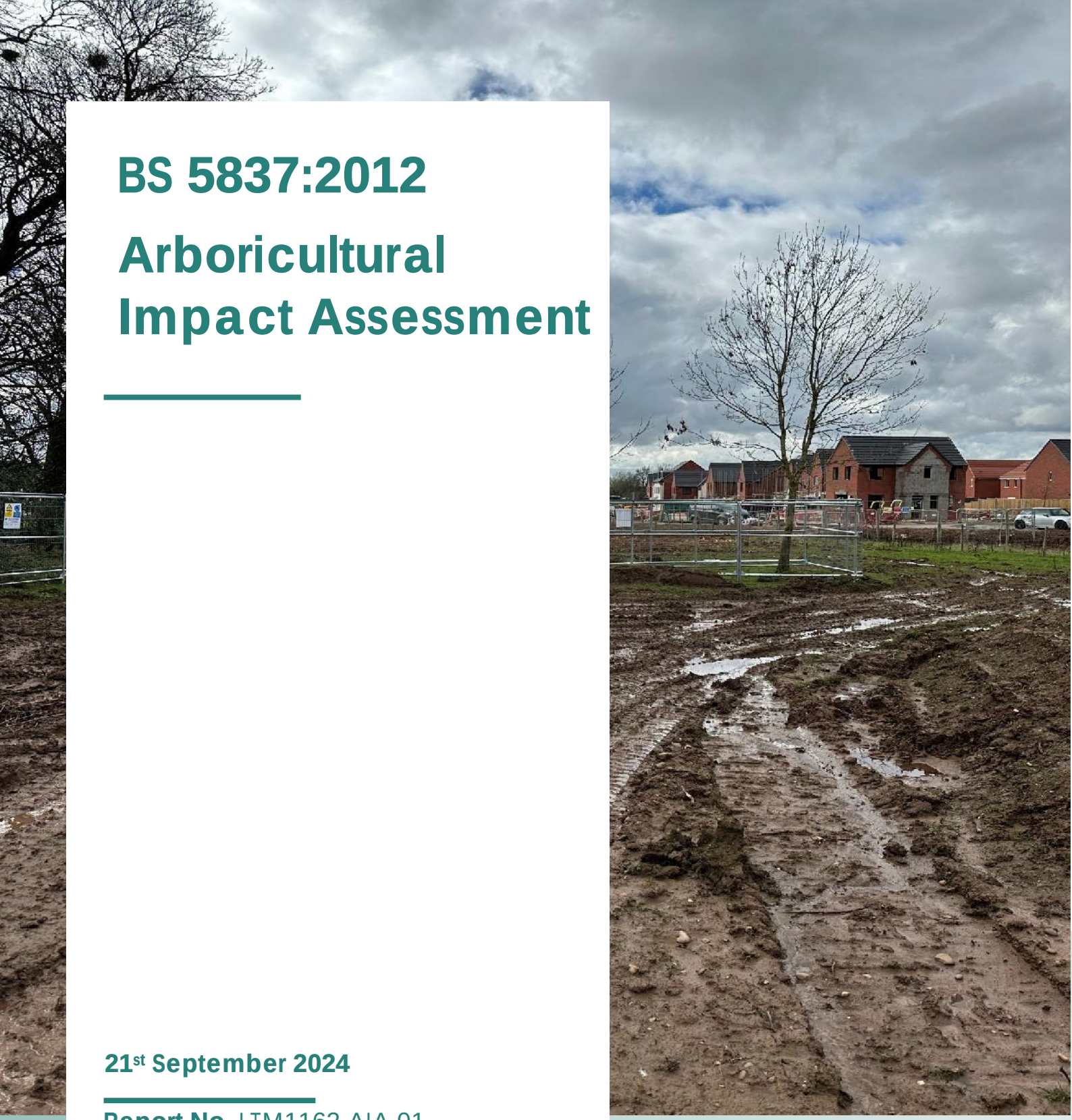


BS 5837:2012

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

21st September 2024

Report No. LTM1162.AIA.01
Project: Land at Recreation Ground
Authored by: Matthew Lally

Lally
TREE MANAGEMENT

www.lallytreemanagement.co.uk

ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

PROJECT

Land at Recreation Ground
Chester Road
Gresford
LL12 8UD

LALLY TREE MANAGEMENT LIMITED

32 Thirlmere Road
Urmston
Manchester
M41 8PP
[T] 07305 740120
[E] matt@lallytreemanagement.co.uk
[W] https://www.lallytreemanagement.co.uk/
Company No: 15847606

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed development site is located within a residential suburb of Gresford in the County Borough of Wrexham. The site currently comprises of a recreation ground located between Clappers Lane and Chester Road.

Trees present that could be potentially affected by the development are as follows:

Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
13 Trees 1 Group	7 Trees 3 Groups	5 Trees 2 Groups 1 Hedge	2 Trees

It is proposed to install a gas governor to the east of the field along with a gas pipeline. The proposed development will also require construction of a temporary access from the west and a temporary vehicle route along the southern field boundary as well as a temporary compound area. To facilitate this development, trees requiring removal or other works are as follows:

	Tree Category. Trees Requiring Works			
Tree Work Type	**Category A**	**Category B**	**Category C**	**Category U**
Tree removal	0	0	1x Section of hedge	2x Trees*
Pruning works	9x Trees	2x Trees	2x Trees	0
Cellular confinement System	12x Trees	0	1x Tree	0
Supervised root pruning & Excavation	2x Trees	0	0	0
Careful removal of soil build-up	1x Tree	0	0	0

* Tree to be removed due to condition, not due to the development proposal.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Author Information

1.1.1. My name is Matthew Lally and I have been working with trees for over 18 years. I have experience in both practical elements of arboriculture and in consulting. I so far hold the following Arboricultural qualifications and technical memberships:

- FdSc Arboriculture
- LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection Certificate
- VALID – Validator
- QTRA Registered User
- Professional Member of the Consulting Arborist Society
- Professional member of the Arboricultural Association
- Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters.

1.1.2. I am the author of this report and as a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association, the Consulting Arborist Society and an Associate Member of the Institute of Chartered Foresters, I am required to uphold ethical standards laid out by these institutions and therefore I have written this report in good faith and as objectively as possible.

1.2. Scope and Purpose of the Reports

1.2.1. An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is used to detail reasonably foreseeable conflicts that a development may have with regards to trees on a given site and is intended to assist the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in this case Wrexham County Borough Council, in their assessment of the proposed development. I therefore recommend that this report along with the associated Method Statement is supplied to LPA in support of the planning application to which it pertains.

1.2.2. I have aspired in this report to provide an analysis of the impacts that the proposed development is projected to have on trees located within the site based on the information that I have available to me at the time of writing. Where practicable I have included trees on land immediately adjacent to the site that may also be impacted. I also offer guidance on suitable retained tree management and mitigation recommendations for losses or other foreseen issues.

1.3. Instructions & Brief

1.3.1. I was commissioned to write this Arboricultural Impact Assessment by Dalcour Maclaren Ltd on behalf of Wales and West Utilities in relation to the proposed development at Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD.

1.3.2. I attach below an outline overhead photograph of the area that I assessed on the 19/06/24. (This is not necessarily the site boundary but includes trees that I deem could be impacted by the development regardless of ownership)



Figure 1. Assessment boundary plan.

2. SITE VISIT & SURVEY METHODOLOGY

2.1. Survey Details

2.1.1. I visited the site and surveyed the trees in accordance with Chapter 4 of BS5837:2012. I have recorded all the recommended tree metrics in the tree schedule which can be found in appendix I.

2.1.2. British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' includes guidance for considering the relationship between existing trees and how to integrate their needs into a successful development. A harmonious and sustainable relationship between any retained trees and new structure and/or hard surfaces is at the heart of the guidance.

2.1.3. When recording the trees as individual trees, groups of trees, woodlands or hedge groups I have included a prefix on the tree number. Explained as follows: Individual trees (T), groups of trees (G), hedgerows (H) or woodland groups (W).

2.1.4. I have used the term 'group' where trees form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or culturally.

2.1.5. I have used the term 'hedgerow' for lines of trees or shrubs less than 5m wide at the base and which are managed or have been managed under an obvious regular pruning regime.

2.1.6. I have used the term 'woodland' where there are at least 10 trees and the individual tree canopies generally overlap and interlink, often forming a more or less continuous canopy and trees are the dominant plant form in this area.

2.1.7. I carried out the survey on Wednesday 19th June 2024 by means of inspection from ground level. If the inspection was restricted for any reason such as lack of access or dense climbing plants etc, then I have noted this in the site notes in appendix I. I have included pictures of the significant trees in appendix V.

2.1.8. The weather conditions during the survey were dry and still meaning the quality of the survey was not adversely affected.

2.1.9. In some cases, I may decide to group trees that share very similar characteristics. This method is in line with point 4.2.4 of BS 5837:2012 and I quote 'Trees forming groups should be identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist determines that this is appropriate. It may be appropriate to assess the quality and value of trees as a whole, rather than individuals.'

2.1.10. I assessed all the trees using: a grading A to C (A being of high quality and C being of the lowest quality) and U (trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years). I attach in appendix III the British Standard 5837:2012 cascade chart for further details.

2.1.11. I have where appropriate recorded the canopy spread for each tree at four cardinal points in order to reproduce an accurate representation of the crown shape of the tree, this was generally not possible for tree groups, woodlands and hedges and therefore these were averaged and are represented by simplified representations on the plans. These representations can be seen in the plans that I have attached in appendix IV.

2.1.12. Assessing the potential influence of trees upon load bearing soils and the potential impact to existing and proposed structures was not included in the contract brief and I have therefore not considered this in the report. I cannot be held responsible for damage arising from such action.

2.1.13. During the site visits I have inspected the trees in line with the British Standard recommendations for potentially hazardous trees and I have made appropriate recommendations where required. I note, however, that this report is not a substitute for a full tree risk assessment or management plan which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

2.2. Creation of Existing Site Plans

2.2.1. I have shown the Root Protection Area (RPA) on the plans in appendix IV for each tree as a circle centred on the base of the stem which is based on the recommendation of the British Standard. In some cases, I will have noted onsite that there will be a root barrier likely to exist, such as roads/hard surfaces, building structures, & retaining walls that will have clearly impacted the tree roots actual morphology and disposition. In these circumstances I

have amended the shape of the RPA to reflect this, without a reduction in its area.

2.2.2. British Standard 5837:2012 recommends the assessment of trees is made as objectively as possible, but I note that although I do my utmost to be as objective as possible, the findings and recommendations in this report will always be my opinion. The tree categorisation method identified in the British Standard is a tool I use on every Arboricultural Impact Assessment as this guidance helps to make an objective judgment of the tree quality and value of the existing tree stock and keep the judgment as consistent and fair as possible.

