

Arboricultural Assessment, Tree Planting & Maintenance Scheme

Cefn Mawr Football Ground
Plas Kynaston Lane
Cefn Mawr
Wrexham

Ref:

AIA/TPS/PKR/01/24

Date:

12th February 2024

Commissioned by:

Cefn Community Council

Prepared by

S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Cefn Mawr Football Ground
Plas Kynaston Lane
Cefn Mawr
Wrexham

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the protocols, standards and procedures set out in BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

Date	Revision	
12 th February 2024		Issued for planning

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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Cefn Community Council to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment at the above location. The client or their agents may copy and distribute this report as required for the purpose of applying for planning permission for or preparing any documents or plans for this or future applications at this site.
- 1.2 Planning permission is being sought to develop the site to extend the football pitch, move the dug-outs and erect a spectator stand.

Scope & Limitations

- 2.1 The purpose of the report is to assess the environmental and amenity values of all trees on or adjacent to the area affected by the proposed development and is based on a site assessment undertaken 22nd January 2024 by S. Shields, principal consultant Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate.
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

Statutory Controls & Obligations

- 3.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled by the Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. The Forestry Commission has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.
- 3.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the act or order) to undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.
- 3.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.) Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat

roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site description

- 4.1 The proposed development site is located off Kynaston Lane located centrally in the village of Cefn Mawr, Wrexham. The site currently used as a football ground.
- 4.2 The site extends to 1.0 hectare and has boundaries with a supermarket car park to the north, railway line to the east, Kynaston Lane to the south and the car park and MUGA area to the west. It is at an elevation of around 100m AOD and is reasonably sheltered. The main tree cover on the site is situated in a wooded area along the east boundary between the football pitch and the railway line and the trees on the south boundary, that are an extension of the wooded area. There is also an area of tree and shrub cover on the bank to the north boundary.



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Soils

- 4.3 The site is relatively free draining cultivated brown earth. Geological maps indicate deposits of till over coal measures. There are no significant impediments to root development.

*NB. This soil assessment is undertaken in situ using visual and manual techniques and is **only** for the purpose of establishing the influence of site soils on tree growth. The assessment **must not** be relied upon to inform any engineering decisions.*

Development Proposal

- 5.1 Planning permission is being sought to develop the site to extend the football pitch, move the dug-outs and erect a spectator stand.

Tree Survey Methodology

- 6.1 All trees within and adjacent to the site have been assessed where they are within 15 m of any area that may be disturbed as a result of the proposed development and have a stem diameter over 75mm at 1.5 metres. Measurements have been taken in accordance with the procedures and protocols set out in BS 5837: 2012 and the Forest Mensuration Handbook. Height measurements are approximate unless otherwise stated. Trees have been assessed as individuals, groups or woodlands as appropriate. Where access to trees has been restricted, either as a result of their situation on private land or where vegetation or ground conditions are unfavourable, an estimation of trunk diameter has been made. This entails using a set of callipers to approximate the measurement. Estimates are rounded up to provide a margin. This technique has only been used where there is a sufficient buffer between the RPAs and any area disturbed by development. Where trees are in woodlands or groups only the outside edge trees are assessed unless there are larger trees with RPAs or crowns that would overlap the edge trees.
- 6.2 BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.

1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.

2 Trees, groups or woodlands that provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.

3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years.

1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.

2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.

3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

1 Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories.

2 Trees present in groups of woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or tree offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits.

3 Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons.

The most significant or valuable trees are placed in the categories, A & B. Site design should make provision to retain trees in these categories and most Local Planning Authorities will insist upon this (or in exceptional circumstances will require that significant compensation planting is incorporated into the design), whilst trees that should not be a constraint to development are recorded with a C category. Trees categorised as U are in a poor condition and should be removed prior to the commencement of work.

NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.

6.3 Where trees are to be retained, it is necessary to ensure that they are suitably protected to avoid damage during the construction phase of the development. It is also important to consider any long term implications, such as issues with shading or leaf litter that may arise as a result of tree retention.

