant ash population as detailed within the Arboricultural Association Ash Dieback Guidance that provides a quotes from Defra – June 2019;

- *“Natural regeneration will encourage the process of natural selection for tolerance, so healthy trees should be maintained for as long as possible to ensure regeneration from tolerant mother trees.” Defra – June 2019*

And taken from Forest Research, written by Joan Webber;

- *“With the exceptions of felling for public safety or timber production, we advise a general presumption against felling living ash trees, whether infected or not. This is because there is good evidence that a small proportion will be able to tolerate H. fraxineus infection”.*

3.9 The loss of the other five groups of early mature to mature trees will have a moderate arboricultural and visual impact as trees within this age category are not in high numbers within this area due to the exposed nature and grazing on the landscape. It will also split sections of connective tree habitat. The groups to be removed are G127 due to earthwork fill for track installation, G124 due to earthworks for Borrow pit, G118 due to earthworks, G113 due to earthworks and G112 due to track installation and earthworks.

3.10 The cutting and filling of soil for the earthworks and track installation would all cause detrimental damage to tree roots

that would either cause them to be left unstable or bring about their early demise.

3.11 All other trees surveyed can be retained on site with adequate protection or specialised mitigation methods as detailed below.

Protection measures

3.12 Protection measures will be required around all retained trees to avoid any detrimental damage via their canopies or roots. The general method to achieve this is through the use of temporary protection fencing which encloses the RPA of retained trees, creating a sacrosanct Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) where no works can take place. An indicative alignment of this fencing is shown on drawing 3.

3.13 Where protection fencing is not practicable or would cause an excessive constraint to development operations, further protective methods can be used such as ground protection measures to avoid soil compaction or stem boxes to protect tree stems from physical damage.

3.14 Where existing hard surfaces are present within the RPA of retained trees, they should be kept in place where possible, even if they are not part of the design proposals. These hard surfaces will provide ground protection for any roots present beneath the hard surface during development works.

Mitigation Measures

3.15 To mitigate against the trees being removed as a result of the Proposed Development, a detailed landscape plan will need to be produced to provide mitigation for the trees being lost.

General advice

3.16 Any materials which have the potential to contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixing and diesel oil will not be discharged within 10 m of the tree stem. This should take into consideration the topography of the site and slopes, to avoid materials such as concrete washings flowing towards retained trees.

3.17 Fires shall not be lit in a position where their flames can extend to within 5 m of foliage, branches or trunk. This will depend on the size of the fire and the wind direction.

3.18 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services should not be attached to any part of retained trees.

3.19 Changes in ground level can be harmful to trees where stripping or filling of soil is carried out in the RPA. It is therefore important that no significant changes in level occur within the RPA of retained trees.

Ash Trees

3.20 Many ash trees are now being infected by Ash Die Back (ADB) *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*, previously known as Chalara. Once a tree is infected the disease is usually fatal, either directly or indirectly by weakening the tree to the point where it succumbs more readily to attacks by other pests or pathogens.

3.21 It is difficult to assign ash trees a retention category using the BS5837 standards because of Ash Die Back (ADB). The general advice from public bodies is to retain ash trees and see how the disease develops within the local population. However, if clear signs of ADB are found on sites, it is highly likely that all the ash trees on that site will succumb in time. It could therefore be unreasonable to consider an ash tree a significant constraint to development.

3.22 There is much guidance on ash trees but for survey purposes we have adopted the 4-stage system produced from The Tree Councils Ash Dieback Toolkit, to denote the stage class of each tree as follows:

1. Ash Health Class (AHC) 1 – 100% - 75% Live Canopy (Stage 1)
2. Ash Health Class (AHC) 2 – 75% - 50% Live Canopy (Stage 2)
3. Ash Health Class (AHC) 3 – 50% - 25% Live Canopy (Stage 3)
4. Ash Health Class (AHC) 4 – 25% - 0% Live Canopy (Stage 4)

3.23 Many local authorities have concluded that any trees which fall within AHC 3 and 4 require management and it seems reasonable to follow a similar system. The priority of that management depends on the severity of the tree's condition, with trees declining from AHC 2 into AHC 3 requiring work as part of a program of regular works. As the trees decline towards AHC 4, action becomes more urgent to abate any hazard, assuming the tree is in a high-risk area.

Conclusion

3.24 To deliver the proposed development within these surveyed areas, as a smaller part of the wider site, there will be a loss of two individual trees, two groups, sections of three further groups and sections of five hedgerows, resulting in 1 category A feature, 4 category B features, and 7 category C features. The loss of T117 is unavoidable for the purposes of delivering the Proposed Development.

