

Certhia consulting ltd

11 Ermin Close, Baydon,
Marlborough, Wiltshire. SN8 2JQ
01672 540833
E: guy@certhia.co.uk

Arboricultural Report

**Lydiard Farm
Lydiard Millicent
SN5 3LU**

August 2026



Guy Watson, MICFor, CEnv, ND Arb (RFS), F.Arbor.A.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Guy Watson is the principal consulting Arboriculturist for Certhia Consulting Limited. He is a Chartered Forester (Arboriculture), a Chartered Environmentalist, holds the Professional Diploma in Arboriculture (as awarded by the Royal Forestry Society) and is a Fellow of the Arboricultural Association.

2.0 Brief

2.1 Certhia Consulting Limited has been instructed by Mr. M. Stevens to assess the tree cover affecting the proposed construction of a new dwelling on land to the west of Lydiard Farm, Lydiard Millicent. This report builds upon the data from a tree survey undertaken according to BS5837:2012, 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'. The purpose of the survey is to assess existing trees in relation to potential construction in order to:

1. Record their principal attributes (species, height, crown spread, stem diameter, etc.).
2. Determine their quality and value in order to
3. Identify their retention priorities, and to
4. Determine root protection areas as detailed in the British Standard.

The survey indicates which trees will become material planning considerations and facilitates the mapping of the constraints which will be imposed by those trees identified for retention.

3.0 Documents and Information Provided

3.1 Certhia Consulting Limited has been issued with a site plan with the new dwelling upon it.

4.0 Limitations

4.1 All rights of this report are reserved. No part of it may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without our express permission. This report is intended for the sole use of the addressee and in relation to this site only. It may not be sold, lent, hired out or divulged to any third party unless directly involved in the site without the express consent of Certhia Consulting Limited.

5.0 Site Visit

5.1 A site visit was undertaken on 6 May 2026 to collect survey information.



6.0 Survey Methodology

- 6.1 This report was produced following a ground level survey only. No soil samples were taken, and this report does not consider any potential influence the trees may have on adjacent structures. Internal investigations to determine decay extent are limited to basic sounding and probing only. No invasive diagnostic tools were employed.
- 6.2 All dimensions are measured as far as reasonably practicable. All Survey methodology follows that prescribed in the British Standard, where applicable.

7.0 Site Description and Tree Location

- 7.1 The site comprises a detached house set in extensive grounds within the Conservation Area of Lydiard Millicent.
- 7.2 Consent has been granted to alter the access arrangements for the existing property on land now subject to this proposal. Further consent has been granted, in outline, for the erection of a dwelling on the plot of land now subject to this proposal.
- 7.3 The site is predominantly grass with broadleaf trees, one London Plan, *Platanus x hispanica*, one Wild Cherry, *Prunus avium*, and one Lombardy Poplar, *Populus nigra var italica*, growing on the site adjacent the boundary to The Street. A line of Leyland Cypress, *x Chamaecyparis Leylandii*, grow on the south eastern boundary. Some smaller ornamental trees are on the edges of the plot.

8.0 Constraints Mapping

- 8.1 Retained trees will result in constraints being placed on the land. The most important is the Root Protection Area (RPA). This is detailed in the tree survey schedule as both an area and radial dimension for all trees, whether they are intended to be retained or not (*see* Appendix 1).

8.2 Root protection area

- 8.2.1 The ground area, calculated in m², which should be protected during construction, to safeguard sufficient roots and resources for the sustained health and viability of any trees retained.
- 8.2.2 This area is found by multiplying the stem diameter of the tree concerned by a factor of twelve (or following the formulaic methodology for multi-stem trees within the British Standard) and is based on a circle, or rhomboid, with the tree at its centre. It is possible for a competent arboriculturist to offset that area where previous land use, development, or simply rooting conditions are likely to preclude root development.



8.2.3 Protection for tree roots will be based upon the root protection area for retained trees. This will be provided by suitable fencing prior to the start of work on site. It may include the use of temporary ground protection and/or special engineering solutions where construction is proposed near to retained trees. This is known as the Construction Exclusion Zone. No works or activities likely to affect the retained trees should be carried out in this zone without further arboricultural advice. This includes services, drainage, soakaways and hard landscaping, drives and parking areas.

8.3 Other Constraints

8.3.1 The above-ground area occupied by the crown of the tree, plus allowances for working space and, if appropriate, for future growth, will also impose constraints on site planning. The extent of this constraint is determined by considering the existing and future crown spread of the tree(s), bearing in mind that this may be modified by arboriculturally acceptable pruning. Further matters relating to the above-ground portions of the tree include shading, seasonal debris and perceived safety issues. Site planning must take into account these concerns, and adequate separation given to the buildings to prevent future problems arising. Design strategies such as orientation and room layout will help alleviate these issues.

8.4 Tree Constraints Plan

8.4.1 Trees on site have been graded according to Table 1 of the British Standard, and are described as follows:

8.4.2 Category U

In accordance with the advice of BS5837:2012, those trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

8.4.3 Category C

In general, C grade trees are those of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter under 150mm. These are further categorised as “unremarkable trees of limited merit” or “trees present in groups or woodlands.... trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits” and with no cultural value.

8.4.4 Category B

Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. Further categorised as “trees of impaired condition, significant but remediable defects.... unsuitable for retention beyond 40 years or lacking the special quality” of Category A trees; and/or “trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups ... such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals.”



8.4.5 Category A

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. “Particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal features” and “trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance” and with significant cultural values.

8.4.6 Clause 5.1.1 of the British Standard states: “The constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground ... should inform the site layout design, although it is recognised that the competing needs of development mean that trees are only one factor requiring consideration. Certain trees are of such importance and sensitivity as to be major constraints on development or to justify its substantial modification. However, care should be taken to avoid misplaced tree retention; attempts to retain too many or unsuitable trees on a site can result in excessive pressure on the trees during demolition or construction work, or post-completion demands for their removal.”

9.0 Discussion

9.1 Planning consent was granted in December 2023, PL/2023/03323, to change the access to the property and this access will be utilised for this proposal. Outline planning consent, PL/2025/02189, has been granted to construct a single dwelling with a detached garage on the south eastern portion of the site.