6.4 To ensure that trees are not adversely affected by the construction works it is necessary to:

a. The avoidance of physical damage to the aerial parts of the trees (i.e. Impact and other damage to trunk and branches)

b. The avoidance of damage to retained trees as a result of the severance or other physical damage to their roots

- c. Preserve of the character of the soil, through the avoidance of any activity that would cause it to become compacted or otherwise disturbed or disrupted, and to avoid contamination by potentially harmful substances
- d. To ensure free gaseous exchange is permitted between the upper layers of soil and the atmosphere
- e. To ensure adequate (but not excessive) water supply to the soil and hence to tree roots

This would normally be achieved by establishing an area, known as a construction exclusion zone (CEZ) around each tree. The CEZ is derived from the root protection area (RPA) and the crown spread of the tree. The RPA represents the area occupied by the tree's root system and is calculated for each tree based on its stem diameter and the ground conditions present taking account of and any impediment to rooting. The RPA should represent the most probable position of the tree's root system.

The CEZ must be considered sacrosanct and be maintained completely undisturbed. No construction should take place within this area and it should not be used for storage of materials or fuels. Access for vehicles machinery or personnel is prohibited and to ensure that it is not damaged by construction activity it must be suitably protected during the construction phase, using robust fencing or alternative ground protection methods, to prevent disturbance and damage occurring.

- 6.5 A rise or reduction in soil level can have major implications on the longevity and health of the trees. Minor changes (up to 100mm) can be tolerated in some cases, but is heavily dependent on tree species, condition and growing environment. Existing ground levels within RPAs should be respected as far as is reasonably practicable. The advice of the project arboriculturalist should be sought if level changes are required.
- 6.6 In addition to the implications that a new development may have for existing trees it is also important to assess any long-term issues or concerns that may arise as a result of retaining trees close to a new dwelling or structure. This can include problems associated with leaf litter and other debris that may fall from trees, the potential that a tree has to cause damage to a structure in the future, any on-going maintenance requirements that may arise and the level of shade that the tree may cast, it is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens. Trees can also cause feelings of apprehension to the occupiers of nearby buildings and can have an over-bearing impact on a property if adequate space is not provided.
- 6.7 Buffer zones and structural stand-offs are advised for continuous canopy tree groups and woodlands along with trees and woodlands of high value. These zones are influenced by numerous factors beyond

the provision of sufficient space for future growth. Depending on the development objectives these can include the provision of a safe falling distance for edge trees, prevention of overshadowing, provision of an ecological buffer zone, prevention of fragmentation of group/woodland compartments, and prevention of direct tree root or habitat damage. The following text is taken from the Standing Advice produced by the Forestry Commission and Natural England as included in the National Planning Policy Guidance:

'A buffer zone's purpose is to protect ancient woodland and individual ancient or veteran trees. The size and type of buffer zone should vary depending on the scale, type and impact of the development'.

Ancient woodland buffer

'For ancient woodlands, you should have a buffer zone of at least 15 metres to avoid root damage. Where assessment shows other impacts are likely to extend beyond this distance, you're likely to need a larger buffer zone. For example, the effect of air pollution from development that results in a significant increase in traffic'.

Ancient and veteran tree buffer

'A buffer zone around an ancient or veteran tree should be at least 15 times larger than the diameter of the tree. The buffer zone should be 5m from the edge of the tree's canopy if that area is larger than 15 times the tree's diameter'.

- 6.8 The report assesses all trees with regard to their size, position and natural characteristics, and taking into account of their future growth makes provides recommendations as to their long-term suitability for retention.

Arboricultural Assessment

- 7.1 Full details of the tree surveyed are provided in appendix A. and their relative positions, crown spreads, root protection areas are indicated on the attached plans.
- 7.2 No checks have been undertaken to establish the status of the trees with regards to Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas, however all the trees may be subject to the Forestry Act (see section 3.1) and some hedges subject to the Hedgerow regulations (see section 3.3). No trees or hedges should be felled, lopped, topped or in otherwise removed or damaged without prior permission from the relevant authority.
- 7.3 The survey recorded two individual trees, three groups of trees and a belt of woodland, which are categorised as follows:

Category	Quantity
Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.	0

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years.	4
Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	2
Category U: Trees in such a condition that their existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context be removed for arboricultural reasons. NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.	0

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 The site is an area of open space situated in a residential area within the village and is characterised by the trees / woodland on the east and south boundaries.

Veteran Trees, Ancient Woodlands, Protected Trees

- 7.5 Trees that are particularly notable as high value trees such as ancient trees/woodland or veteran trees. Such trees may be regarded as the principal arboricultural features of a site and pose a significant constraint to potential development.