Appendix A

Tree Survey Schedule

A.1 Tree Survey Schedule of data collected on site.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
H094	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	1	4 stems: 70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Managed boundary hedge	A section of the hedge is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 265 sq m.
H095	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>) Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1	6 stems: 70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Managed boundary hedge	A section of the hedge is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 16488 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G098	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	6	3 stems: 400(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3		Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing on steep slope to stream and surrounded by fencing with limited access. Multi stemmed. Boundary screening.		C1	Area: 1884 sq m.
T099	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	22	700#	N:8 E:6 S:7 W:8	4	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	On banking to stream with no access due to fencing. Minor deadwood within lower canopy.		B1,2	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
T100	Sessile oak (<i>Quercus petraea</i>)	20	1000#	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:8	4	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	On banking to stem with no access due to fencing. Minor deadwood within lower canopy. Historical loss of additional stem at 0.5m with decay and fungal body.		C1,2	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.
T101	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	11	6 stems: 400(avg)	N:5 E:2 S:7 W:6	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Fair	Fair	Multi stemmed from 0.5m with 6 main stems remaining though historically double. Has been coppice in the past. Major pruning to eastern side of canopy into field. Compaction and stream running directly next to stem.		C1	Radius: 11.8m. Area: 437 sq m.
G102	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	16	250	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary group to field. Plantation buffer between fields and farm. Tight formation as plantation.		B1	Area: 513 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
T103	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	20	700#	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	4	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Good	Growing outside of field on slope. Limited signs of ash dieback as not survey in leaf.	Resurvey when in leaf to assess ash dieback stage	C1	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 222 sq m.
G104	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	4	2 stems: 70(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1		Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Shrubby boundary group and screening.		C1	Area: 761 sq m.
T105	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	3.5	150	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Is growing in small gap within boundary buffer group. No lower canopy due to surrounding shrubs.		C1	Radius: 1.8m. Area: 10 sq m.
G106	Cherry plum (<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>)	3.5	2 stems: 150(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	0.5	Semi Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Two planted trees in corner behind fencing		B1	Area: 42 sq m.
G107	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	9	10 stems: 200(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Block of holly growing as one canopy.		B1	Area: 157 sq m.
T108	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	13	2 stems: 700#,400	N:4 E:5 S:5 W:5	0.5	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Has lost canopy and thinning of the canopy. Cavity and decay between both stems and within buttress roots. Dead stems within canopy.		C1	Radius: 9.7m. Area: 296 sq m.
T109	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	13	2 stems: 900#(avg)	N:4 E:5 S:5 W:6	0.5	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Has lost canopy and thinning of the canopy. Large wounds to stem with epicormic growth, Cavity and decay between buttress roots with major opening . Dead stems within canopy.		C1	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
T110	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	12	2 stems: 800#(avg)	N:3 E:5 S:4 W:6	0.5	Mature	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Has lost canopy and thinning of the canopy. Large wounds to stem with epicormic growth. Cavity and decay between buttress roots with opening to west. Dead stems within canopy. Split between lower stems.		C1	Radius: 13.6m. Area: 581 sq m.
T111	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	11	880	N:4 E:6 S:8 W:10	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Large wound where branch has been removed, although is occluding. Loss of inner branches with deadwood stubs.		A1	Radius: 10.6m. Area: 353 sq m.
G112	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	9	2 stems: 460(avg)	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	1.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Closely spaced stems. Two branches have failed, but still partially attached and now resting on the ground. Biased canopy to east. Stems originating from slope.	Required to be removed to facilitate the development	B1	Area: 199 sq m.
G113	Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2.5	20 stems: 90(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Historical lapsed hedge, following fence line. Growing on bund of old slate wall.	A section of the group is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 831 sq m.
G114	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	7.5	2 stems: 740(avg)	N:4 E:6 S:4 W:4	1	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing out of old quarry wall. Stem started to grow out at an angle then corrected. Stable with significant rooting.		A1,3	Area: 229 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
T115	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	9	1280	N:6 E:6 S:8 W:8	1.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	On edge of slate bund. Epicormic growth on stem with burrs. Good balanced canopy development.		A1,3	Radius: 15.0m. Area: 707 sq m.
H116	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>)	2	5+ stems: 90(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	0	Early Mature	10+ Years	Good	Fair	Lapsed hedge with large gaps between.	A section of the hedge is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 298 sq m.
T117	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	4	680	N:4 E:2 S:4 W:0	1	Veteran	10+ Years	Fair	Fair	Significant cavity and splitting of the stem. Additional stem growing out of decayed opening of stem. Significant deadwood.	Requires removal to facilitate the development	A3	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.
G118	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	4	2 stems: 150(avg)	N:1.5 E:1.5 S:1.5 W:1.5	1	Mature	10+ Years	Good	Good	Trees from an old boundary feature growing along track. Two individuals which have reached maturity.	Requires removal to facilitate the development	C1	Area: 101 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
H119	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>) Blackthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	2.5	20 stems: 100(avg)	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Lapsed boundary hedge with gaps.	A section of the hedge is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C1	Radius: 1.2m. Area: 203 sq m.
H120	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	2	110	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0.5	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary hedge. Between fence and old wall.	A section of the hedge is required to be removed to facilitate the development	C	Radius: 1.3m. Area: 191 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G121	Goat willow (<i>Salix caprea</i>)	6	10 stems: 250(avg)	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing in bog surrounded by fencing. Standing water. Splaying form. Wide open canopies. One dead stem within group.		B1	Area: 412 sq m.
H122	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	1.5	10	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Managed boundary hedge, edged by fencing.		C1	Radius: 0.1m. Area: 50 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G123	Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	2.5	3 stems: 120(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0.5	Mature	20+ Years	Fair	Fair	Historically old boundary features. Compaction around base of stem due to livestock.		B1	Area: 158 sq m.
G124	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	11	6 stems: 450(avg)	N:6.5 E:6.5 S:6.5 W:6.5	0.5	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Old boundary feature. Main trees are ash with understory of hawthorn. Limited affects from ash dieback.	A section of the group is required to be removed to facilitate the development	B	Area: 618 sq m.
T125	Oak (<i>Quercus sp.</i>)	20	1000#	N:6 E:8 S:8 W:10	1.5	Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Along bund with wide spreading canopy. Canopy to west touching ground as it slopes from away from stem. Large branch to east has damage with partial failure, although had been propped up and likely re-rooted as a result.		A1,3	Radius: 12.0m. Area: 452 sq m.
T126	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	19	800#	N:4 E:5 S:4 W:5	0.5	Mature	10+ Years	Good	Fair	Historical feature to bund of boundary. Limited evidence of ash dieback with only minor reduction in foliage, although some due to age. Cavity from base to 3.5m. Open cavity from southern side likely developed from failure of additional stem. Fully decayed with cambium alive and is occluding. Veteran characteristics.		B1,3	Radius: 9.6m. Area: 323 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G127	Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	6 stems: 180(avg)	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0.5	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Remnants of historic boundary feature to bund, which has now developed as an individual between mature specimen trees.	A section of the group is required to be removed to facilitate the development	B1	Area: 856 sq m.
T128	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	19	700#	N:5 E:7 S:6.5 W:9	0.5	Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Historical feature to bund of boundary feature. Bulging to base of stem. Limited evidence of ash dieback with only minor reduction in foliage, although some due to age.	Requires removal to facilitate the development	B1,3	Radius: 8.4m. Area: 247 sq m.
T129	Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)	8	350	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	1	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Within garden, surveyed from road. Good pendula form. Adequate clearance from track.		B1	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.
H130	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>) Common hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>) Hazel (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	1.5	3 stems: 70(avg)	N:0.5 E:0.5 S:0.5 W:0.5	0	Semi Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Managed boundary hedge.		C1	Radius: 0.8m. Area: 119 sq m.
T131	Holly (<i>Ilex sp.</i>)	7	4 stems: 100(avg)	N:2.5 E:2.5 S:2.5 W:2.5	0	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Good	Dense form, to edge of access gate to farm		B1	2.4m. Area: 18 sq m.