9.2 It is proposed to remove the poor quality and alien *Leylandii* along the south eastern boundary, as indicated on the outline proposed site plan. These trees have little long term future due to species characteristics and current condition. The north eastern specimen is conflicting with the London Plane and preventing growth and development of this tree. They do not contribute to the setting of a rural Conservation Area, and their removal will enable the London Plane to re-establish a full crown.

9.3 The important trees on site are those on the boundary with The Street. These trees are to be retained. A small number of fruit trees and other recently planted ornamental trees are to be removed to facilitate development. These are shown on the accompanying plans.

9.4 The indicative plans for the outline application showed a shared access based upon the 2023 approval with the detached garage to the south of that access. Due to the constraints of the trees on the frontage with The Street these proposals have had to be amended. The access will now serve the new dwelling only, and the garage will be attached to the house to remove it from the RPAs of the retained trees.

9.5 The RPAs of the retained trees on the site frontage have been amended to remove any rooting area from the road, as the depth and compaction of the carriageway is highly likely to prevent any root occupation in that area. The area dictated by the British Standard has been retained.



9.6 The new dwelling and garage will be constructed outside the RPA of the three frontage trees [T1], [T2] and [T3].

9.7 The only issue now is the construction of the drive and turning areas within the site that will cover the RPAs of these retained trees and the provision of services to the new dwelling.

9.8 The British Standard allows for surfacing where necessary in the RPAs, subject to certain conditions, and the principle of this has been established under the 2023 planning consent. The British Standard requires as part of its recommendations that no more than 20% of the unsurfaced area is covered, and that a no-dig solution with a design to prevent localised compaction and rutting is installed. This normally means the inclusion of a cellular confinement system in the sub base, angular stone infill with no fines and a porous final surface. Levels etc. become important when considering this type of installation as does the connection to any existing pavement or carriageway.

9.9 In this instance the coverage and percentages are as follows:

Tree No	RPA m ² (as per BS5837)	Amount covered (m ²)	%age covered
1 (LP)	404	22	5.5
2 (WC)	142	35	24.6
3 (LP)	261	38	14.5

9.10 As can be seen from the table only [T2], the Wild Cherry, exceeds that 20% margin. Wild Cherry are generally resilient trees and, whilst a greater cover than ideal is proposed, it is my opinion that this tree will tolerate that change. The use of appropriate, carefully installed surfacing will allow tree roots to continue to function and the tree will exploit areas outside the new surface. The crucial area for this tree is the new apron to the north of the proposed gate. This will require a “sealed surface” to prevent gravel etc. migration onto the public carriageway. This will be achieved as either dry jointed pavers, or porous tarmac, over the same sub base as the parking areas and drive within the RPA.

9.11 To reduce the surface cover of the Wild Cherry would require an increase of cover for the London Plane. It is my opinion that it is better to reduce impact on the London Plane rather than attempt to balance each tree. To do so would result in both trees being above the 20% recommendations of the Standard.



- 9.12 The installation of this type of surface allows for the upper horizon of grass and its associated root zone to be removed. Whilst Cherry often has surface rooting characteristics, there is no evidence of this for this tree. All excavation to achieve this, and the installation of the web system, must be carried out under arboricultural supervision to ensure that the provisions of installation are met and that the tree is respected. As the minimum cell web depth is 100mm plus final surface it will be necessary to excavate down further on the southern edge of the existing pavement and ramp the drive back up into the site. Again this must be carried out under supervision.
- 9.13 The timing of installation must also be considered. It is possible to install the cell web and sub base at the commencement of the construction project and place a temporary wearing surface over that to prevent damage from larger vehicles. Or, more commonly, a temporary construction surface over the RPA will be provided by proprietary load mats or temporary trackways to take construction traffic. The permanent drive is then installed as one of the final operations after main construction activities have ceased.
- 9.14 Foul drainage for the site will be linked to the existing provision servicing Lydiard Farm. Excavation for the link will be outside the RPA. A new service trench will be required to provide water, electricity and telecoms to the new dwelling. It is proposed to excavate a single combined service trench at the periphery of the RPAs where they combine at the entrance. This will require minimal excavation into the RPAs for the Wild Cherry and the London Plane. However, no significant roots are likely to be disturbed as the trench will not extend more than 1.0m towards either tree. Services will be installed in ducts/sleeves to allow for ease of upgrade in future where necessary. The same trench will be used to supply power for the gated access. Advice relating to the excavation of the trench is given in Appendix 2.
- 9.15 In order to prevent any incursion into the RPA, tree protection will be required to demarcate the construction area and prevent any compaction of the soil structure. This is detailed in Appendix 2.



10.0 Conclusion

- 10.1 The new dwelling will be outside any RPAs of retained trees.
- 10.2 The location and orientation of the building and its associated outside space will not be affected by retained trees.
- 10.3 Only the Wild Cherry [T2] will exceed the amount of coverage of the British Standard but carefully designed and installed surfacing will prevent any harm. The new access and drive can and will be constructed following “no-dig” principles, and incorporate a cellular confinement system.
- 10.4 Tree protection measures will be employed to prevent the spread of construction related activities into the RPA of any retained trees.

11.0 Other Considerations

11.1 Statutory Controls

- 11.1.1 The site and its trees fall inside the Conservation Area of Lydiard Millicent. Any works to trees other than that directly required to implement a detailed planning consent must be subject to a 6 week notice period and that notice must be served on Wiltshire Council.
- 11.1.2 Under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 1990 birds’ nests are protected and should not be disturbed. Bats and their roosts, whether occupied or not, are also protected. It is an offence to carry out any works that may harm nesting birds or cause them to desert their nests; or disturb bats or their roosts.
- 11.1.3 It is outside the scope of this report to consider these issues in any detail, and you are advised to carry out necessary investigations prior to carrying out any works.