An ancient tree is one that has passed beyond maturity and is very old compared with other trees of the same species. Very few trees reach the ancient life-stage.

Veteran trees are often very old but not necessarily so; they may be regarded as 'survivors' that have developed some of the characteristic features of an ancient tree but have not necessarily lived as long. All ancient trees are veterans but not all veteran trees are ancient.

An ancient woodland is an area that has been wooded continuously since at least 1600 AD. It includes ancient semi-natural woodland (ASNW), plantations on ancient woodland sites (PAWS) and ancient replanted woodland (ARW).

- 7.6 A search of the ancient tree inventory <https://ati.woodlandtrust.org.uk/> and the Lle database [Lle - Ancient Woodland Inventory 2021 \(gov.wales\)](https://gov.wales) indicate that there are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland recorded on or adjacent to the site.

Canopy Cover and Arboricultural resource Characteristics

- 7.7 The trees along the south and east boundary of the site make a contribution to the canopy cover of the wider area, which is around 10% - 15%.

Pests and Diseases

- 7.8 Tree pests and diseases are part of a balanced ecosystem and dead, dying and diseased wood is a natural process providing an important contribution to habitat biodiversity. However, in recent years there have been an increasing number of new and serious pests and diseases affecting tree populations across the UK and regular monitoring is

essential to check for their presence. Chalara dieback of Ash, Acute/Chronic Oak Decline, Horse Chestnut Bleeding Canker and Phytophthora, are now widely established. These diseases can kill or weaken trees quite rapidly and it will be important to carefully monitor them in order to inform management decisions over the coming years. It will also be important in relation to public safety where dead or dying trees are in proximity to road, footpaths and property.

Policy Considerations

7.9 Section 6.4.24 – 6.4.26 of Planning Policy Wales states that:

‘Trees, woodlands, copses and hedgerows are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make a valuable wider contribution to landscape character, 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 and shelter, a sustainable energy source and building materials. The particular role, siting and design requirements of urban trees in providing health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking.’

‘Planning authorities should 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 and identified green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard, where appropriate, to local authority tree strategies or SPG. Permanent removal of woodland should only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where woodland or trees are removed as part of a proposed scheme, developers will be expected to provide compensatory planting.’

‘Ancient woodland and semi-natural woodlands and individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees and woodlands should be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection should prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory.’

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

7.10 The Wrexham Unitary Development Plan Policy EC4 – Hedgerows, Trees and Woodland advises that:

‘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.’

This policy should be considered with reference to Local Planning Guidance Note 17 ‘Trees & Development’ [Local Planning Guidance Note No 17 - Trees and Development \(wrexham.gov.uk\)](https://www.wrexham.gov.uk/local-planning-guidance-note-no-17-trees-and-development).

Design Considerations

7.11 The site design should, where possible, seek to incorporate all significant trees and features, into the layout and provide space for the planting of new trees where required to mitigate the effects of the development. In this case the notable feature is the wooded area to the south and east.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal		T2, G3 (selected specimens), W5 (selected specimens)	G1, G6 (selected specimens)	
Facilitative Pruning Required		W5 (selected specimens)		
RPA Encroachment				
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

7.12 Under the current proposal there would be a loss of one group of trees, one tree and selected specimens from the two other groups and the woodland area. The trees for removal have been identified and marked. There is also a requirement to prune back trees from W5 where they encroach onto the footpath.

7.13 To mitigate the impact of tree loss, it is proposed to plant a number of new specimen trees, improve the woodland area through enrichment planting and extend the existing beech hedgerow along the south boundary (see section 10).

Arboricultural Operations

Permission to remove any tree must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority and must not be undertaken until a Full Planning Permission has been granted and all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged. In cases where trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Areas additional consent may be required.