Ref.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Life Stage	Rem. Contrib.	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Retention Category	RPA
G132	Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp. 'Cherry') Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>) Common beech (<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>) Common birch (<i>Betula alba</i>)	12	15 stems: 300(avg)	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Early Mature	40+ Years	Good	Good	Boundary buffer screening, tight stem formation. Along track and field edge.		B1,2	Area: 184 sq m.
G133	Leyland cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>) Cherry (<i>Prunus</i> sp. 'Cherry') Beech (<i>Fagus</i> sp.)	12	3 stems: 300(avg)	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:3	1	Early Mature	20+ Years	Good	Fair	Growing on bund, roots exposed. Pruned to south from road.		B1	Area: 71 sq m.

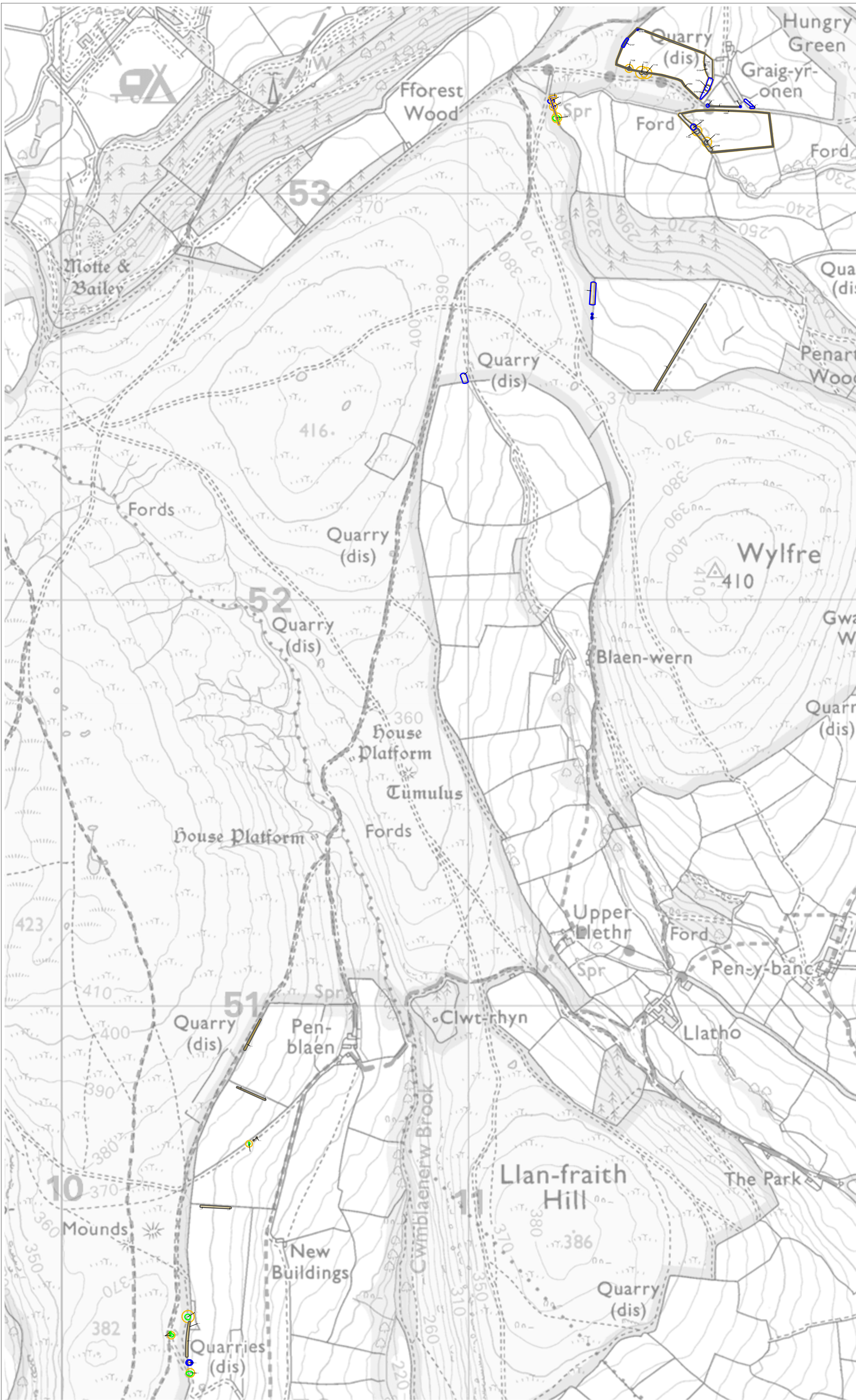
Appendix B

Drawings

B.1 Tree Constraints Plans

B.2 Tree Removal Plans

B.3 Tree Protection Plans



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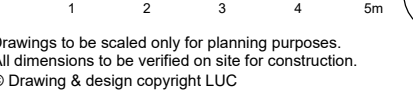
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G	Group of Trees
H	Hedge
W	Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