2.2.3. Table 1 provides a summary of the documents that have been made available by the client to myself for use in this report:

Table 1 Documents made available by client.

Document Type	Reference No.	Author	Date
Site Plan	23006894_PLN_SI_1.1	Dalcour Maclaren	26/07/2023
Temporary Access Plan	Gresford Compounds and Temporary Access	Wales & West utilities	18/09/2024
Governor Design Plan	Chester Road - New Gas Mains	Wales & West utilities	09/09/2024

2.2.4. I note that the supplied existing site plans did not include tree positions. I have plotted the trees myself on the plans using overhead photography and by using a using a tape measure onsite from known positions of the site fences. I note that the positions plotted on the plan by myself are estimated and therefore any dimensions regarding tree positions in relation to the development and or protective fencing / ground protection must be checked on site. I do not accept any liability for inaccurately plotted trees.

3. PLANNING POLICY

3.1. Planning Policy Wales (PPW) Edition 12

3.1.1. Planning Policy Wales Edition 12 February 2024 sets out the land use planning policies of the Welsh Government and its primary objective is to 'ensure that the planning system contributes towards the delivery of sustainable development and improves the social, economic, environmental and cultural well-being of Wales as required by key legislations.

3.1.2. Consideration should be taken of paragraph 6.4.37 onwards of page 158 of the PPW in relation to Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows which states:

Trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make an essential wider contribution to landscape character, culture, heritage and sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities, wider landscape benefits such as air and diffuse pollution interception, natural flood management, and building materials. The importance of trees, in particular urban trees, in creating distinctive and natural places which deliver health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking[135].Planning authorities must promote the planting of new trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland as part of new development.

Planning authorities must protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial green infrastructure function[136].

Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development

proposal; where such trees are lost, they will be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below.

Where loss is unavoidable developers will be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an assessment of green infrastructure value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). **Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost.**

3.2. Local Planning Policy

3.2.1. The NPPF sets out Government planning policies for England and how they should be applied. The Local Planning Authorities each use this information to guide Local Planning Policies which are used as the basis for determining planning applications. The local authority in this case, Wrexham County Borough Council, refers to the following policies/guidance/plan when considering the trees and development:

3.2.2. Wrexham Unitary Development Plan
Hedgerows, Trees and Woodland (pg.18)
Policy EC4
Development proposals should provide for the conservation and management of hedgerows, trees, orchards, woodland, wildlife and other natural landscape and water features, and include new planting in order to enhance the character of the landscape and townscape. Development which results in the loss or significant damage to valuable trees, important hedgerows or ancient woodland sites will not be permitted.

4. LEGISLATION

4.1. Statutory Considerations

4.1.1. The Town and Country Planning Act (1990) (the Act) and associated Regulations empower Local Planning Authorities (LPAs) to protect trees in the interests of amenity by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). The Act also affords protection for trees with a diameter at breast height over 75 mm diameter that stand within the curtilage of a Conservation Area. An application must be made to the LPA in question to carry out works upon or to remove trees that are subject to a TPO, whilst six weeks' notice of intention must be given to carry out works upon or to remove trees within a Conservation Area that are not protected by a TPO.

4.1.2. A Tree Preservation Order (TPO) is an order made by a local planning authority to protect specific trees, groups of trees or woodlands in the interests of amenity. A TPO prohibits the:

- cutting down
- topping
- lopping
- uprooting
- willful damage
- willful destruction

of trees without the LPA's written consent. If consent is given, it can be subject to conditions which have to be followed. In the Secretary of State's view, cutting roots is also a prohibited activity and requires the authority's consent. Anyone found guilty of such an offence is liable and in serious cases, may result in prosecution and incur an unlimited fine.

4.1.3. I contacted the Local Planning Authority, Wrexham County Borough Council, by email and received a reply on the 24/06/2024. This reply stated that there are Tree Preservation Orders (ref: TPO DCC_20) that would apply to trees present on the western and southeastern boundary and therefore statutory constraints would apply to the development in respect of trees.

4.2. Felling Licence

4.2.1. Tree felling is also restricted under the Forestry Act 1967. Felling licences are Under this act, there is an exemption from the need for a felling licence for "Felling trees immediately required for the purpose of carrying out development authorised by planning permission (granted under the Town and Country Planning Act 1990) ..."

4.2.2. If full planning permission is granted, then any trees which require felling to implement the approved plans are exempt from this statutory protection. Outline planning permission does not provide an exemption to the regulations that control tree felling in the Forestry Act 1967.

4.3. Protected Species

4.3.1. Nesting birds are afforded statutory protection under the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and their potential presence should therefore be considered when clipping hedges, removing climbing plants and pruning and removing trees. The breeding period for woodlands runs from March to August inclusive. Hedges provide valuable nesting sites for many birds and clipping should therefore be avoided during March to July. Trees, hedges and ivy should be inspected for nests prior to pruning or removal and any work likely to destroy or disturb active nests should be avoided until the young have fledged.

4.3.2. All bat species and their roosts are protected under Schedule 5 of the Wildlife & Countryside Act (1981) (as amended) and under Schedule 2 of the Conservation of Habitats & Species Regulations 2010 (as amended). In this respect it should be noted that it is possible that unidentified bat habitat features may be located high up in tree crowns and all personnel carrying out tree works at the site should therefore be vigilant and mindful of the possibility that roosting bats may be present in trees with such features. If any bat roosts are subsequently identified, then it is essential that works are halted immediately and that a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist investigates and advises on appropriate action prior to works continuing.

4.3.3. In turn, any subsequent works carried out in relation to any protected species must be carried out under guidance from a suitably qualified and experienced ecologist and in strict accordance with the guidance provided in BS42020:2013 - Biodiversity – Code of Practice for Planning and Development and, with regard to bats, in strict accordance with BS8596:2015 - Surveying for Bats in Trees and Woodlands.

5. THE SITE, ITS SURROUNDINGS & THE TREE POPULATION

5.1. Site & Surroundings

5.1.1. The site under consideration is located within a residential suburb of Gresford in the County Borough of Wrexham. The site currently comprises of a recreation ground located between Clappers Lane and Chester Road.

5.1.2. It is bordered to the south and south-east by Chester Road and to the west by Clappers Lane. Further recreational grounds border the site to the north and a petrol station borders the east.

5.2. Tree Population

5.2.1. As noted previously, a total of twenty-seven individual trees, six groups of trees, and one hedge were surveyed for the purpose of this appraisal. They range from young to mature in age, with heights up to approximately 22 metres, maximum diametrical crown spreads up to approximately 18 metres, and stem diameters up to approximately 950 millimetres. Detailed tree dimensions and other pertinent information, such as structural defects and physiological deficiencies, are included in the Tree Schedule in Appendix I.

5.2.2. In respect of the survey it should be noted that tree quality is categorised within the existing context without taking any site development proposals into account.

5.2.3. Under the UK's planning system trees are a material consideration in the planning and development process. Nonetheless, only trees of a suitable quality and value should be considered a material constraint to development. In this respect the Tree Schedule includes a column ('Cat. Grade') listing the trees' respective retention values, where they are rated either 'A', 'B', 'C' or 'U', as per BS5837:2012 Table 1 (appendix III). 'A' category trees are those considered to be of 'high quality' and, accordingly, the most suitable for retention, whilst 'B' category trees are those considered to be of 'moderate quality', and 'C' category trees are those considered to be of 'low quality' with a correlated low retention value. In turn, 'U' category trees are those that are considered to be 'unsuitable for retention'.

5.2.4. As detailed in the Tree Schedule in appendix I, thirteen trees and one group were categorised as high quality (i.e. 'A' category), seven trees and three

groups were categorised as moderate quality (i.e. ‘B’ category), five trees, two groups, and one hedge were categorised as low quality (i.e. ‘C’ category), and two trees were classed as unsuitable for retention (i.e. ‘U’ category) regardless of the development proposals.

6. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

6.1. Proposed Development

6.1.1. It is proposed to install a gas governor to the east of the field along with new connecting gas pipelines. The proposed development will also require construction of a temporary access from the west and a temporary vehicle route along the southern field boundary as well as a temporary compound area. These proposals are encapsulated in Temporary Access Plan, titled, Gresford Compounds and Temporary Access & the Governor Design Plan, titled Chester Road - New Gas Mains.

6.2. Impacts

6.2.1. I have overlayed the proposed site plans onto the existing site plan using computer aided design software and found locations in which there are conflicts with existing trees. I have made this plan available in appendix IV titled Arboricultural Implications Plan.

6.2.2. In order to fully assess the impact of the proposals, I have created an Impact Table below (Table 2) in which I detail each tree, indicate which tree/s can be retained and which need to be removed, outline any mitigation needed and give a justification for any actions outlined.

6.2.3. I used the aforementioned Impact Table and Arboricultural Implications Plan in my analysis to determine whether the development will have an impact on the health of each tree. Where I have determined there is an impact, I have then decided upon any mitigation measures that could be implemented to reduce the impact the proposals will have on the treescape.

Table 2. Impact Table

Tree No.	Retention Category	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained	Explanatory Notes & Justification
T1#	B2	Yes	-
T2#	B2	Yes	-
T3#	B2	Yes	-
T4#	B2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 4m to facilitate the construction of a storage area.

Tree No.	Retention Category	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained	Explanatory Notes & Justification
T5#	B2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 4m to facilitate the construction of a storage area.
T6#	C1	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 4m to facilitate the construction of a storage area.
G7#	B2	Yes	-
G8#	B2	Yes	-
G9#	B2	Yes	-
G10#	A2	Yes	-
T11#	B1	Yes	-
T12#	A2	Yes	-
T13#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4
T14#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4
T15#	U	**No**	**Remove due to condition**
T16#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T17#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T18#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this

Tree No.	Retention Category	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained	Explanatory Notes & Justification
			tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T19#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T20#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T21#	C1	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T22#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T23#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T24#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this

Tree No.	Retention Category	Can the Tree/s be Successfully Retained	Explanatory Notes & Justification
			tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T25#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	This tree will require crown lifting to 5m over the proposed temporary track to allow for access of high sided vehicles as outlined in section 7.5. The installation of the new gas pipes will be installed within the RPA of this tree with great care as outlined in section 7.3. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4.
T26#	A2	Yes, with mitigation	The existing soil and green waste build-up will need to be removed as outlined in section 7.2. The installation of the new gas pipes will be installed within the RPA of this tree with great care as outlined in section 7.3. A temporary road will be constructed within the RPA of this tree using a cellular confinement system as outlined in section 7.4
T27#	C1	Yes	-
T28#	C1	Yes	-
T29#	C1	Yes	-
T30#	B1	Yes	-
T31#	U	**No**	**Remove due to condition**
G32#	C2	Yes	-
G33#	C2	Yes	-
H34#	C2	**One section to be removed.** Remaining sections can be retained.	**Partial removal to facilitate installation of new gas pipes.**

6.2.4. I have created an Assessment Table (Table 3) to help visualise the number of trees that will or will not be impacted by the proposed development. To

assess the implications of the Impact Table each tree can be categorised in the following way: -

Table 3. Assessment Table

	Trees to be Retained		Trees to be Removed	
	With No Impact	**With detailed construction**	**Due to Condition**	**Due to Development**
Category A	G10#, T12#,	T13#, T14#, T16#, T17#, T18#, T19#, T20#, T22#, T23#, T24#, T25#, T26#,	-	-
Category B	T1#, T2#, T3#, G7#, G8#, G9#, T11#, T30#,	T4#, T5#,	-	-
Category C	T27#, T28#, T29#, G32#, G33#, H34#,	T6#, T21#,	-	H34# (Partial)
Category U	-	-	T15#, T31#,	-

6.2.5. As can be seen in table 3, one section of one category C hedge requires removal to facilitate this development, as well as 2 category U trees which should be removed regardless of the development due to their condition. These losses can be mitigated as outlined in section 7.1.