- 8.1 The proposal will require the removal/pruning of trees/hedgerows and subject to obtaining any required permissions it is recommended that the work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, holding public liability insurance for the sum of £5,000 000. All operators must hold relevant NPTC certificates. A site-specific risk assessment must be prepared and operators must work to a health and safety method statement. The use of Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons is recommended.
- 8.2 The contractor undertaking the work is responsible for any loss or damage arising as a result of the operations and agrees to indemnify the owner against such occurrences.
- 8.3 Where tree felling is required to allow for the formation of the dug-outs, the tree stumps must be ground-out to around 250mm below ground level.
- 8.4 A number of trees along the edge of W5 will require pruning to prevent encroachment over the football pitch and the dug-outs. This must provide a 1.5m – 2m clearance back from the pitch edge through a combination of crown reduction and crown raising. The work must conform to the standards set out in BS 3998: 2010 and shall not include:
- (a) the removal of any branch of which would leave a pruning wound more than 100 millimetres in diameter when measured over bark;
 - (b) any pollarding or topping;
 - (c) any reduction in the height of the trees.
- 8.5 All brash and arisings should be chipped on site or removed by the contractor. Small branch wood can be left on-site in habitat piles.

Arboricultural Method Statement

- 9.1 This arboricultural method statement (AMS) sets out the details of tree protection measures afforded to the retained trees on and adjacent to the site.
- 9.2 This document should be read in conjunction with the Tree Constraints Plan ref: NRF/TCP/TR/01/24. The TCP indicates the areas where new structures are to be installed. Works within this area must be in accordance with details below.

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- 9.3 Copies of the TCP & the AMS must be available on site and all tree protection requirements explained to all persons undertaking activities on the site during the site induction process.
- 9.4 All tree protection measures must be installed and inspected prior to bringing onto the site any plant, materials or equipment or undertaking any construction works or demolition or any arboricultural works. The LPA must be informed in writing once the tree protection measures are installed.
- 9.5 The site is to be inspected by the consulting arboriculturalist in accordance with the schedule of inspections (see 9.17).
- 9.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 9.7 The TPP indicates the position of all protective fences.
- 9.8 Protective fencing is not required at this development.
- 9.9 Ground protection is not required for this development.

General Precautions

- 9.10 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10m of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained. Spills kits, suitable for the type fluids, fuels and chemicals stored on site must be available on site and site operatives must have training in their use.
- 9.11 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 9.12 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be on the car park area to the west of the football pitch.
- 9.13 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance.

Formation of Dug-Outs

- 9.14 Following from the tree works, the existing dug-outs will be demolished using a small excavator working from the football pitch on appropriate ground protection. All materials are to be pulled away from the trees and removed from the site. The existing slab foundation is to be broken up using hand tools and removed from the site. A new slab is to be formed in situ and the structures are to be built off this.

Formation of Spectator Stand

- 9.15 The spectator stand is to be sited on concrete pads installed in the flat area beneath the existing bank. Only trees or shrubs that are directly in the way are to be removed. The stand will then be moved into place and assembled on site.
- 9.16 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed and maintained the site shall be monitored by Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to the following schedule. Details of the findings and photographic evidence of the site inspection visits will be reported to

the LPA by email within 24 hrs of the visit. All tree protection measures must remain in place until development work is completed and only removed after receiving written confirmation from the LPA.

Schedule of Inspection

1. TBA

- 9.18 Prior to the commencement on site of any work, a competent person is to be appointed to monitor the day to day activities on site. In the case of a tree being damaged or where an unexpected event arises it will be for this person to contact Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to seek advice on contingency measures.

New Planting

- 10.1 To mitigate the impact of tree loss, it is proposed to plant four new specimen trees along the south boundary, improve the woodland area through enrichment planting and extend the existing beech hedgerow along the south boundary.

Species selection

- 10.2 Selected species must be capable of becoming attractive, long-lived specimens that can tolerate the prevailing site conditions. It is proposed to plant four Field Maple (*Acer campestre* 'Elsrijk') light standard trees in the locations indicated on the planting plan. The hedgerow along the south boundary is to be extended using common beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) bare root whips planted in a single row at 50cm spacing, at the western end by around 20 metres. Enrichment planting within the areas of G3, W5 and G6 will comprise native shrub species. The trees must be selected and planted in accordance with the following specifications. It is preferable that the trees are inspected and selected in the nursery prior to delivery on site.