-  Category A Tree Canopy
-  Category B Tree Canopy
-  Category C Tree Canopy
-  Category U Tree Canopy
-  RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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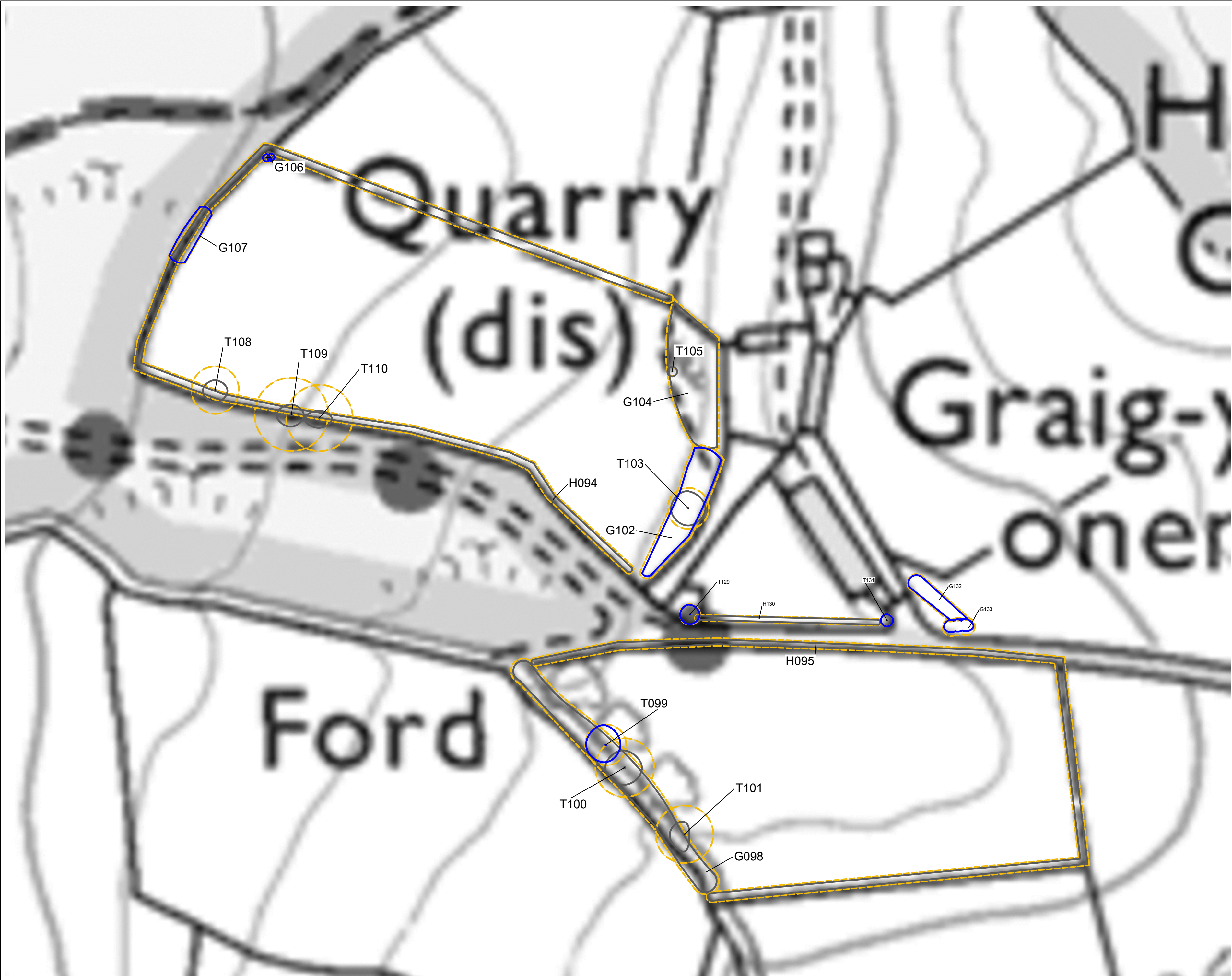
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12522	N/A S2
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Overview Plan	
Drawing Nr	Rev
12522-LUC-XX-XX- DR-YA-0050	P01