7. MITIGATION PROPOSALS

7.1. Compensatory Planting

7.1.1. I have noted one section of hedgerow to be removed to facilitate this proposal and also 2 tree removals required due to the trees condition. I therefore recommend that the loss of the trees identified in table 3 is mitigated by replacement tree planting.

7.1.2. This will have a number of benefits for the development and the character of the area. These being: -

- Give a greater diversity of age class on the site, increasing sustainability.
- Give a greater diversity of species and therefore wildlife habitat.

7.1.3. I propose a list of suitable replacement trees in the schedule below: -

Table 4. Replacement Tree Schedule

Tree Species	Tree Size
Acer campestre	*6 - 8 cm girth*
Betula pubescens	*6 - 8 cm girth*
Quercus robur	*6 - 8 cm girth*
Tilia cordata	*6 - 8 cm girth*
Crataegus monogyna (Hedgerow)	-
Prunus spinosa (Hedgerow)	-
Ilex aquafolium (Hedgerow)	-
Corylus avellana (Hedgerow)	-
Euonymus europaeus (Hedgerow)	-

7.1.4. The extent of mitigation planting required will need to be confirmed in agreement with the Local Planning Authority once the development proposal is finalised.

7.2. Built-up soil in the RPA of T26#

7.2.1. I noted on the day of the inspection that there is some built-up soil and green waste in the RPA of T26#, This soil build-up and green waste is directly in the line of the proposed gas pipes.

7.2.2. The soil and green waste will need to be removed with great care. This can be undertaken with a small digger if the work is undertaken with a banksman ensuring that the waste is moved outside of the RPAs of the retained trees on the site and that the excavation does not penetrate the original soil levels. Any excavation will need to be undertaken as outlined in section 7.3.

7.2.3. If the above points are adhered to then the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of T26# will not be adversely affected.

7.3. Root Pruning

7.3.1. The proposed installation of the new gas pipeline encroaches into the RPAs of T25# & T26# and will likely result in adverse effects on these trees if this is not mitigated against.

7.3.2. I would recommend that to facilitate the development and prevent damage to any tree roots within the RPAs of these trees, all excavation should be supervised by an Arboricultural Consultant and any root pruning that is required should be undertaken by the Arboricultural Consultant.

7.3.3. It is my opinion that if the following points are adhered to then the long-term health and retention of T25# & T26#will not be adversely affected.

- Excavation must be carried out using hand tools to avoid direct damage to the bark of the roots. It may be possible in some instances to use specialised equipment such as high air pressure machinery or an excavation vacuum to excavate the soil with minimal disturbance to roots.

- Exposed roots will be wrapped in moist, clean hessian to prevent the roots from drying out in hot or dry weather. The hessian must be removed before backfilling.

- Roots less than 25mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a growing point. A sharp cutting tool such as bypass secateurs or a

handsaw should be used to leave the smallest wound possible. Roots greater than 25mm in diameter should be retained wherever possible.

- Root pruning should be carried out by an Arboricultural Consultant.

- Backfilling of any excavation must be carried out by hand to avoid direct root damage or compaction, where possible. Builder sand must not be used in the backfill material.

7.4. Construction of temporary road within RPA

7.4.1. It is my opinion that the construction of the temporary road within the RPA of T13# to T26# will likely have adverse effects on the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the trees unless this is mitigated against.

7.4.2. If ground levels remain the same, the detrimental effects the temporary road would have on this tree would be: -

- Compaction, resulting in oxygen depletion, caused from creating the access way.
- The loss of a permeable surface.

7.4.3. It is now possible with the use of a cellular confinement system to be able to create temporary access roads very close to trees without having a detrimental effect.

7.4.4. A cellular confinement system provides a load transfer mattress which prevents direct loads on tree roots and reduces the bearing pressure on subsoil's by stabilising aggregate surfaces against rutting under wheel loads.

7.4.5. It is my opinion that should a cellular confinement system be used for the construction of the temporary road within the RPA of any retained trees then the proposals should not have an adverse impact on the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the trees.

7.5. Access Facilitation Pruning

7.5.1. I note that proposals will require the crown lifting of T16#, T17#, T18#, T19#, T20#, T21#, T22#, T23#, T24#, & T25# to 5m over the proposed access road.

7.5.2. The construction of the storage area will require T4#, T5# & T6# to be crown lifted to 4m.

7.5.3. I believe that if all pruning works are undertaken in line with British Standard 3998:2010 Tree Work – Recommendations then the Safe Useful Life Expectancy of the trees will not be adversely affected.

8. CAVEATS AND LIMITATIONS

8.1.1. The report is for the sole use of the client and its reproduction or use by anyone else is forbidden unless written consent is given by myself (Matthew Lally).

8.1.2. This is an arboricultural report and as such no reliance should be given to comments relating to buildings, engineering, soils ecological or archaeological data. If either is commented upon within the report further professional advice should be sought.

8.1.3. This is not a Tree Risk Assessment. As such this report should not be taken to mean or imply that any of the inspected trees should be considered safe. A Tree Risk Assessment can be provided but would be subject to additional survey requirement and further fees.

8.1.4. Trees are growing dynamic structures. Whilst all reasonable effort has been made to identify defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. No tree is ever absolutely safe due to the unpredictable laws and forces of nature. As a result of this, natural failure of intact trees will occur; extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to even apparently healthy trees.

8.1.5. For the purposes of this survey all dimensions of trees and their associated parts are based on estimation unless otherwise stated.

8.1.6. Trees are living organisms whose health, condition and structure can change quickly and without warning. Therefore, the contents of this report are valid for a period of one year from the date of this survey.



Appendix I

Tree Survey Data & Site Notes

***The recommendations in this section are based on the site survey only and are NOT recommendations to facilitate the development plans. See the Arboricultural METHOD STATEMENT for tree works required to facilitate the development.**

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
T1#	Robinia	470	100	5.64	14	EM	4	10	4	4	2E	B	Tag 0183. Stem lean towards east. Deadwood in crown. Sounding hammer suggests some loose/dead bark on main stem. Tree appears stable.	**No action**	20+	**B2**
T2#	Horse Chestnut	580	152	6.96	14	EM	5	6	4	5	1.5E	B	Strips of dead and missing bark due to bleeding canker disease. Dieback in upper crown. Deadwood over footpath.	**Monitor vitality. Consider removal of deadwood.**	20+	**B2**
T3#	Horse Chestnut	890	358	10.68	14	EM	4.5	11	7.5	7	2.5E	A	Tag 0186. Good form and vitality. No significant risk features observed.	**No action**	40+	**B2**
T4#	Horse Chestnut	850	327	10.2	14	EM	7	7	4	6	2E	A	Tag 0187. Some minor strips of missing and dead bark along with some small stem bleeds suggest bleeding canker disease is present. Vitality is within normal range and tree appears stable.	**No action**	40+	**B2**
T5#	Lime	580	152	6.96	18	EM	4	5	6	5	1E	A	Tag 0188. Good vitality and form. Low branches over internal and external footpath.	**Consider crown lifting to 3m and removing basal epicormic growths to allow for unimpeded use of footpaths**	40+	**B2**
T6#	Ash	250	28	3	9	SM	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3N	B	Vitality is reduced due to early stage ash dieback disease. Minor deadwood. Acceptable condition.	**Monitor progression of ash dieback disease**	10+	**C1**
G7#	Lime. Ash. Horse Chestnut. Sycamore	780	275	9.36	18	SM to M	7	7	7	7	2N	A to B	A linear group of trees on site boundary. Highly visible from public viewpoints. No significant risk features observed.	**No action**	40+	**B2**

= Position estimated on site

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
G8#	Sycamore. Ash. Lime. Horse Chestnut. Robinia.	750	255	9	18	EM to M	7	7	7	7	3E	A to B	A group of trees adjacent to main road and outdoor gym area. Vitality is within normal range aside from ash tree which has early stage ash dieback disease. Robinia has cavity in main stem but is of little concern. Highly visible from public viewpoints.	**No action**	40+	**B2**
G9#	Horse Chestnut. Lime.	350	55	4.2	7	SM	4	4	4	4	1.5N	A	Good form and vitality. No significant risk features observed. Highly visible from public viewpoints.	**No action**	40+	**B2**
G10#	Lime with intermittent Ash and Elm	900	366	10.8	22	M	6	6	6	6	1N	A to B	A linear group of mature lime trees with intermittent semi-mature ash and elm. Located adjacent to road and forming important visual amenity for local area. Some significant pieces of deadwood in crown over road.	**Remove significant deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T11#	Elm	300	41	3.6	14	SM	6.5	3	3	3	2.5N	A	Tag 2985. Asymmetrical crown due to adjacent trees. Vitality is within normal range. Tree appears stable.	**No action**	20+	**B1**
T12#	Lime	700	222	8.4	18	M	6	5	5	5	1N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**
T13#	Lime	700	222	8.4	18	M	6.5	5	5	5	1N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Some significant deadwood in crown.	**Remove significant deadwood**	40+	**A2**