Appendix 1

Tree Survey Data



Land at Lydiard Farm, Lydiard Millicent: Tree Schedule

Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Crown (m)	Crown Clearance (m)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Remaining Contribution	Structural Condition	Quality Assessment	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)
T1	Lombardy Poplar (<i>Populus nigra 'Italica'</i>)	31	945	N2 E2 S2 W2	5	Mature	Normal	20+	Typical specimen.	B (1)	11.3m	404.0m ²
T2	Wild Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	15	560	N5 E6 S5 W6	5	Mature	Normal	20+	Minor canker at base N. Cup union 2.0m minor adaptive growth.	B (1)	6.7m	141.9m ²
T3	London Plane (<i>Platanus X acerifolia</i>)	15	760	N8 E7 S1 W6	5	Mature	Normal	40+	Very asymmetric due to adjacent Leyland Cypress.	B (1)	9.1m	261.3m ²
T4	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	21	690	N6 E5 S4 W7	4	Mature	Normal	10+	Typical outgrown hedge tree.	C (2)	8.3m	215.4m ²
T5	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	21	540	N1 E1 S4 W5	7	Mature	Normal	10+	Typical outgrown hedge tree.	C (2)	6.5m	131.9m ²
T6	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	22	740	N4 E3 S5 W7	6	Mature	Normal	10+	Typical outgrown hedge tree.	C (2)	8.9m	247.7m ²
T7	Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	22	670	N5 E2 S6 W6	6	Mature	Normal	10+	Typical outgrown hedge tree. Eastern stem dead semi collapsed and lodged in neighbouring tree.	C (2)	8.0m	203.1m ²
T8	Golden Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	10	190 310	N4 E5 S5 W3	5	Early mature	Normal	20+	Typical specimen.	C (2)	4.4m	59.8m ²
T9	Golden Leyland Cypress (<i>X Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	10	385	N5 E4 S5 W4	5	Early mature	Normal	20+	Typical specimen.	C (2)	4.6m	67.1m ²



Tree No.	Species	Height (m)	Stem Diameter	Crown (m)	Crown Clearance	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Remaining Contribution	Structural Condition	Quality Assessment	RPR (m)	RPA (m ²)
T10	Himalayan Birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	8	130	N1 E1 S3 W3	3	Semi-mature	Normal	40+	Typical young tree. Slightly suppressed to north.	C (1)	1.6m	7.6m ²
T11	Drummonds Maple (<i>Acer platanoides Drummondii</i>)	7	105	N3 E3 S3 W3	3	Semi-mature	Normal	20+	Typical young tree.	C (1)	1.3m	5.0m ²
T12	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	10	5 stems @ 220	N5 E3 S3 W4	4	Over mature	Reduced	10+	Distal die back throughout upper crown.	C (1)	5.9m	109.5m ²
T13	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	4	200	N3 E3 S2 W3	2	Mature	Normal	10+	Repeatedly pruned.	C (1)	2.4m	18.1m ²
T14	Flowering Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	5	180	N3 E3 S4 W2	2	Early mature	Normal	10+	Typical specimen.	C (1)	2.2m	14.7m ²
T15	Japanese Crab Apple (<i>Malus floribunda</i>)	4	95	N3 E3 S2 W3	2	Early mature	Normal	10+	Typical specimen.	C (1)	1.1m	4.1m ²
T16	Chanticleer Pear (<i>Pyrus calleryana Chanticleer</i>)	9	180	N2 E2 S2 W2	4	Early mature	Normal	10+	Typical specimen.	C (1)	2.2m	14.7m ²

Age Class		Physiological Condition	
Young	Recently planted	Normal	Normally expected growth in all areas
Semi Mature	Strongly growing full apical dominance	Reduced	Slightly reduced leaf colour size and density
Early Mature	In transition between age classes	Poor	Sparse leaf density, small or pale
Mature	Apical dominance lost crown at general proportions	Dead	Dead
Over Mature	In natural decline		



Appendix 2

Tree Protection and Method Statement



1.0 Tree Protection Sequence

1.1 The following sequence of events will be followed before construction to secure tree protection and survival.

1.2 Prior to any demolition, ground works or development:

- Tree protection and ground protection will be installed prior to any construction activity.
- Within the RPA the drive will either be constructed:
 - to base layer (as 3.0 below) plus construction wearing course (see Tree Protection Plan ccl/lf-lm/tp01A); or
 - fence out the entire RPA and protect the access route only (see Tree Protection Plan ccl/lf-lm/tp02A); or
 - consist of proprietary ground guards or temporary trackway during construction to prevent rutting and compaction as plant and vehicles traverse the unprotected RPA (see Tree Protection Plan ccl/lf-lm/tp03A); or

1.3 During construction:

- Retention of all tree protection throughout the duration of works.
- All provisions of the approved Method Statement will be adhered to at all times.
- New drive and access area to be installed following the provisions of paragraph 3.0 below.

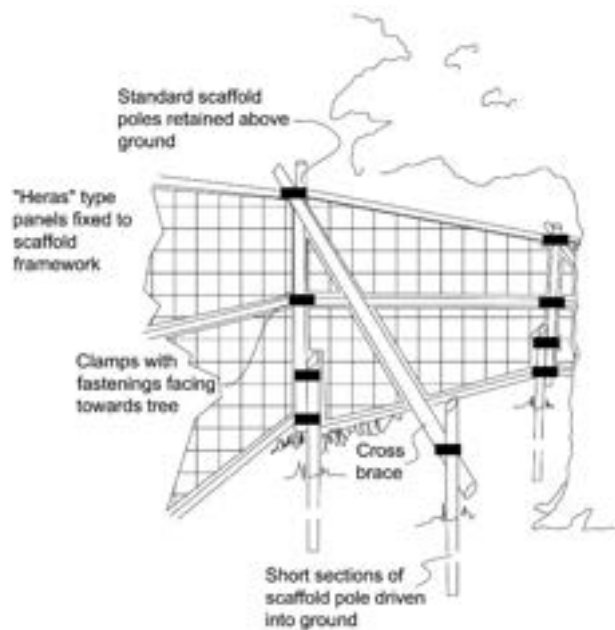
1.4 Post construction:

- Removal of remaining tree protection.



2.0 Tree Protection and the Construction Exclusion Zone

2.1 Tree protection shall be provided by fencing and ground protection. No construction activity will take place within the protected areas. Fencing should be fit for purpose, i.e. strong, robust and securely erected and therefore not easily breached. Fences should be robust enough to withstand impact, permanently fixed into the ground so as not to be easily moved. Due to the limited space around this project, particularly at the access point, protective fencing details that meet this requirement are as illustrated below:



2.2. All-weather (laminated) notices should be fixed to the fence where appropriate, stating:

“Protected Trees
Construction Exclusion Zone – Keep Out”



2.3 The location of the protective fencing surrounding the CEZ has been determined with reference to the British Standard and site-specific conditions.