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

P02 06.06.25 Additional survey area EA KO KO
P01 16.04.25 First Issue EA KO KO

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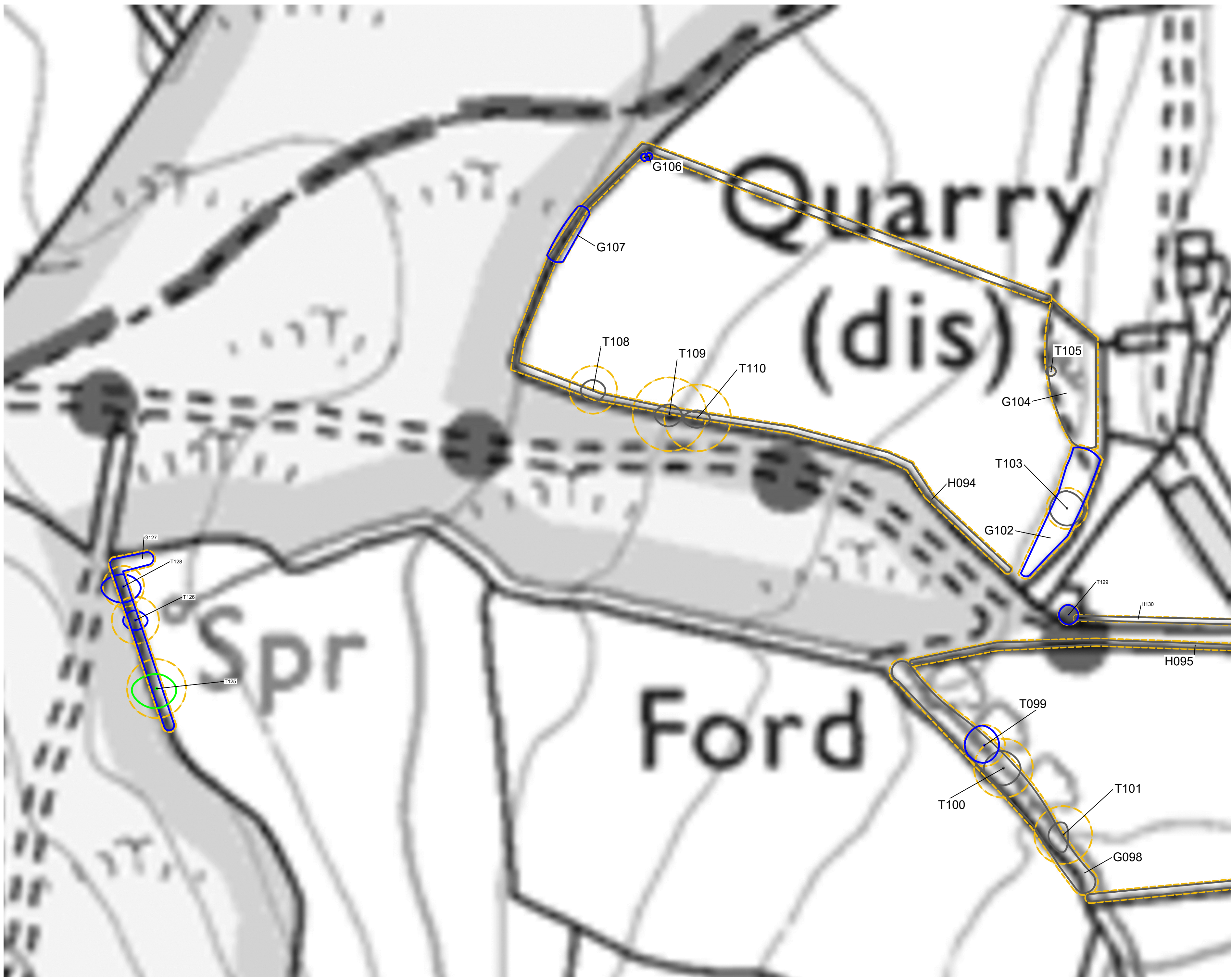
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Drawing Title
Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 3 of 7)

Drawing Nr	Rev
12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0012	P02



- Tree Reference:**
- T Individual Tree
 - G Group of Trees
 - H Hedge
 - W Woodland group of Tree

- Tree categorisation:**
- Category A Tree Canopy
 - Category B Tree Canopy
 - Category C Tree Canopy
 - Category U Tree Canopy
 - RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Tree Constraints Plan (Sheet 4 of 7)

Drawing Nr	Rev
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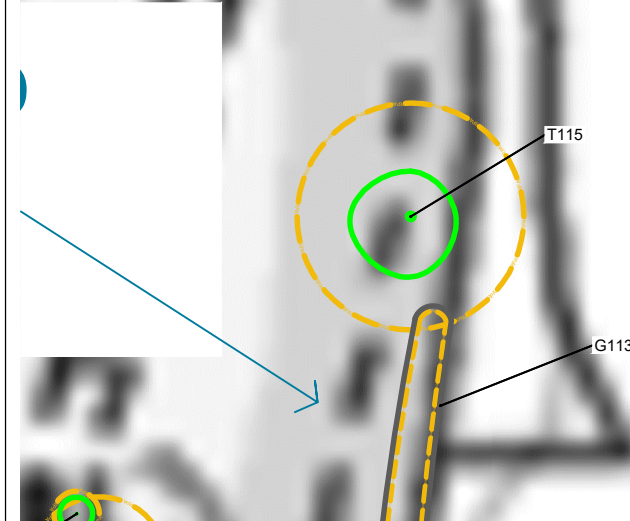
- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

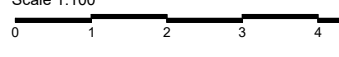
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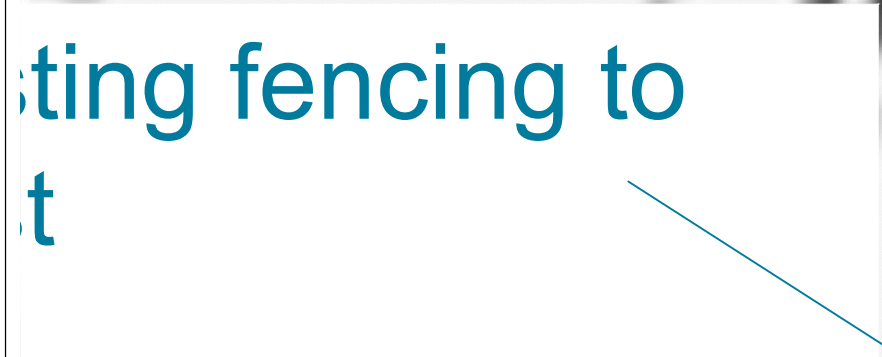