= Position estimated on site

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
T14#	Lime	800	290	9.6	18	M	6.5	5	5	5	1N	A	Tag 0221. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**
T15#	Elm	220	22	2.64	12	SM	3	1	4	3	5S	C	Tag 2985. A triple stemmed tree from ground level. In significant decline due to Dutch elm disease. Within falling distance of road.	**Remove**	Less than 10	**U**
T16#	Lime	900	366	10.8	18	M	6.5	5	5	5	1N	A	Tag 0222. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Some significant pieces of deadwood.	**Remove significant deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T17#	Lime	700	222	8.4	18	M	6	5	5	4	2N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Deadwood in crown.	**Remove deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T18#	Lime	800	290	9.6	16	M	6	5	5	5	2.5N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Some significant deadwood.	**Remove deadwood**	40+	**A2**

= Position estimated on site

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
T19#	Lime	750	255	9	18	M	6	5	5	5	1N	A	Tag 0225. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Deadwood in crown.	**Remove deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T20#	Lime	750	255	9	18	M	6	5	5	5	1N	A	Tag 0226. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**
T21#	Sycamore	170	13	2.04	8	SM	5	3	1	3	2N	A	Tag 2978. A self-set tree on site boundary. Asymmetrical crown due to adjacent trees. Vitality is within normal range.	**No action**	40+	**C1**
T22#	Lime	800	290	9.6	18	M	6.5	5	5	5	0.5N	A	Tag 0227. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**
T23#	Lime	800	290	9.6	18	M	6.5	5	5	5	0.5N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Deadwood in crown.	**Remove deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T24#	Lime	950	408	11.4	18	M	8	7	6	7	0.5N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**

= Position estimated on site

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
T25#	Lime	800	290	9.6	19	M	7	7	6	6	1N	A	Tag 0230. No access to base due to dense vegetation. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value.	**No action**	40+	**A2**
T26#	Lime	800	290	9.6	19	M	7	7	6	6	1N	A	No access to base due to dense vegetation. Built-up soil and green waste in RPA. Vitality is within normal range. Estimated measurements. Highly visible from public viewpoints and forms part of important linear tree feature with high amenity value. Deadwood in crown.	**Remove deadwood**	40+	**A2**
T27#	Willow	260	31	3.12	8	SM	2	4	3	4	1E	B	Codominant form. Acute primary union. Asymmetrical crowns due to adjacent trees. Vitality is within normal range.	**No action**	40+	**C1**
T28#	Birch	80	3	0.96	7	Y	1	1	1	1	3N	A	Self-set tree in unmanaged area.	**No action**	40+	**C1**
T29#	Birch	130	8	1.56	7	Y	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5N	A	Self-set tree in unmanaged area.	**No action**	40+	**C1**
T30#	Purple Cherry Plum	220	22	2.64	5	EM	4	3.5	2	3.5	1N	A	A multi-stemmed tree growing in fence. Vitality is within normal range and tree appears stable.	**No action**	40+	**B1**
T31#	Plum	240	26	2.88	4	EM	3	3	2	3.5	1.5W	C	Tag 2988. Tree is in significant decline. Basal movement when pushed by hand. Tree is unstable.	**Remove**	Less than 10	**U**
G32#	Plum x 2	80	3	0.96	4	Y	1	1	1	1	1W	A	A group of 2 trees on site boundary. No significant risk features observed.	**No action**	40+	**C2**

= Position estimated on site

BS5837:2012
TREE SCHEDULE

DATE OF SURVEY: 19/06/2024 **JOB REFERENCE:** LTM1162.AIA.01 **SITE ADDRESS:** Land at Recreation Ground, Chester Road, Gresford, LL12 8UD

Tree No.	Species	Stem Dia (mm)	RPA (m^2)	RPA Radius (m)	Height (m)	Age Class	Crown Spread (m)				Crown Clearance (m)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations	Remaining Contribution	BS5837 Retention Category
							N	E	S	W						
G33#	Plum x 5 (approx.)	80	3	0.96	4	Y	1	1	1	1	1N	A	No access to inspect. Estimated measurements.	**Nonaction**	40+	**C2**
H34#	Hawthorn with Elm saplings	90	4	1.08	2	Y to EM	1	1	1	1	0N	A to B	A well maintained boundary hedgerow with some elm saplings growing in the middle. Vitality is within normal range.	**No action**	40+	**C2**

= Position estimated on site



Appendix II

Glossary of Terms

The following terms are concurrent with best Arboricultural practice and within the guidelines set by the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), the Arboricultural Association (AA) and the British Standards Institute (BSI).

Age Range:

Age is site specific and categorised:

Young (Y)	Out-planted trees that have not yet established.
Semi-Mature (SM)	Established trees up to 1/3 of expected height and crown.
Early Mature (EM)	Between 1/3 and 2/3 of expected height and crown.
Mature (M)	Between 2/3 and full expected height and crown.
Fully Mature (FM)	Full expected height and crown.
Over Mature (OM)	Crown beginning to break-up and decrease in size.
Senescent (S)	Crown in advanced stage of break-up.

Height: Height is estimated and recorded in metres.

DBH: Diameter at Breast Height is measured at 1.5m and recorded in metres. Where a tree becomes multi-stemmed below 1.5m the highest possible diameter is measured and indicated. Alternatively, above 1.5m the diameter of each stem or an average diameter is measured and indicated.

Condition: Assessment of current physiological condition and structural morphology incorporating vigour and vitality and categorised:

A - Tree needing little, if any attention

B - Tree with minor, but rectifiable defects, or in the early stages of physiological stress

C - Tree with significant structural and physiological flaws and/or extremely stressed

D - Tree that is dead, biologically/physically moribund or dangerous.

Desirability to Retain – As Outlined in Table 1 of BS 5837:2005 (Trees in Relation to Construction - Recommendations)

Definition of Physiological & Morphological Terms

Adaptive Growth - The process whereby wood formation is influenced both in quantity and in quality by the action of gravitational force and mechanical stresses on the cambial zone.

Bifurcation – Forked or divided union.

Brown Rot - Form of decay where cellulose is degraded, while lignin is only modified.

Cankers- A localised area of dead bark and cambium on a stem or branch, caused by fungal or bacterial organisms, characterised by wound wood development on the periphery. This may be annual or perennial.

Cavity - An open wound, characterised by the presence of extensive decay and resulting in a hollow.

Chlorotic Leaf - Lacking in chlorophyll, typically yellow in colour.

Compartmentalisation - The physiological process that creates the chemical and mechanical boundaries that act to limit the spread of disease and decay organisms.

Crack - Longitudinal spilt in stem or branch, involving bark and/or underlying wood. These may be vertically and horizontally orientated.

Decay - Process of degradation of woody tissues by fungi and bacteria through decomposition of cellulose and lignin.

Deadwood - Deadwood is often present within the crown or on the stems of trees. In some instances, is may be an indication of ill health, however, it may also indicate natural growth processes. If a target is present beneath the tree, deadwood may fall and cause injury or damage and should be removed, otherwise deadwood can remain intact for conservation purposes (insects, fungi, birds etc.).

End Weight - The concentration of foliage at the distal ends of stems and deficient in secondary branches.

Girdling Root - Root which circles and constricts the stem or roots causing death of phloem and/or cambial tissue.

Hazard Beam - An upwardly curved branch in which strong internal stresses may occur without the compensatory formation of extra wood (longitudinal splitting may occur in some cases).

Included Bark Union - Pattern of development at branch junctions where bark is turned inward rather than pushed out. Potential weakness due to a lack of a woody union.

Ivy Growth - Ivy growth may ascend into the tree's crown, increasing wind resistance, concealing potential defects and reducing the tree's photosynthetic capacity. Ivy growth is often acceptable in woodland areas as a conservation benefit.

Live Crown Ratio - The relative proportion of photosynthetic mass (leaf area) to overall tree height.

Reaction Wood - Specialised secondary xylem, which develops in response to a lean or similar mechanical stress, attempting to restore the stem to the vertical.

Root Plate Lift - The physical movement of the rooting plate causing soils to shift and crack. May occur during adverse weather conditions. Trees may become unstable.

Root Protection Area - Layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. This area should be considered a no go area for development unless very careful mitigation measures are implemented and agreed with the LPA.

Structural Defect - Internal or external points of weakness, which reduce the stability of the tree.

Suppressed - Trees which are dominated by surrounding vegetation and whose crown development is restricted from above.

Topping - A highly disfiguring practice, likely to cause severe xylem dysfunction and decay in major structural parts of the wood.

White Rot - Form of decay where both cellulose and lignin are degraded.

Wound - Any injury, which induces a compartmentalisation response.

Wound wood - Wood with atypical anatomical features, formed in the vicinity of a wound and a term to describe the occluding tissues around a wound as opposed to the ambiguous term "callus."

Woodland Structure - The vertical and horizontal arrangement of trees within a group or woodland i.e. Dominant - trees with a crown above the upper layer of the canopy, Co-dominant - trees that define the general upper edge of the canopy, Intermediate - trees that have been largely overgrown by others, Suppressed - trees that have been

overgrown and occupy an understory position and grow slowly, often severely asymmetrical.

Note: The definitions described above, may not necessarily be included within the Arboricultural Survey Data.