2.4 Ground protection will be by means of proprietary ground guards or temporary trackway through the access and over any areas of the RPAs that are to be used as part of the construction site. Due to the limited space on the site any tree protection must be robust and firmly fixed to the ground to prevent movement or deformation. Therefore, protection by means of timber sheet material will *not* be sufficient to accommodate the loads and number of vehicle movements anticipated through the access.

2.5 Other issues must be considered whilst working alongside the CEZ.

It must be ensured that wide or tall loads, or plant with booms, jibs and counterweights can deliver or operate without coming into contact with retained trees above the fencing line of the CEZ. Such contact can result in serious damage to the trees and might make their safe retention impossible. Any transit or traverse of plant in close proximity to trees should be conducted under the supervision of a banksman to ensure that adequate clearance from trees is maintained at all times. In some circumstances, it may be impossible to maintain adequate clearance, thus necessitating access facilitation pruning.

No stockpiling of excavated material within the RPA will be permitted.

Material which will contaminate the soil, e.g. concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, will **not** be discharged within 15 m. of the tree stem. It is essential that allowance should be made for the slope of the ground so that damaging materials such as concrete washings, mortar or diesel oil cannot run towards trees.



3.0 New Service Trench

- 3.1 The new service trench will be dug, ducts, and potentially supplies installed, and recovered following the advice below.
- 3.2 Ground protection will be installed/retained to the eastern side of the trench location. The excavation will be by the smallest machine possible within the RPA. All machinery will be positioned on ground protection whilst excavation and/or traverse of dumper trucks or other equipment used to excavate and remove spoil is in operation.
- 3.3 Any roots greater than 25mm diameter exposed during this operation will be severed cleanly by suitable hand saws or cutters. It is not anticipated that these will be exposed.
- 3.4 The trench will be completed and back filled as soon as reasonably practicable. If the trench has to remain open for protected periods and more than 10 continuous days of no rainfall occur then the sides will be covered with hessian scrim and be damped down to prevent desiccation of the edges of the RPA.



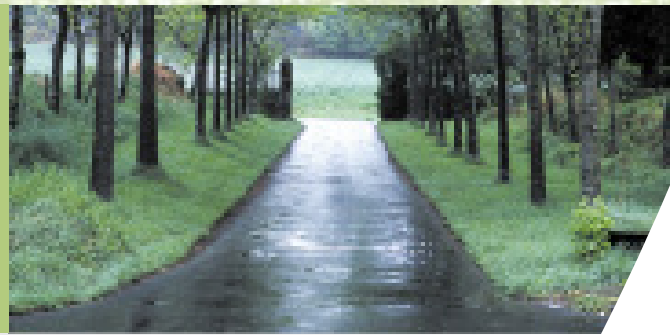
4.0 New Access and Drive

- 4.1 The new access and drive within the RPA will be installed either at the commencement of the project to base with a protective wearing course above; or at the end of the main construction of the house after the majority of machinery and contractors have left site.
- 4.2 If the former it may be used as part of the construction area provided the provisions of 2.5 above are adhered to. If the latter, then either the trees' RPAs will be excluded as far as reasonably practicable from the construction area, or temporary ground guards will need to be installed across the RPAs to prevent compaction and rutting. A scheme for both is provided.
- 4.3 The new access and drive will be constructed following “no-dig” principles. This means that **no** excavation can take place in the RPA whatsoever, with the exception of the loose topsoil or turf areas. Excavation will be limited to the removal of the first 50mm of soil surface to take away surface vegetation only. Excavation will be carried out by the smallest machine possible, with a non-toothed grading bucket and under arboricultural supervision. Depending upon timing and soil conditions the machine may need to be supported on matting to spread load and prevent rutting and compaction.
- 4.4 The new drive and access will utilise a cellular confinement system within the RPA. These systems contain the stone base and spread any load evenly over the surface area of the soil. The area will be set at the southern edge of the existing pavement and ramp up to final levels in the site as quickly as possible to minimise excavation. The system will be filled with clean angular stone as required by the manufacturer prior to any final surface being installed.
- 4.5 The new access and drive will be laid as follows:
- Excavation to grade (max. 50mm except to apron to north of pavement).
 - Installation of geotextile fabric separation layer.
 - Installation of cellular confinement system with clean angular stone (40-20mm) to detail. No fines will be in the fill material.
 - Stone will be laid from outside the RPA or from the already stoned areas.
 - No machinery will drive on non-stoned areas within the RPA.
- 4.6 Final surface must be a permeable surface: gravel, dry jointed block paving or similar would be appropriate.
- 4.7 Manufacturers' details of a suitable system (others are available) are as follows.





CellWeb TRP®



Tree Root Protection Guaranteed



Geosynthetics

www.geosyn.co.uk

CellWeb TRP® System

Tree Root Protection System



The Consequences Of Tree Root Damage During Construction

It is an offence to cut down, lop, uproot, top, wilfully damage or destroy a protected tree without authorisation. Trees can be protected under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Town and Country Planning (Trees) Regulations 1999. Trees are protected when they are the subject of Tree Preservation Orders (T.P.O) or within Conservation Areas, subject to certain exemptions. Retention and protection of trees on development sites is also secured through the use of planning conditions.

On a construction site all trees with a Tree Preservation Orders need to be managed in accordance with BS5837 2012 (Trees in relation to construction); failure to comply with these orders can be a costly affair as many parties have discovered.



Fishponds, Ketton

There are two offences which apply equally to trees protected by Tree Preservation Orders and those within Conservation Areas:

- Firstly, anyone who cuts down, uproots or wilfully destroys a tree, or who lops, tops or wilfully damages it in a way that is likely to destroy it is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court, to pay a fine of up to £20,000. If the person is committed for trial in the Crown Court, they are liable on conviction to an unlimited fine. The Courts have held that it is not necessary for a tree to be obliterated for it to be “destroyed” for the purposes of the legislation. It is sufficient for the tree to have been rendered useless as an amenity.
- Secondly, anyone who carries out works on a tree that are not likely to destroy it is liable, if convicted in the Magistrates Court, to a fine of up to £2,500. In addition to directly carrying out unauthorised works on protected trees, it is an offence to cause or permit such works.