T	Individual Tree
G	Group of Trees
H	Hedge
W	Woodland group of Trees

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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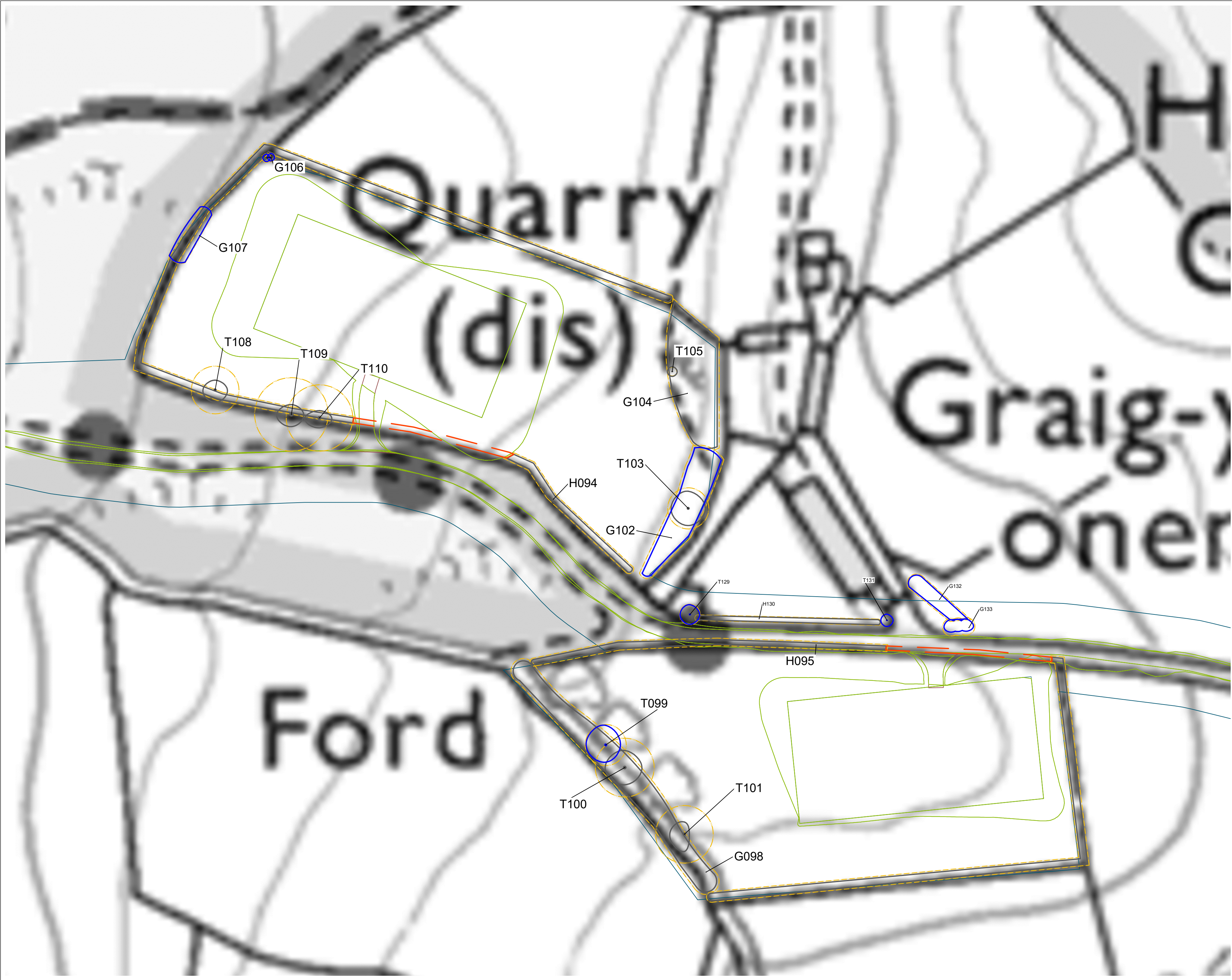
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12522	N/A
Status	S2
Drawing Title	
Overview Removal Plan	
Drawing Nr	Rev
12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0051	P01



Tree Reference:

T Individual Tree

G Group of Trees

H Hedge

W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

Category A Tree Canopy

Category B Tree Canopy

Category C Tree Canopy

Category U Tree Canopy

RPA

Tree(s) to be removed

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Status

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S2

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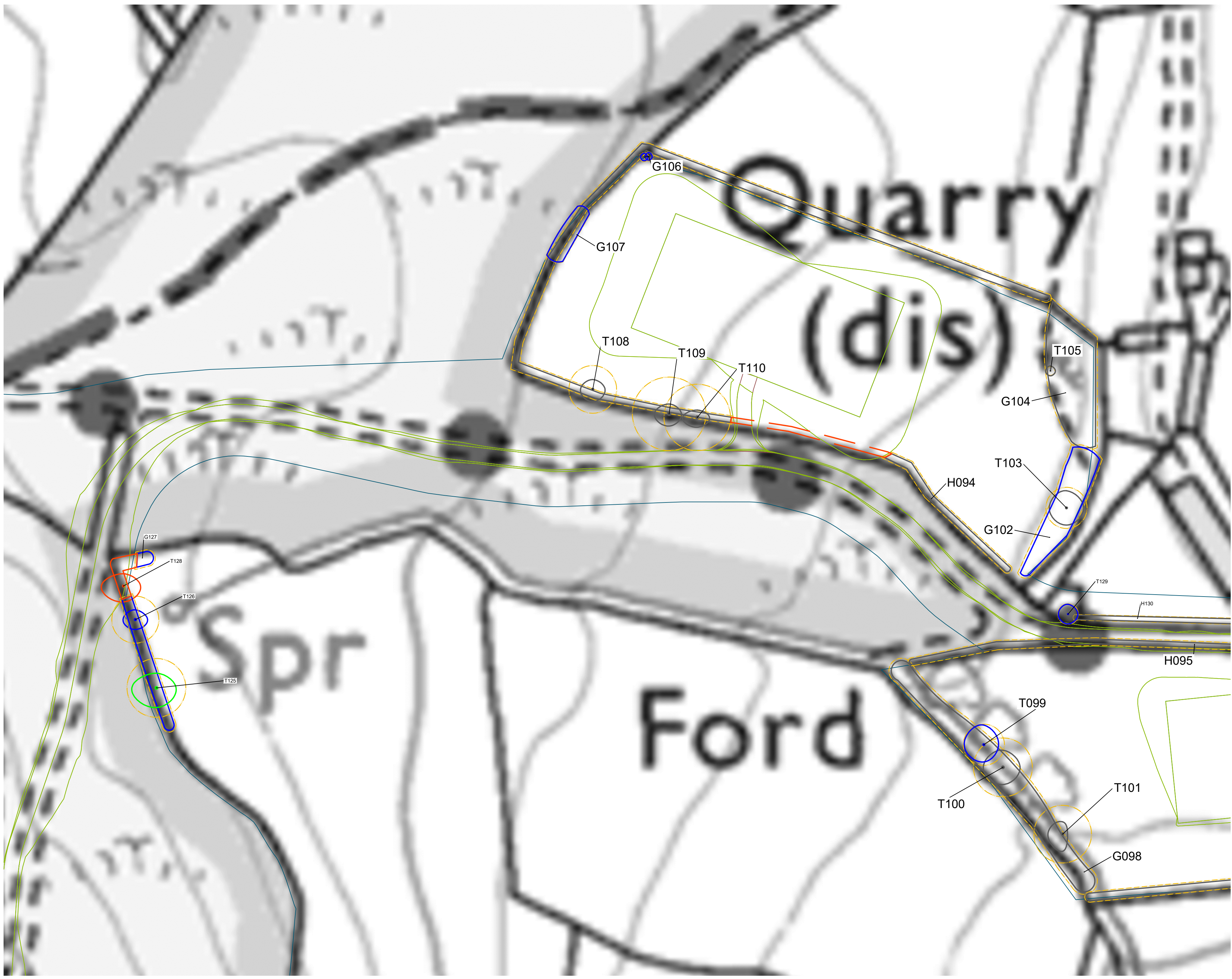
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Drawing Nr

12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0022

Rev

P01



- Tree Reference:**
- T Individual Tree
 - G Group of Trees
 - H Hedge
 - W Woodland group of Tree

- Tree categorisation:**
- Category A Tree Canopy
 - Category B Tree Canopy
 - Category C Tree Canopy
 - Category U Tree Canopy
 - RPA
 - Tree(s) to be removed

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Tree Removal Plan (Sheet 4 of 7)

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Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA
- Tree(s) to be removed

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Drawing Title Tree Removal Plan (Sheet 5 of 7)					
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Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA
- Tree(s) to be removed

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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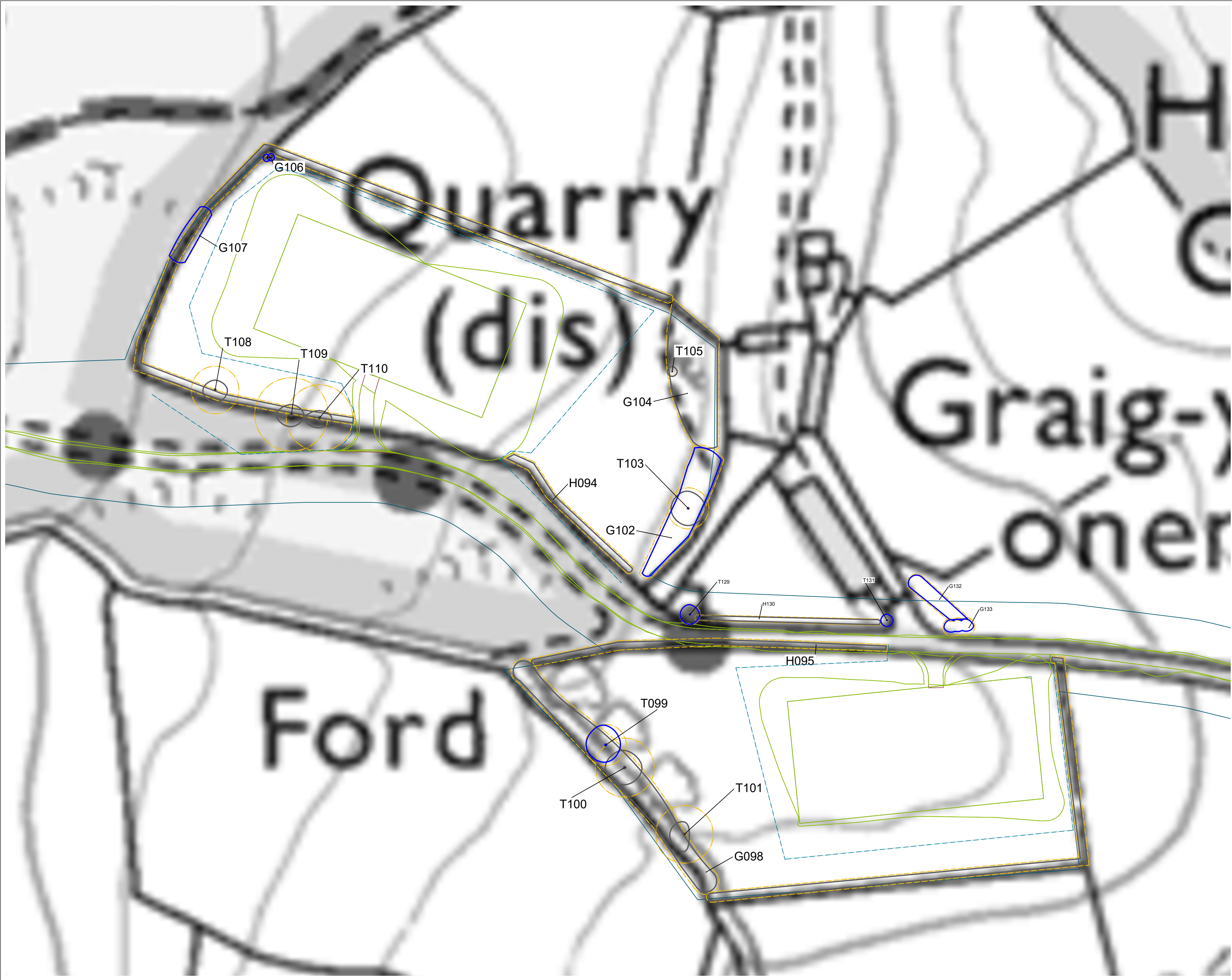
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Drawing Nr