10.3 *Planting Stock Specification*

Species	Shape	Stem Girth @1m	Height	Units Required	Production Method
Field Maple	<i>Light Standard</i>	6cm – 8cm	2.0m – 2.5m	4	Container grown
Beech	<i>Whip</i>		40cm/60cm	40	Bare Root
Hawthorn	<i>Whip</i>		40cm/60cm	20	Bare Root
Holly	<i>Whip</i>		40cm/60cm	10	Pot Grown
Hazel	<i>Whip</i>		40cm/60cm	20	Bare Root

- 10.4 The tree should be supplied packed in accordance with the recommendations of BS 8545: 2014. The trees must be delivered in

good condition and be free from damage, if transported in open lorries, trees must be protected by opaque sheeting. Root systems must be moist and protected during transport and. Trees should be inspected and approved prior to accepting delivery. If planting is not undertaken immediately after delivery, the tree should be placed in a sheltered location and the container covered with sand to prevent drying or freezing. Trees will be inspected on delivery in accordance with the standards set out in table 1 BS 8545: 2014. Trees that do not meet the standard will be rejected and returned to the nursery.

Planting, Protection & Maintenance

- 10.5 To ensure that the landscape planting is to the highest standard, it is recommended that a quality planting materials and products are used. This report specifies the use of the GreenBlue Urban Arborsystem® www.greenblue.com as the preferred planting product and Barcham Trees www.barcham.co.uk as the preferred supplier for the planting stock.

Site Preparation

- 10.6 The proposed planting site are situated in areas currently set to soft landscaping. All tree planting areas are to be protected from compaction and contamination during the felling and construction operations.

Soil Addition and Improvement

- 10.7 Not required at this site.

Tree Pits

- 10.8 All specimen trees are to be pit planted in the locations identified on the attached Tree Planting Plan ref: PKR/TPP/01/24. Tree planting pits are to be prepared as follows, in accordance with the drawings (GBU2002) shown in figure one below. As services are not required beneath the pits then the design can be amended to remove the root barrier and the root irrigation system is not required in this location. Once the soil has consolidated, the tree pits are to be excavated to the size of 1.5m diameter and to the depth of the root container of the planting stock. The bottom and edges of the pit are to be lightly broken up to using a fork, to improve root penetration. Tree pits are to be back filled with excavated soil, which must be stored loose tipped adjacent to the tree pit. Care must be taken to ensure that topsoil and sub-soil are stored in separate piles. The base plate of the guying system is to be installed in the base of the pit in accordance with manufactures recommendations. Alternatively, the trees can be secured using a double low stake method utilising fabric tree ties.