Appendix III

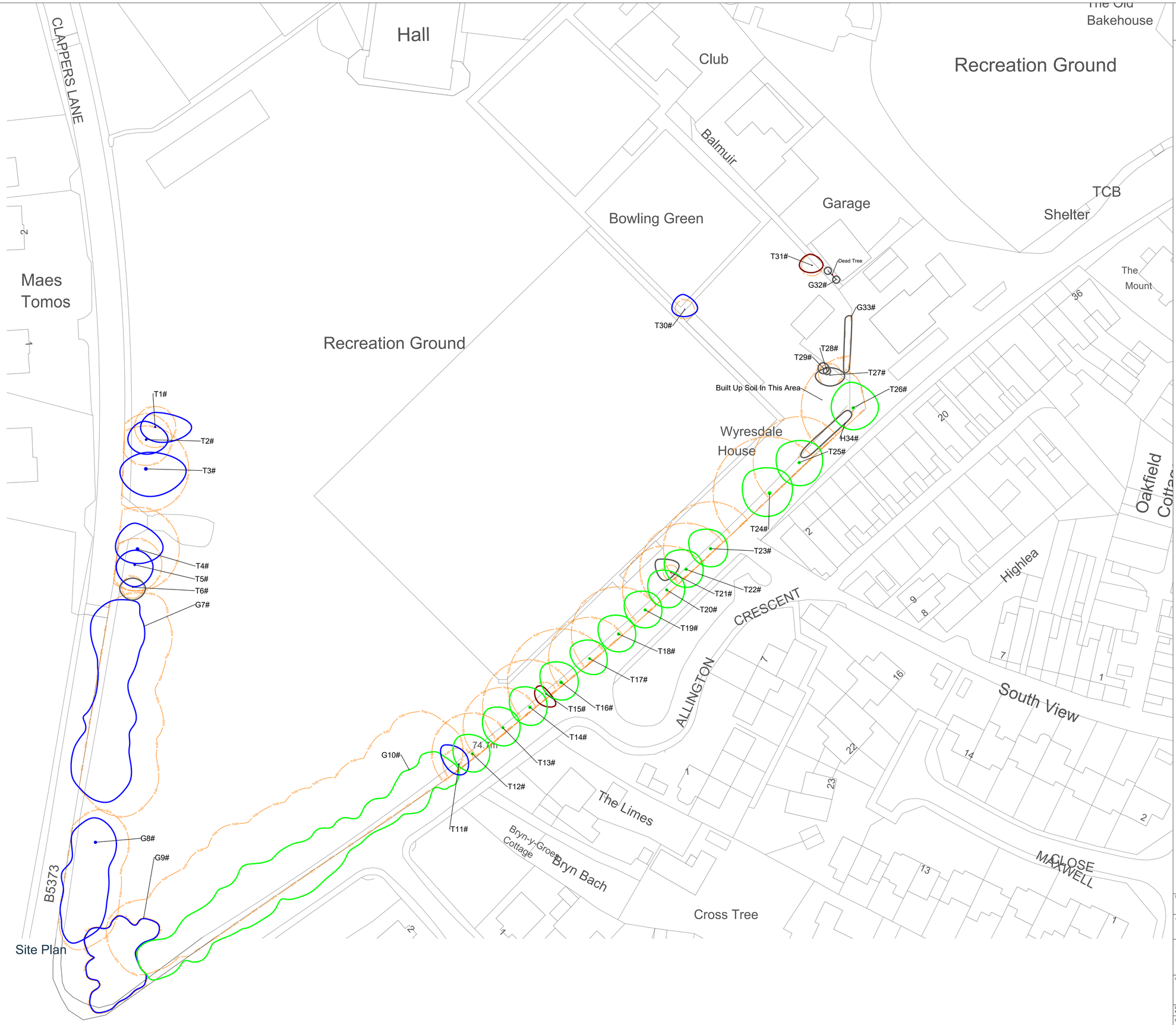
Cascade Chart

Trees for removal			
Category and definition	**Criteria**		
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	o 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 U Category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) o Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. o Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby) e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low-quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE: *Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see section 4.7.5*		
Trees to be considered for retention			
Category and definition	**Criteria and sub-categories**		
	1) Mainly arboricultural values	**2) Mainly landscape values**	**3) Mainly cultural values (including conservation)**
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 essential components of groups, or of 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-pastures)
Category B **Those 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 area	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits
Category C **Those of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in the higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value



Appendix IV

Tree Constraints Plan & Arboricultural Implications Plan



Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).

Contractors must check all dimensions from site

This drawing is for use on this site only and should be used in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings..

LEGEND

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- # Position estimated on site

Lally TREE MANAGEMENT

Scale: 1:500 @ A1	Date: 19/06/2024

Job: LTM1162.AIA.01

Address: Land at Recreation Ground Gresford, LL12 8UD

Client: Dalcour Maclaren Ltd

Drawing Number: LTM1162.TCP.01

Drawn by: Matthew Lally

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Do not scale this drawing (printed or electronic version).

Contractors must check all dimensions from site

This drawing is for use on this site only and should be used in conjunction with all relevant consultants drawings..

LEGEND

- Category A
- Category B
- Category C
- Category U
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- # Position estimated on site

CLAPPERS LANE

Hall

Club

Recreation Ground

The Old Bakehouse

Balmuir

Garage

TCB Shelter

Bowling Green

Maes Tomos

Recreation Ground

The Mount

Oakfield Cottage

Highlea

T1# T2# T3# T4# T5# T6# G7# G8# G9# G10# T11# T12# T13# T14# T15# T16# T17# T18# T19# T20# T21# T22# T23# T24# T25# H34# T26# T27# T28# T29# T30# T31# G32# G33#

Dead Tree

Built Up Soil In This Area

75.6m

74.1m

Wyresdale House

WYRESDALE HOUSE

FLAT

B5373

ALLINGTON CRESCENT

South View

The Limes

Bryn Bach

Bryn-y-Groes Cottage

Cross Tree

CLOSE

TITLE : Chester Road - New Gas Mains

The plan shows those pipes owned by Wales & West Utilities or the relevant Gas Distribution Network in their roles as Licenced Gas Transporters (GT). Gas pipes owned by other GTs, or otherwise privately owned, may be present in this area. Information with regard to such pipes should be obtained from the relevant owners. The information shown in this plan is given without warranty, the accuracy thereof cannot be guaranteed. Service pipes, valves, syphons, stub connections, etc. are not shown but their presence should be anticipated. No liability of any kind whatsoever is accepted by Wales & West Utilities, the relevant Gas Distribution Network, or their agents, servants or contractors for any error or omission arising from the use of this plan. In accordance with HSG47, must be used to verify and establish the actual position of mains, pipes, services and other apparatus on a site before any mechanical plant is used. It is your responsibility to ensure that this information is provided to all persons (either direct labour or contractors) who will be working on or near gas apparatus. The information included on this plan should not be referred to beyond a period of 28 days from the date of issue.

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Lally TREE MANAGEMENT

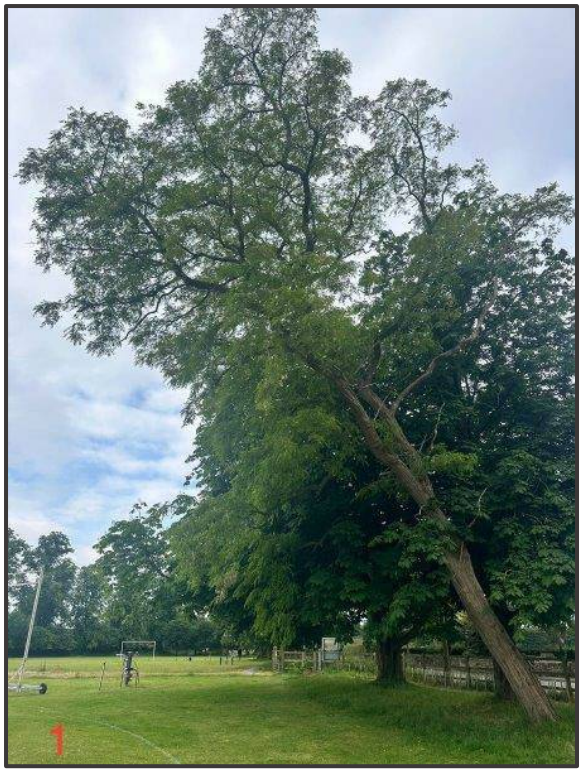
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Address: Land at Recreation Ground Gresford, LL12 8UD	
Client: Dalcour Maclaren Ltd	
Drawing Number: LTM1162.AIP.01	
Drawn by: Matthew Lally	

ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS PLAN

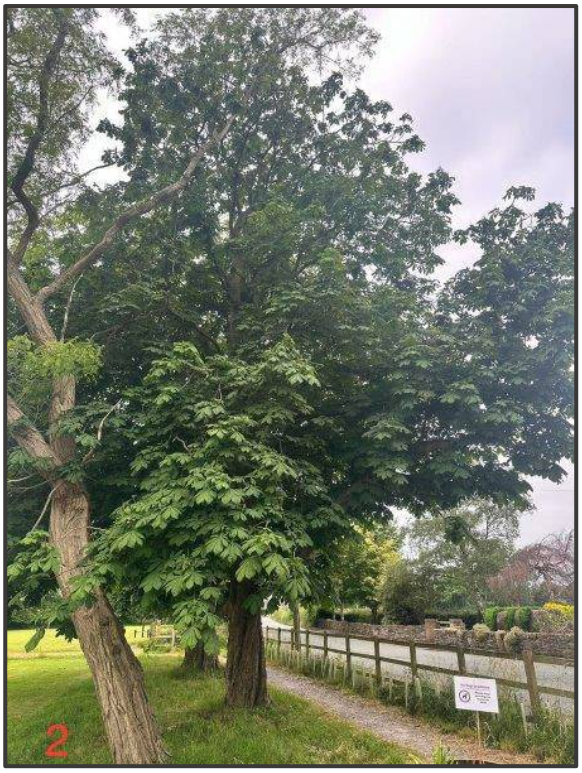


Appendix V

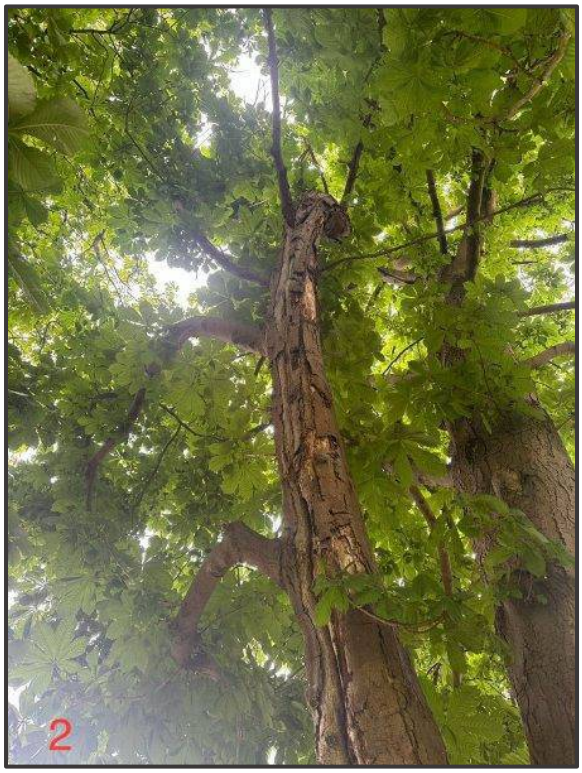
Pictorial Evidence



Picture 1. T1#



Picture 2. T2#



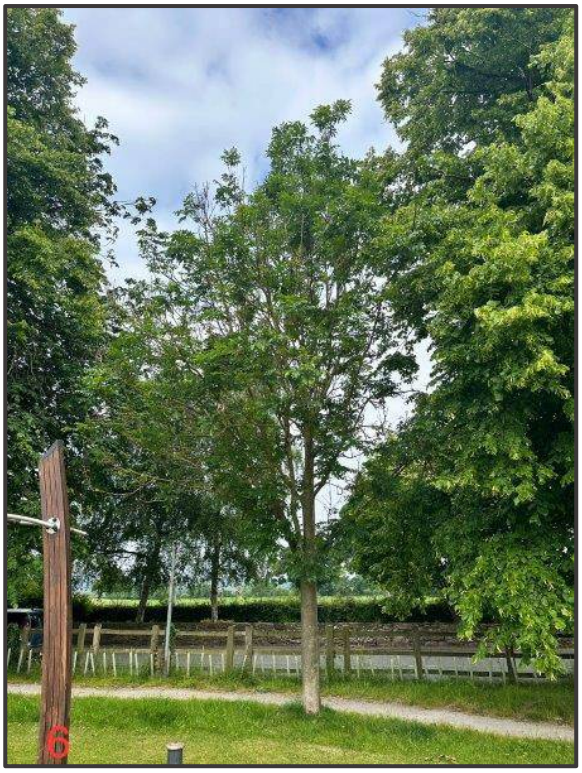
Picture 3. T2#-strips of dead and missing bark due to bleeding canker disease.