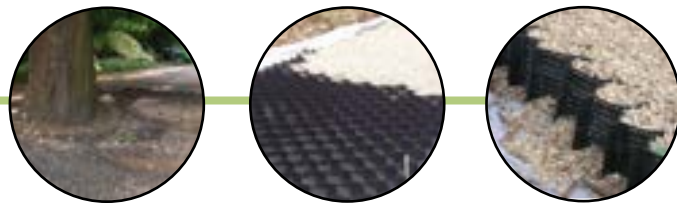
Developers and building contractors are often completely unaware that ‘compaction of soils within the Root Protection Area (RPA)’ constitutes wilful damage to the tree. When vehicular or pedestrian access within the RPA is necessary, either for the construction operation or final site access, the effects of this activity must be addressed and the ground must be protected. When tracked or wheeled traffic movements are involved, the ground protection system should be designed by an engineer and take into account the loading involved.



Shelton Road, Shewsbury

The Solution:

Geosynthetics CellWeb TRP® System



The Solution According to BS 5837:2012

“Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems

(BS 5837 2012 section 7.4.2 Note 1)

The CellWeb TRP® Solution

CellWeb TRP® is the market leader in the United Kingdom and Ireland for tree root protection. CellWeb TRP® cellular confinement system protects tree roots from the damaging effects of compaction and desiccation, while creating a stable, load bearing surface for vehicular traffic. CellWeb TRP® complies with BS 5837:2012 and APN 12. It provides a no-dig solution, is tried and tested having been used successfully since 1998. It is the only tree root protection system which has been independently tested and it is the only tree root protection system which is guaranteed for 20 years. See page 6 for the full terms and conditions of the guarantee.



Fishponds, Ketton

Field Trials

Geosynthetics Limited are the only company in the UK and Ireland to carry out live, completely independent field tests on the performance of a 3 dimensional cellular confinement system when used in a no-dig tree root protection system application. The results prove that CellWeb TRP® significantly reduces the compaction of sub-soils within the root growth limiting parameters established by K D Coder, 'Soil damage from compaction'. University of Georgia. July 2000. A copy of the report is available upon request.

CellWeb TRP® Product Guarantee

Geosynthetics Limited prides itself on a providing a reliable, consistent service; including technical advice, on site support and installation guidance. Geosynthetics Limited provides a 20 year guarantee for the CellWeb TRP® tree root protection system. This guarantee gives the client, the tree officer and arboricultural consultant the confidence that the designed system will perform as intended without damaging the health of the tree.

See page 6 for the full terms and conditions of the guarantee.

CellWeb TRP® and Pollution

How CellWeb TRP® Deals With Catastrophic Oil Spills



How CellWeb TRP® Deals With Pollution

Where possible a permeable pavement system should always be constructed above the CellWeb TRP® system. The effective removal of pollution from runoff by permeable pavements is well known. Worldwide research has shown runoff that has passed through permeable pavements has low concentrations of pollutants.

Small spills of oil will be dealt with within the joints between the paving blocks and in the aggregate used within the system. However, large catastrophic spills are a different matter.

For more information on this subject see CellWeb TRP® Fact Sheet No 3.



Castle Gardens



Ambleside Lake District



Harcourt Aboretum

The Treetex® geotextile used in the CellWeb TRP® system has two functions. Treetex® separates the sub base aggregates from the soil beneath and it traps oil within its structure and allows it to degrade aerobically within the pavement construction. The structure, thickness and weight of Treetex® creates the perfect environment for this to happen. Most importantly tests prove that Treetex® will absorb 1.7 litres of oil per square metre, this is 4 times more effective than standard geotextiles.

Treetex® is an intrinsic part of the CellWeb TRP® system; and must be in conjunction with the CellWeb TRP® in order to guarantee the success of the system.

Please see page 6 for full details of the guarantee.

Geosynthetics CellWeb TRP® System:

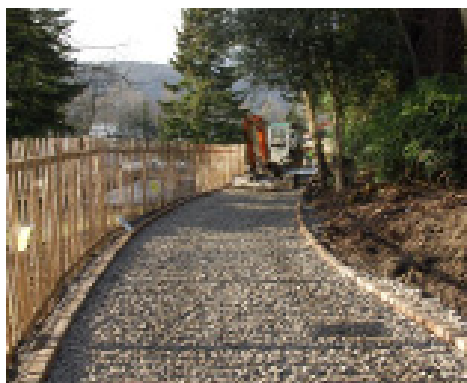
A Proven No Dig Solution



Advice, Design and Product Selection

Geosynthetics Limited has been supplying the CellWeb TRP® system since 1998 and has vast experience in its application. No two contracts are the same and we understand the factors that need to be taken into account to specify the correct CellWeb TRP® product.

We provide a free consultation, design and advisory service to find the solution that is most cost effective and beneficial for your site. Our service includes product selection, engineering calculations, CAD drawings and full instructions to help you from project conception to completion.



*Fallbarrow Park, Windermere:
Prior to CellWeb TRP® Installation*



*Fallbarrow Park, Windermere:
CellWeb TRP® Installation*



*Fallbarrow Park, Windermere:
Completed CellWeb TRP® Installation*

Final Surfacing

The benefits of the CellWeb TRP® system can only be maintained if a suitably porous final surface is selected. An ideal surfacing is the Golpla grass reinforcement and gravel retention system, a visually attractive surface that has the advantage of being fully porous. Alternatives include block paviors, porous asphalts and loose or bonded gravel.

Always Use CellWeb TRP®

The CellWeb TRP® system is the only research backed system of its kind in the UK with a 100% success rate. CellWeb TRP® has been specifically developed for the Tree Root Protection market. The system is supported by 15 years of data and thousands of installations making it the system of choice for the majority of Tree Officers and Arboriculturists in the UK.

CellWeb TRP® is uniquely identifiable. It is manufactured with a bright green panel on each side. When installed the green panels are laid adjacent, creating a green band across the construction.