12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0025

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P01



Tree Reference:
T Individual Tree
G Group of Trees
H Hedge
W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

Category A Tree Canopy

Category B Tree Canopy

Category C Tree Canopy

Category U Tree Canopy

RPA

Tree Protective fencing

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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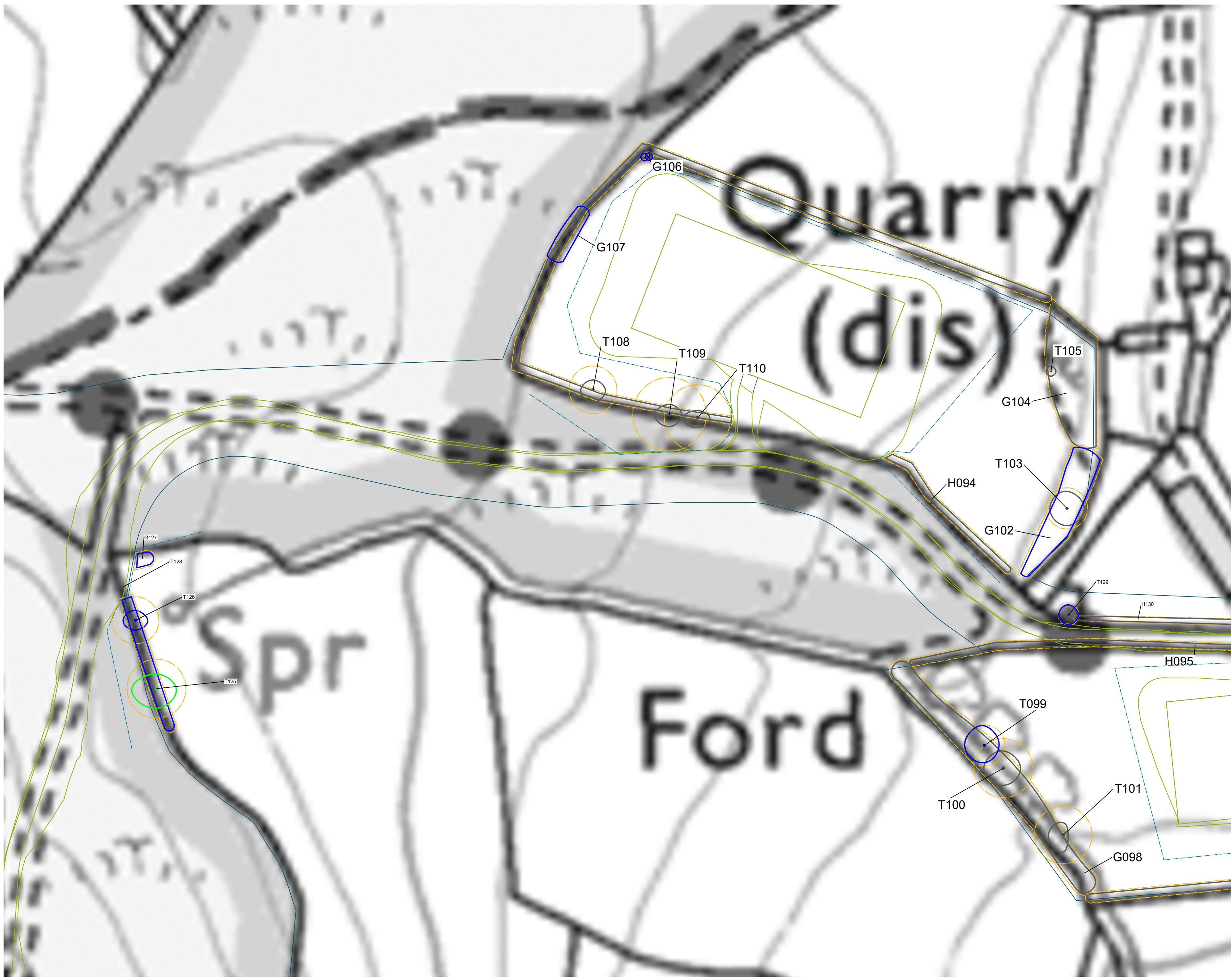
Tree Protection Plan (Sheet 3 of 7)

Drawing Nr

12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0032

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P01



Tree Reference:

T Individual Tree

G Group of Trees

H Hedge

W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

Category A Tree Canopy

Category B Tree Canopy

Category C Tree Canopy

Category U Tree Canopy

RPA

Tree Protective fencing

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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0 1 2 3 4 5m

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Drawing Nr Rev
12522-LUC-XX-XX-DR-YA-0033 P01



Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA
- Tree Protective fencing

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

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Tree Reference:

- T Individual Tree
- G Group of Trees
- H Hedge
- W Woodland group of Tree

Tree categorisation:

- Category A Tree Canopy
- Category B Tree Canopy
- Category C Tree Canopy
- Category U Tree Canopy
- RPA

Tree Protective fencing

All positions are estimated as no topographical information provided

PP1	11/06/20	Final Issue	EA	KD	KD
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