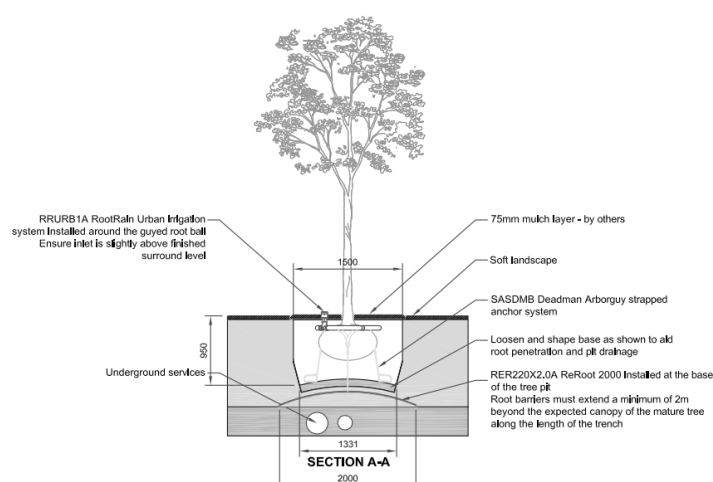


Figure1 Soft Landscape Tree Pit © GreenBlue Urban

Planting - Trees

- 10.9 Trees should not be planted when the ground is frozen or waterlogged. It is recommended that trees are planted during the winter period. Prior to planting, remove any damaged or rubbing branches in accordance with BS 3998: 2010 good practice guidelines. Remove and tags or labels and any stem wrapping. The tree **must** be planted at its original root collar soil depth. The soil mark on the stem is an indication of this and it should be maintained on the finished level, allowing for settling of the soil after planting. If required, the pit should be partially backfilled to 'bed up' the tree to the desired height. The compost / growing medium in container grown trees must be moist before planting and before containers are removed. The growing medium in the soil cells should be thoroughly watered prior to planting.
- 10.10 Once the container is removed and immediately before planting, any broken or damaged roots must be cut back to sound growth and to an appropriate point; heavily coiled or spiralling roots should be eased from the rootball or pruned back. Once the tree is satisfactorily positioned the pit should be backfilled using the excavated soils, **it is important to ensure that topsoil is not used below the depth of the original topsoil layer**. The backfill should be added in layers of around 150mm and lightly firmed to ensure close contact with the roots. Trees should have 20 lts of water applied through the irrigation system after planting. Once planted and firmed the tree must be secured using the Arborguy® system as specified in the drawing or the double low stake method.
- 10.11 A woven, water permeable polypropylene mulch mat (600mm x 600mm) is to be placed around the base of the tree and secured using pegs or pins and then an over laid with 20mm of sterilised bark chippings. Chippings should be pulled back from the base of the stem of the tree.

Planting - Hedge

- 10.12 Hedging is to be planted in a single row at 50cm centres. Whips are to be notch planted and pots to be pit planted. The notch is to be cut to accommodate the spread and depth of the root system. Care must be taken to ensure that the notch is not too deep as it is essential that the plants are planted at the original root collar depth. Tree roots must be protected from elements until planted, this usually requires that they are kept in their delivery bag.
- 10.13 A woven, water permeable polypropylene mulch mat or weed control fabric is to be placed around the base of the plants and secured using pegs or pins. Trees are to be supported using a cane and spiral guard.
- 10.14 Remove all debris leaving site clean and tidy.

Enrichment Planting

- 10.15 It is proposed to clear areas currently overgrown with bramble and other weed vegetation. This should be done using motor manual methods.
- 10.16 Shrubs are to be planted in small groups at random locations within the areas identified on the planting plan. Whips are to be protected using spiral guards secured by canes and holly plants are to be protected using fine mesh shrub guards and secured using canes or small stakes.

On-going maintenance

- 10.17 All newly planted trees should be inspected in the first few weeks after planting and after periods of frost or strong winds. The trees should be re-firmed where heave or movement has occurred, and the guying system adjusted as necessary.
- 10.18 The mulch mats around each tree are to be inspected and maintained in good condition and the area they cover maintained free from weeds, grasses or other vegetation for a period of 3 years after planting.
- 10.19 The trees are to be watered during dry spells. Trees are to be inspected following periods of more than 10 days without significant rain fall. This inspection should assess the moisture content of the soil and, if required sufficient quantities of water are to be applied through the irrigation system to ensure soil reached field capacity. This should be repeated every second day until the dry spell ends.
- 10.20 Trees are to be formatively pruned to remove crossing, dead and rubbing branches and to single any multiple leaders. This is a one-off operation and should be performed in the third year after planting.
- 10.21 Trees which fail to establish or become weakened, damaged or die must be replaced in the following planting season.
- 10.22 Trees should be inspected annually for the first 5 years following planting. This should be undertaken in mid-summer and any problems rectified as required.

On-going maintenance – hedge

- 10.23 All newly planted hedging should be inspected in the first few weeks after planting and after periods of frost or strong winds. The plants should be re-firmed where heave or movement has occurred, and the guying system adjusted as necessary.
- 10.24 The mulch mats or weed control fabric around the plants are to be inspected and maintained in good condition and the area they cover maintained free from weeds, grasses or other vegetation for a period of 3 years after planting.
- 10.25 Once established, hedge can be cut back to promote multi-branch growth and thickening.

S.J.A. Shields

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Chartered Forester

12th February 2024

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	N	E	S	W	CC	Age	Rem Cont	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes	AIA
G1	Betula pendula (Silver Birch) Fraxinus excelsior (Ash) Corylus avellana (Hazel) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	10	200	4#	4#	4#	4#	0	EM	10+	C2	18	Condition: Fair Notes:	Minor group of trees and shrubs that are part of the background landscape planting but with limited amenity value in the wider area. Would require removal to facilitate the pitch extension. Loss of trees mitigated through new planting.
T2	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	14	220	4	3.5	2	3	2.5	EM	20+	B1	22	Condition: Good Notes:	Reasonable specimen that forms a visually and aerodynamically cohesive group with G3. The group provides amenity to the site and immediate local area but without being particularly significant in the