Picture 4. T3#



Picture 5. T4#



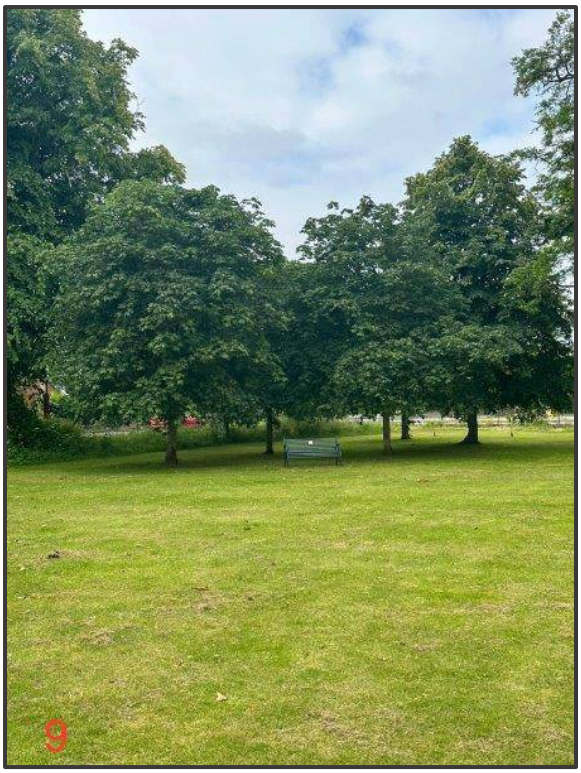
Picture 6. T6#



Picture 7. G7#



Picture 8. G8#



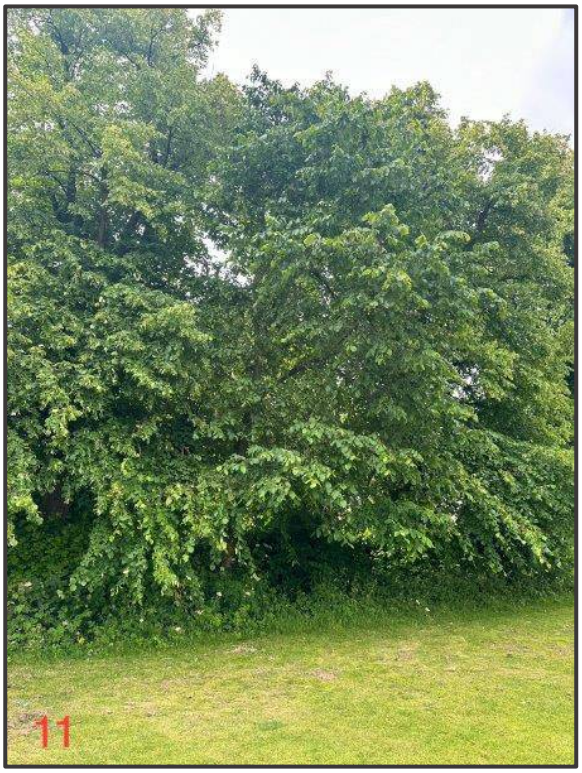
Picture 9. G9#



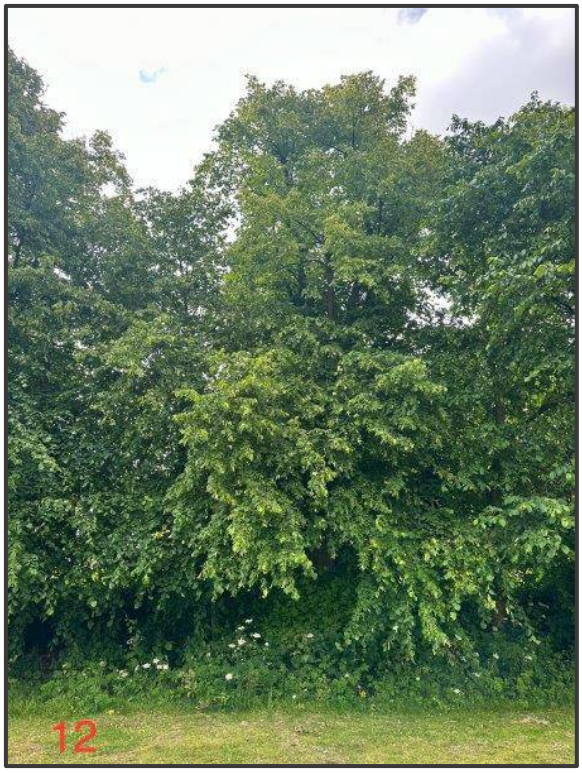
Picture 10. G10#



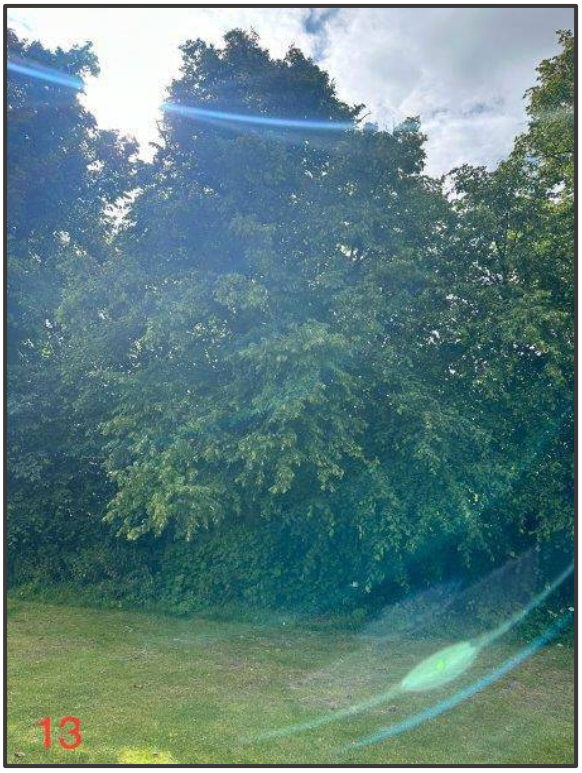
Picture 11. G10#-red circle indicates significant deadwood.