Woodcock Hall, Yorkshire

CellWeb TRP® System

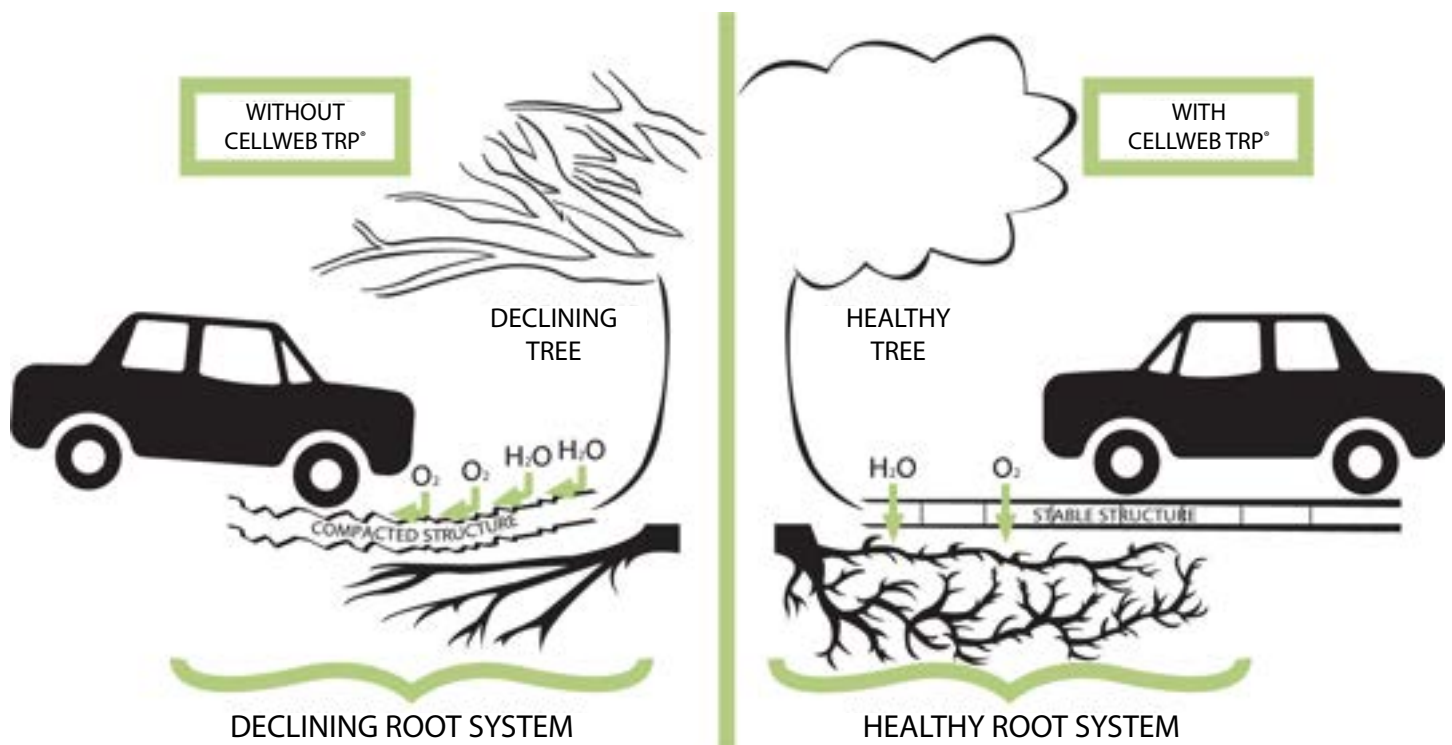
How the System Works



How CellWeb TRP® Works

CellWeb TRP® is a cellular confinement system that confines aggregate materials and makes them stronger, thus increasing the bearing capacity of the sub base materials. Research shows that CellWeb TRP® acts as a stiff raft to distribute wheel loads and reduce their magnitude at the base of the construction, thus maintaining the soil bulk density at levels that are suitable for tree root growth.

CellWeb TRP® is used around the world to provide cost effective hard surface construction over tree roots and is the system of choice for Tree Officers and Arboriculturists. For more information on this subject see CellWeb TRP® Fact Sheet No 1.



Water and Oxygen Transfer Through the CellWeb TRP® System

The CellWeb TRP® system is constructed using open aggregate infill and CellWeb TRP® has perforated cell walls. The pore spaces between the aggregate particles are greater than 0.1mm in diameter. This open structure is far more permeable than typical soils and allows the free movement of water and oxygen so that supplies to trees are maintained.

For more information on this subject see CellWeb TRP® Fact Sheet No 2.

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Geosynthetics Limited

Fleming Road, Harrowbrook Industrial Estate
Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DU

Tel: 01455 617139 Fax: 01455 617140

Email: sales@geosyn.co.uk

Web: www.geosyn.co.uk



Please call **01455 617 139**

or email sales@geosyn.co.uk for more technical advice.

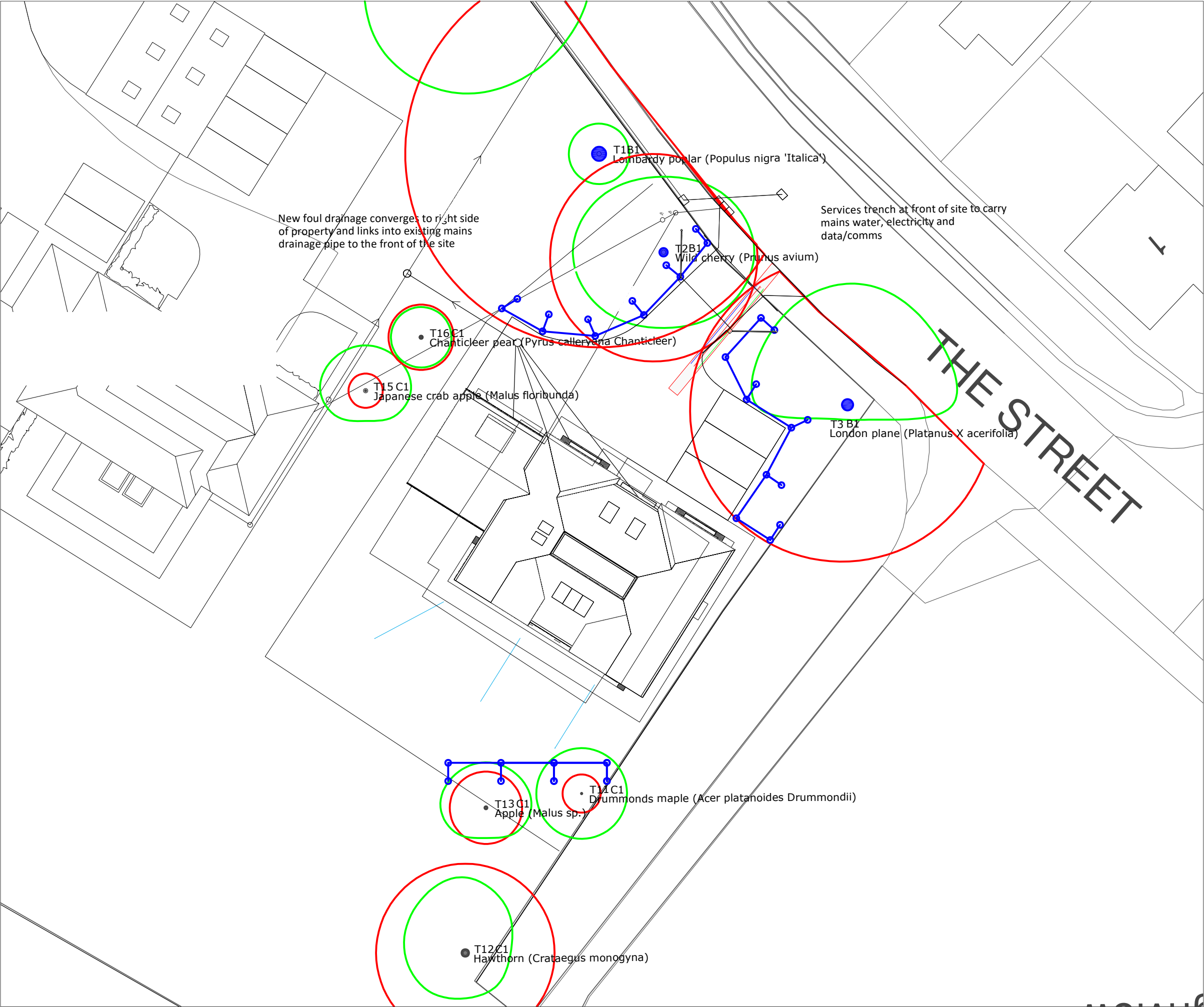
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Appendix 3