														wider landscape. Although it may be possible to retain the tree, it is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term due to the proximity of the extended pitch. Loss of tree mitigated through new planting.
G3	Acer campestre (Field Maple) Betula pendula Youngii (Silver Birch) Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	16	230	3#	3#	3#	3#	2	EM	40+	B2	24	Condition: Good Notes:	Mixed group of trees along south boundary joining woodland area along eastern boundary. Tress can be retained and protected but the group may require thinning and tree removal over the long term because of proximity of pitch. This should not be detrimental to the viability of the group and can be undertaken in accordance with

														good silvicultural practice.
T4	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	14	250	4	3.5	2	3	2.5	EM	20+	B1	28	Condition: Good Notes:	Reasonable specimen that forms a visually and aerodynamically cohesive group with G3. Can be retained and protected but see notes for G3.
W5	Quercus robur (Common Oak) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry) Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	500	5#	5#	5#	5#	2	M	20+	B2	113	Condition: Good Notes:	Belt of mature woodland along eastern boundary adjacent to railway line. Provides screening, habitat and amenity. The construction of the proposed dug-out would impact on several edge trees and there is a requirement to remove around four wild cherry trees. This would not have a detrimental

														impact on the appearance, function or viability of the woodland belt and would be mitigated through enrichment planting and management of this resource. Some level of pruning may be required in the long term.
G6	Corylus avellana (Hazel) Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	12	200	4#	4#	4#	4#	0	EM	20+	C1	18	Condition: Good Notes:	Minor group of trees and shrubs that are part of the background landscape and provide some screening of the retaining wall to the north. Would require removal of part of this group to facilitate the new stand. Loss of trees mitigated through new planting.

Notes

BS 5837: 2012 provides the framework through which tree can be categorised in terms of their health, amenity value and long-term viability for retention on a development site. There are four categories, A,B,C & U.

Category A: Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 40 years.

- 1 Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboricultural features.
- 2 Trees, groups or woodlands that provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance.
- 3 Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Category B: Trees of moderate quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 20 years

- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U: Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. *NB. Category U trees can have an existing of potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.*

Bat potential has been assessed in accordance with the guidance provided in BS 8596:2015 and is at the level of a non-specialist scoping survey. This assessment is for preliminary advice and does not negate the requirement for a specialist ecological survey

Key

Tag No	Identification number for tree	Species	Species of tree
Top Height	Estimated height of tree	Stem Dia.	Diameter of stem at 1.5 metres
Stems	Number of stems	N, E, S, W	Crown spread at compass points
CC	Crown Clearance	FSB	Direction of first significant branch
Rem. Cont	Remaining safe life expectancy in years	RPA	Root protection area in m ²
Cat.	BS Category (see above)	AIA	Arboricultural Implication Assessment
Age	Y - Young Trees SM Semi Mature EM Early Mature M Mature LM Late Mature exceeds normal life expectancy for species VET Veteran Tree		
Condition	Good Relatively free from defects and / or major pests and diseases Fair Some defects, which could be addressed through tree surgery or minor pests or early symptoms of diseases Poor Substantial defects or terminal decline Dead Dead		
NB	# Average * Maximum e Estimate		



North

Recreation Ground

LANE

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy
Tree & Woodland Management Solutions

Tree Constraints Plan
Tree Removal
Cefn Mawr Football Ground
Plas Kynaston Lane
Cefn Mawr

Key

- Cat B Tree
- Cat C Tree
- Canopy
- RPA
- RPA Cat C

- Proposed Structure
- Extended Pitch

Dwg No: NRF/TCP/TR/01/24
Drawn By: S. Shields
Scale: 1:200@A1
Date: 22nd January 2024
Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site
Drawing is colour coded and a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

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North

Recreation Ground

LANE

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy
Tree & Woodland Management Solutions

Tree Planting & Managment Plan

Cefn Mawr Football Ground
Plas Kynaston Lane
Cefn Mawr

Key

- Existing Cat B Tree
- Existing Cat C Tree
- Canopy
- Trees for Removal
- New Specimen Tree

- New Shrub Planting & Management
- New Hedgrow Planting

Dwg No: PKR/TPP/01/24
Drawn By: S. Shields
Scale: 1:200@A1
Date: 12th February 2024
Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all dimensions to be checked on site
Drawing is colour coded and a monochrome copy should not be relied upon

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