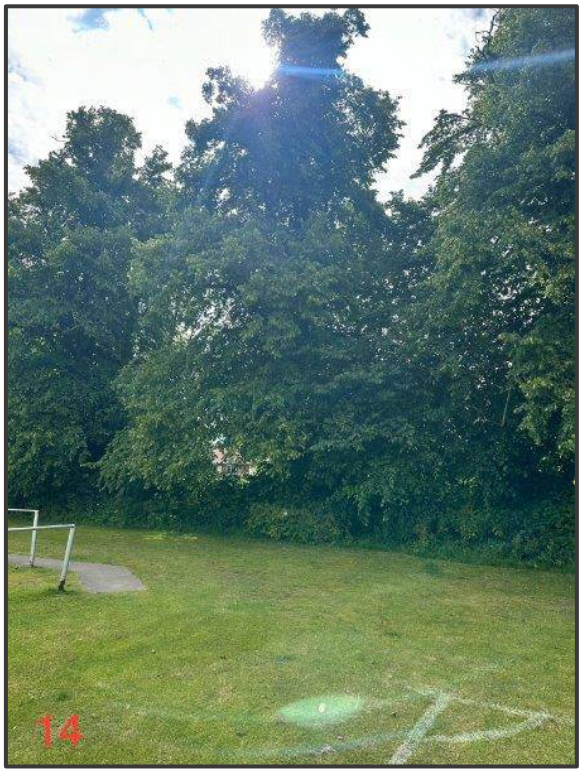
Picture 12. T11#



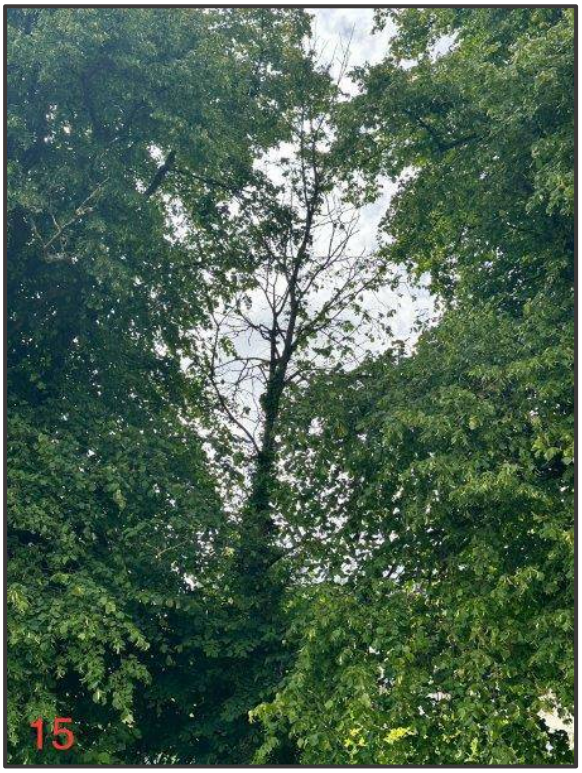
Picture 13. T12#



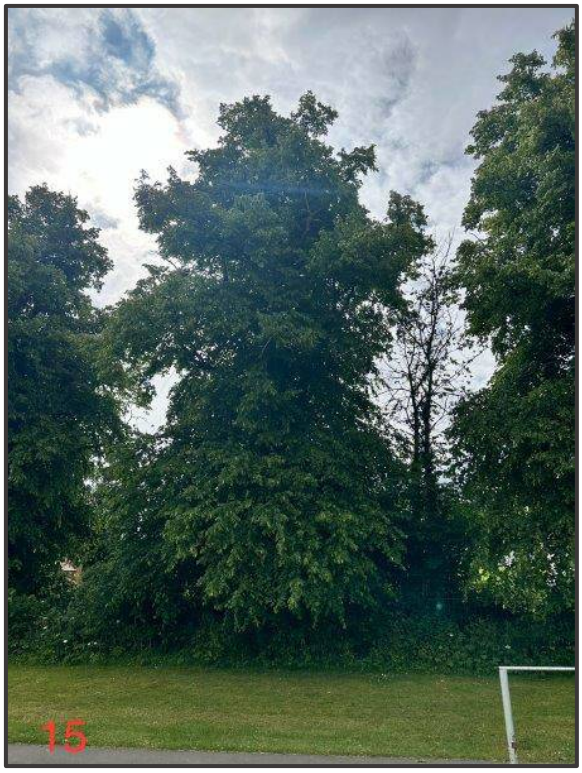
Picture 14. T13#



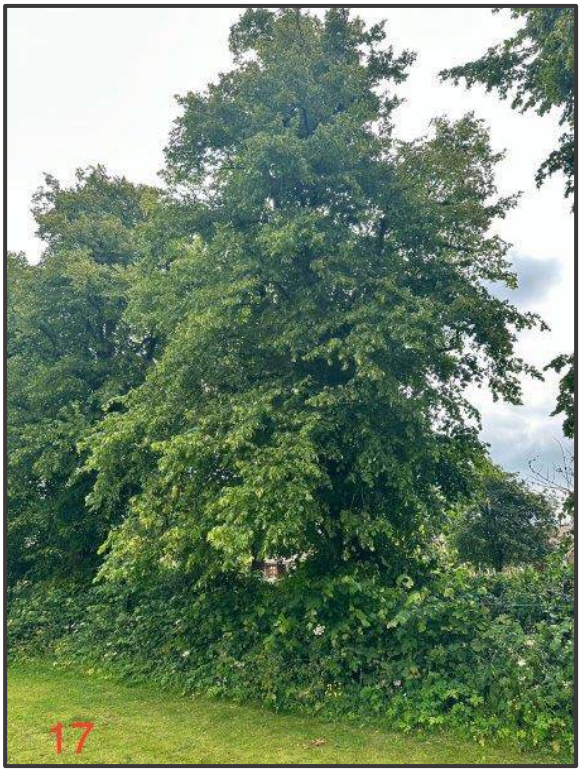
Picture 15. T14#



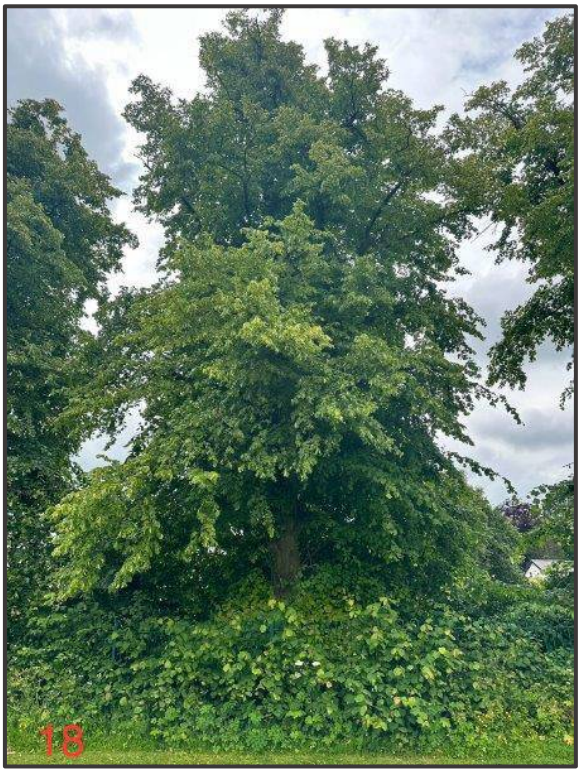
Picture 16. T15#



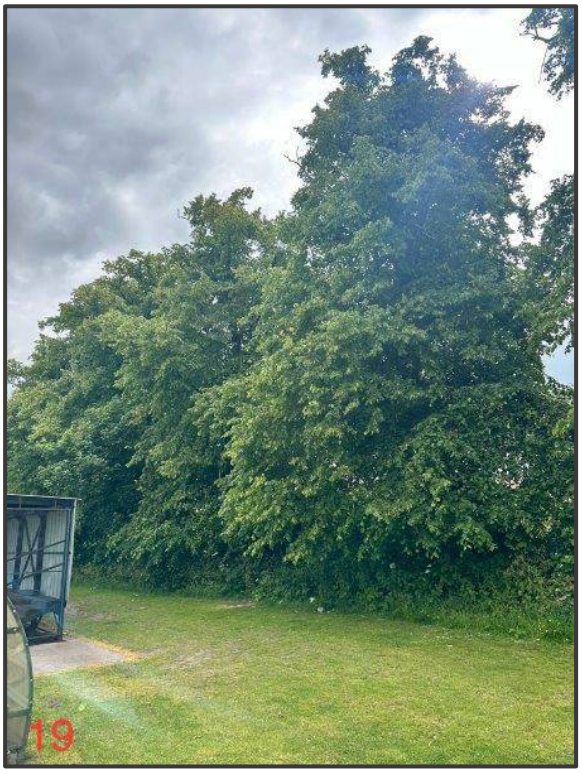
Picture 17. T15#



Picture 18. T17#



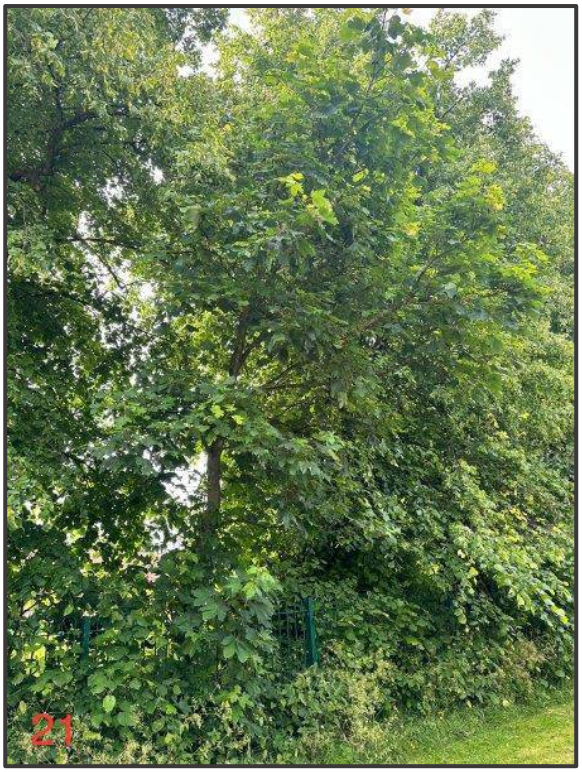
Picture 19. T18#



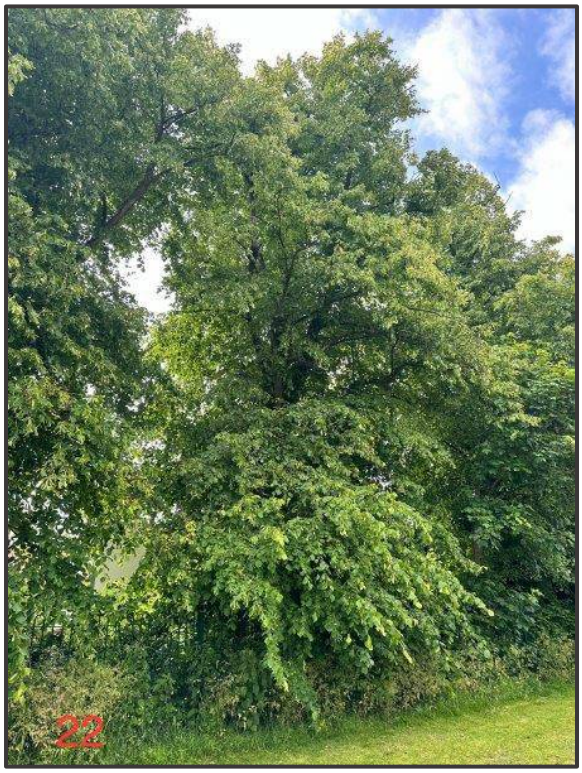
Picture 20. T19#



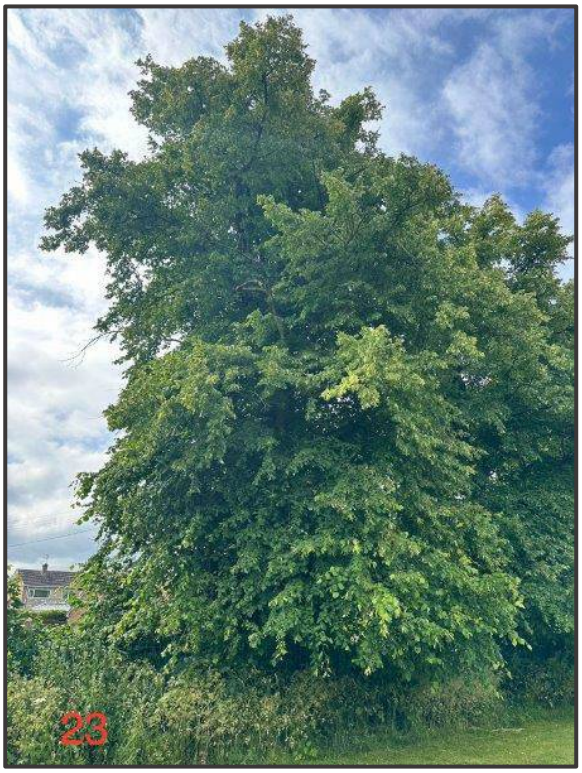
Picture 21. T20#



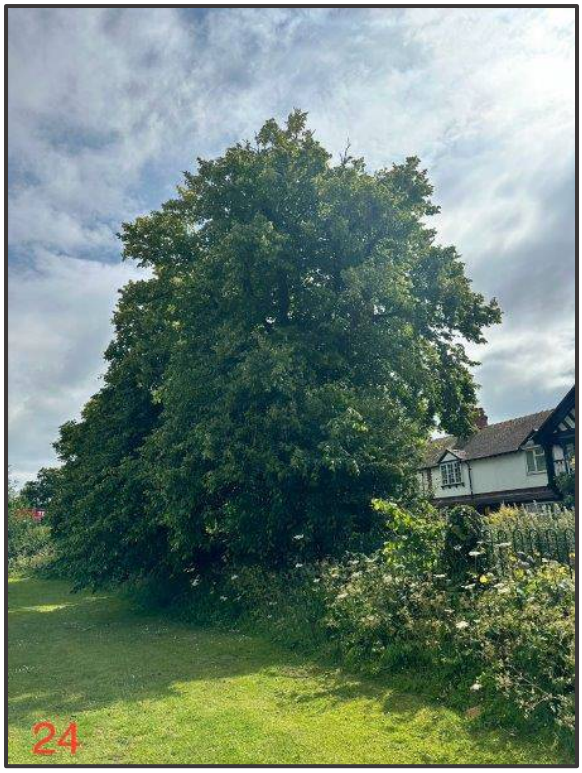