Tree Protection Plans





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DO NOT SCALE

DATE REVISION



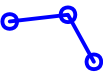
Category B tree



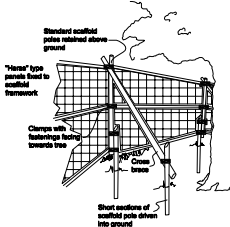
Category C tree



Root Protection Areas



Protective Fences
as detail below



NOTE: This scheme is for where the drive is laid to wearing course prior to any construction related activities with load spreading confinement system as part of sub base, when no ground protection is required. See AMS for details of excavation of service trench.



Certhia
consulting ltd

11 Ermin Close Baydon, Marlborough,
Wiltshire SN8 2JQ
T: 01672 540833
W: www.certhia.co.uk

CLIENT

Mr. M. Stevens

JOB TITLE

Land at Lydiard Farm
The Street
Lydiard Millicent
SN5 3LU

DRG. TITLE

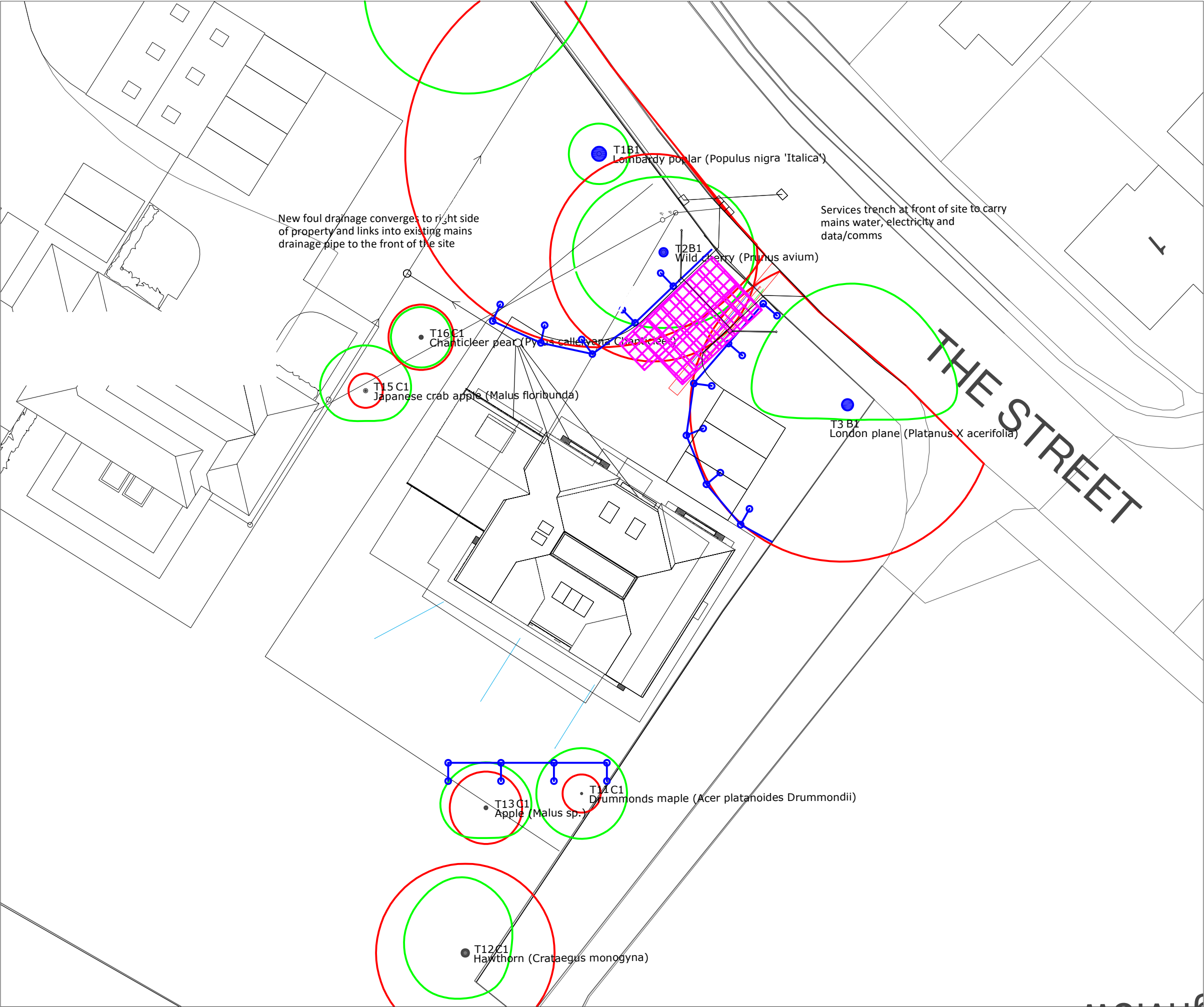
Tree Retention and
Tree Protection (new drive prior)