Picture 22. T21#



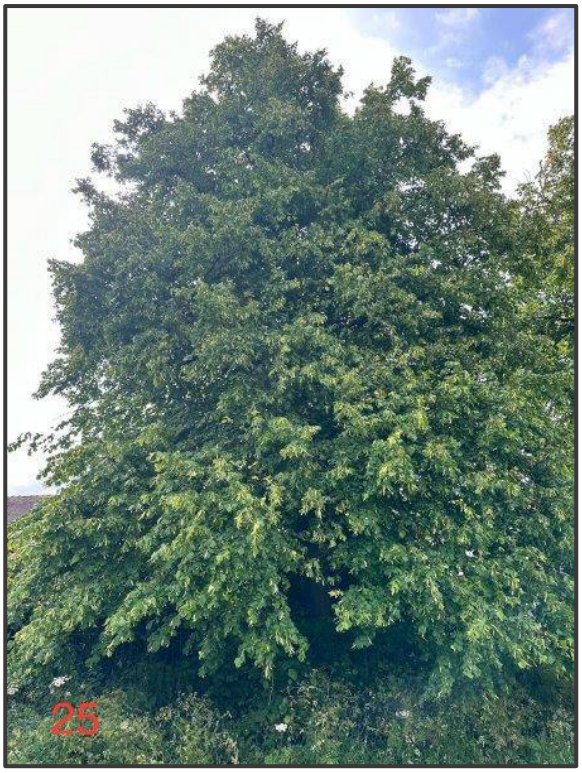
Picture 23. T22#



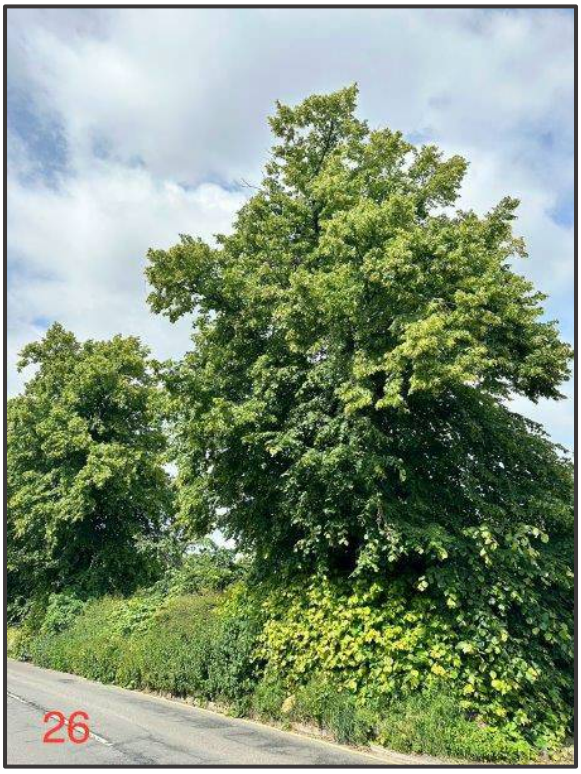
Picture 24. T23#



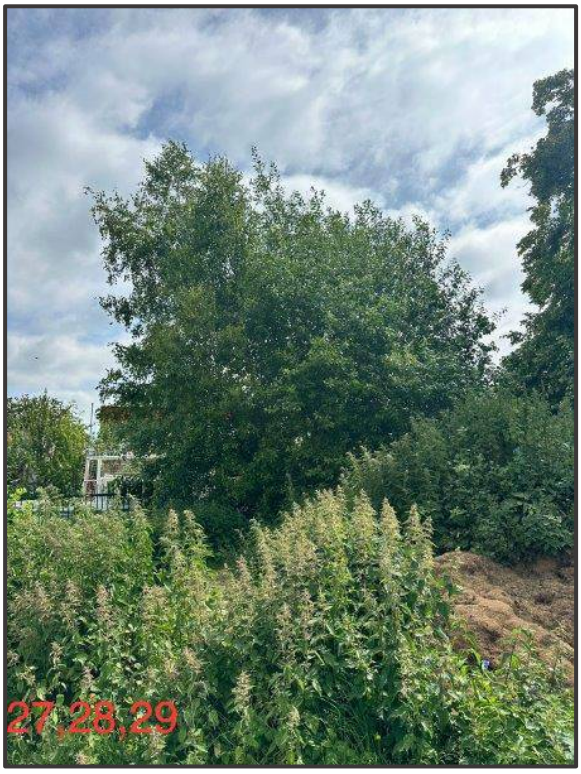
Picture 25. T24#



Picture 26. T25#



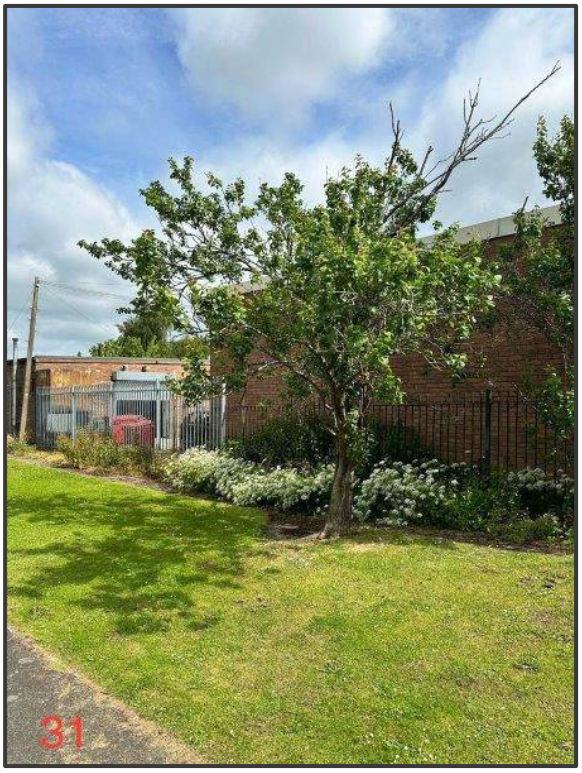
Picture 27. T26#



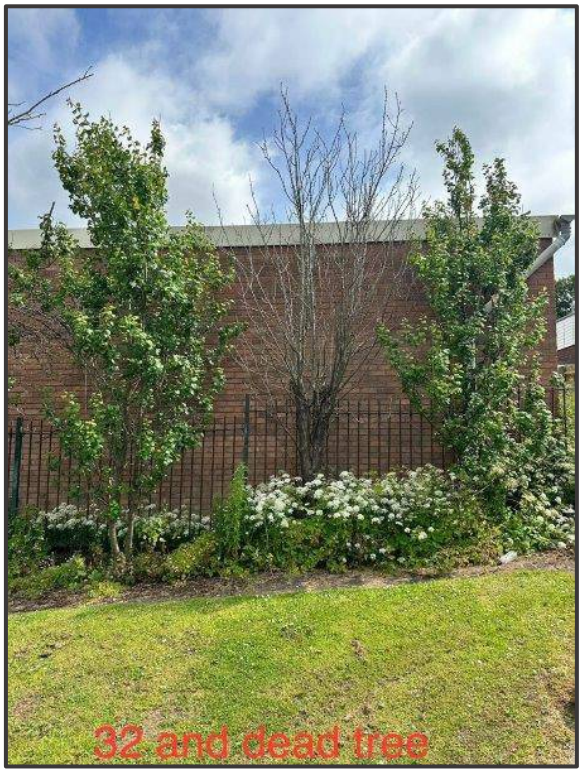
Picture 28. T27#, T28# & T29#



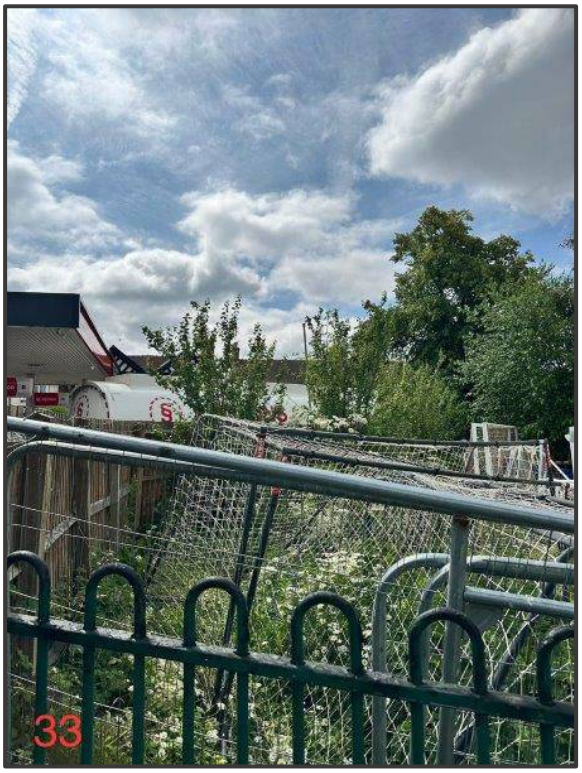
Picture 29. T30#



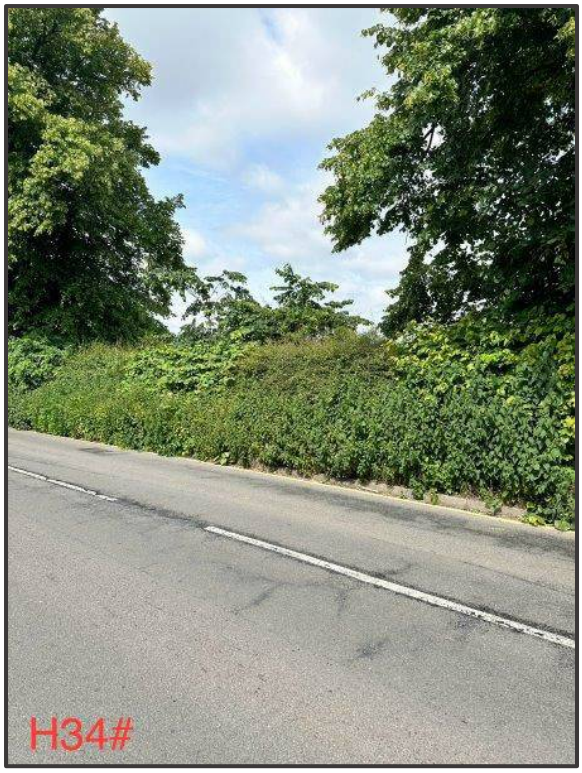
Picture 30. T31#



Picture 31. G32# and a dead tree



Picture 32. G33#



Picture 33. H34#



Picture 34. Soil and green waste build up within RPA of T26#