DATE SCALE DRN. BY CHK. BY

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JOB No. DRG. No. REV.

ccl/lf-lm/tp01A



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Category B tree

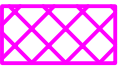
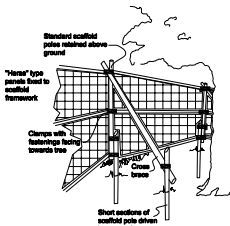


Category C tree



Root Protection Areas

Protective Fences
as detail below



Ground Protection
based upon 2.4m x 1.2m proprietary
ground guards

NOTE: This scheme is where no drive is laid to wearing
course prior to any construction related activities and no
ground protection system is in place other than at the entrance.
see AMS for details of excavation of service trench.



Certhia
consulting ltd

11 Ermin Close Baydon, Marlborough,
Wiltshire SN8 2JQ
T: 01672 540833
W: www.certhia.co.uk

CLIENT

Mr. M. Stevens

JOB TITLE

Land at Lydiard Farm
The Street
Lydiard Millicent
SN5 3LU

DRG. TITLE

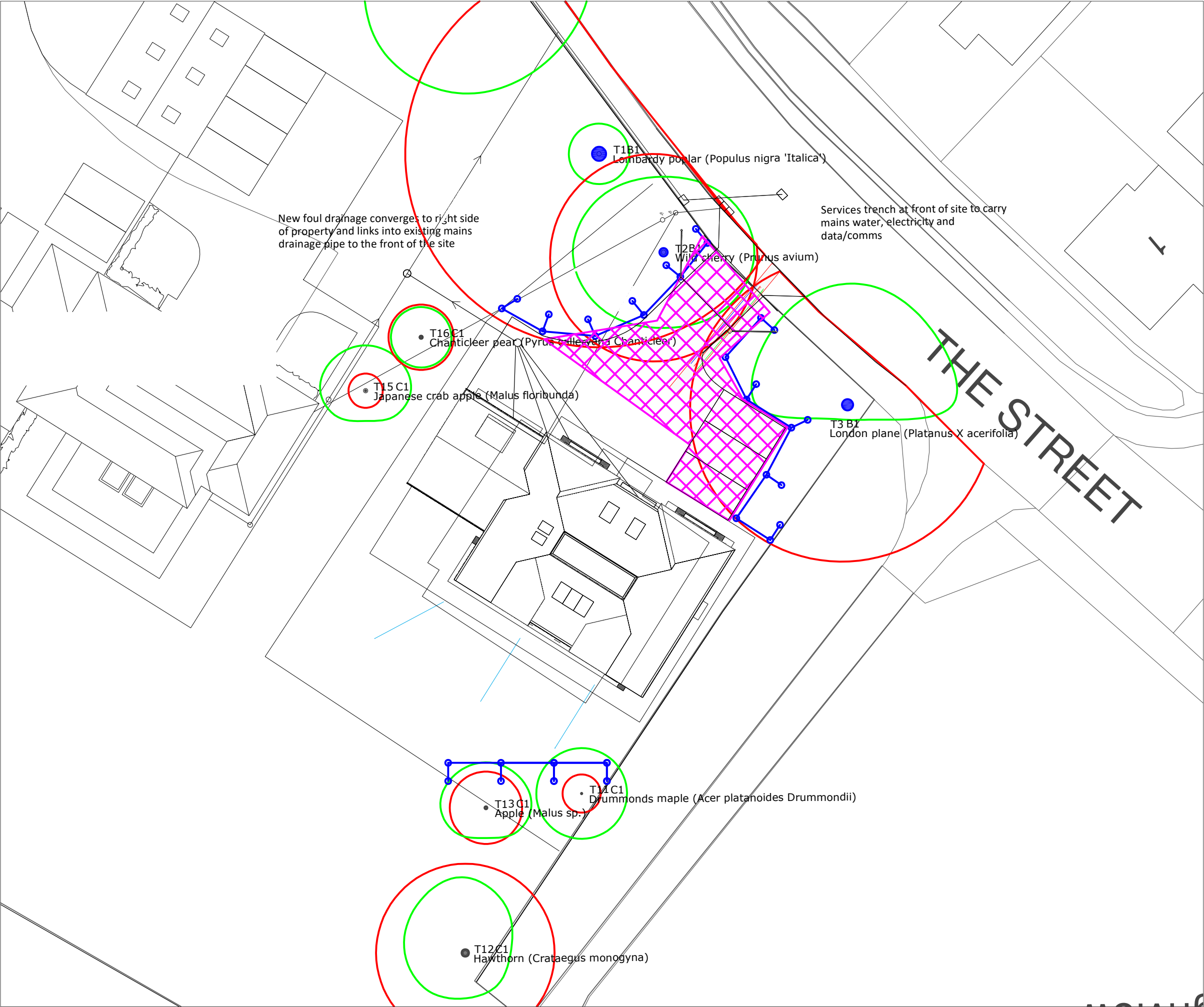
Tree Retention and
Tree Protection (new drive after)

DATE SCALE DRN. BY CHK. BY

03-08-26 1:250@A3

DRG. No. REV.

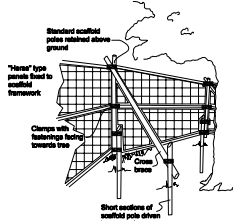
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-  Category B tree
-  Category C tree
-  Root Protection Areas
-  Protective Fences as detail below



 Ground Protection
based upon 2.4mx1.2m proprietary ground guards

NOTE: This scheme is for where no drive is laid prior to any construction related activities and the whole area is to be used for construction related purposes. Ground protection will cover the whole of any unfenced RPA and is shown hatched. See AMS for details of excavation of service trench



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consulting ltd

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Wiltshire SN8 2JQ
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CLIENT
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The Street
Lydiard Millicent
SN5 3LU

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Tree Retention and
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