

## **Arboricultural Impact Assessment**

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Land at  
ROC  
Borras Road  
Borras  
Wrexham

**Ref:**  
AIA/ROC/07/20

**Date:**  
22<sup>nd</sup> July 2020

**Commissioned by:**  
Mr D. Edwards  
on behalf of  
Blueprint Architectural LTD

**Prepared by**  
S. Shields

## Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at  
ROC  
Borras Road  
Borras  
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'.*

Planning permission is being sought to develop site to provide commercial starter units. There are a number of trees on the site and these have been surveyed, assessed and categorised in terms of their current and future amenity value for the site, in accordance with BS5837: 2012 guidelines. The survey identified seven individual trees, five groups of tree and one shrub group which have been categorised as follows. 2 Cat. B (moderate value), 9 Cat. C (low value) and 2 Cat. U (unsuitable for retention). The site has the potential to support new tree planting as part of the development.

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| Date                       | Revision |                   |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| 22 <sup>nd</sup> July 2020 |          | Issued for design |
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## **Instruction**

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mr D. Edwards on behalf of Blueprint Architectural LTD to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment at the above property. 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 site to provide small commercial starter units.

## **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 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 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 within the former Royal Observer Corp facility at Borrás. The site was a military installation and is comprised several buildings, car parking area and open space. It is accessed from the highway, which forms the north and west boundary of the site, with a large gravel quarry to the south and east. The site extends to 4775m<sup>2</sup> is level and is an elevation of 75m AOD.
- 4.2 There are a number of trees in and around the site, including trees along the roadside boundaries and groups of trees situated in the adjacent quarry.



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### Soils

- 4.3 The site is free draining and geological maps indicate sand and gravel deposits over an underlying sandstone lithology.

*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.*

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## **Development Proposal**

- 5.1 Planning permission is being sought to develop site to provide commercial start units.

## **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 and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 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 and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 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 and value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. Trees in this category would not usually be retained if they would pose a significant constraint to development.

**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.

- 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:
- The avoidance of physical damage to the aerial parts of the trees (i.e. Impact and other damage to trunk and branches)
  - The avoidance of damage to retained trees as a result of the severance or other physical damage to their roots
  - 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
  - To ensure free gaseous exchange is permitted between the upper layers of soil and the atmosphere
  - 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 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.
- 6.6 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 seven individual trees, five groups of trees and one shrub group which are categorised as follows:

| Category                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Quantity |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| <b>Category A:</b> Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years)                                                                                                       | <b>0</b> |
| <b>Category B:</b> Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)                                                                                                                 | <b>2</b> |
| <b>Category C:</b> Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established. Trees in this category would not usually be retained if they would pose a significant constraint to development. | <b>9</b> |

**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.

**2**

### *Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape*

- 7.4 There are a number of ornamental trees within the site itself along with groups of trees along the road frontage to the site and groups of trees forming a partial woodland to the east and south of the site, separating it from the adjacent quarry. The surrounding landscape is characterised by commercial quarrying and farmland with scattered field and hedgerow trees and small areas of woodland.
- 7.5 The most significant trees on the site are the group along the road frontage to the west and the mature oak tree adjacent to the north boundary. There are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site.

### *Design Considerations*

- 7.6 The site design should seek to incorporate the category A & B trees into the layout.
- 7.7 In addition to ensuring that the trees are not damaged by the construction process, consideration should also be given to the future implications associated with the retention of the trees in the terms of their influence on the proposed development. To ensure a harmonious relationship between the trees and the proposed dwellings it is necessary to allow adequate separation so that the trees do not exert an overbearing influence, are so close as to promote worries about tree safety and avoid problems associated with leaf litter and shading, although given the commercial nature of the development this will be less significant than for residential housing..

### *Arboricultural Impact*

| Impact                               | Category A | Category B | Category C | Category U |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Tree Removal</b>                  |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Facilitative Pruning Required</b> |            |            |            |            |
| <b>RPA Encroachment</b>              |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Potential Shading</b>             |            |            |            |            |
| <b>Proximity Issues</b>              |            |            |            |            |

- 7.8 TBA

### *Landscaping of the Development*

- 7.9 The development provides opportunity to enhance the existing tree stock in the area through additional new planting.

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## **Arboricultural Operations**

**Permission to remove any tree must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority and must not be undertaken until all pre-commencement conditions have been discharged.**

- 8.1 Other than the removal of poor quality and dead trees, no tree removal or pruning is required to implement this site design, however should tree work be desired, subject to any planning constraints, 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](http://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.

## **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 Protection Plan which will be produced when the site layout is finalised. The TPP indicates the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) that must be maintained around each retained tree. These areas must remain undisturbed during the construction process and must be protected using suitable fencing or ground protection as specified.
- 9.3 Copies of the TPP & 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 will comprise herras fencing or as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.9 Ground protection to be specified if required.

- 9.10 The protective fencing and ground protection must be inspected on installation and will remain in place until completion of the construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the LPA.
- 9.11 Other than works approved in writing by the LPA, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

#### *General Precautions*

- 9.12 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 or within any part of the CEZ. 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.
- 9.13 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 9.14 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be outside the CEZ.
- 9.15 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 9.16 All service and drainage routes, below or above ground must avoid the CEZ. All services are to be installed in accordance with NJUG volume 4 Guidelines.
- 9.17 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.

**S.J.A. Shields**

**Uni Cert For. & F.P. (Bangor)**

**P. Dip. Arb. (RFS), MSc. Arb. & Urban For. (UCLan)**

**M.Arbor.A, MICFor.**

**Chartered Forester**

**22<sup>nd</sup> July 2020**

## Arboricultural Assessment

| Ref. No. | Species                                                                                                 | Top Height | Stem Dia mm | N   | E   | S | W   | CC | Age | Rem Cont. | Cat. | RPA m <sup>2</sup> | Notes                                                                                                         | AIA                                                                                                                                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------------|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|-----------|------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| G1       | Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut),<br>Sorbus aria (Whitebeam),<br>Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum) | 15         | 510         | 7   | 7.8 | 7 | 7.3 | 2  | EM  | 10+       | B2   | 118                | <b>Condition:</b> Fair<br><b>Notes:</b> Horse Chestnut is in declining condition.                             | Reasonably attractive group of trees planted along the road frontage of the site, providing screening. Can be protected to the required standard. |
| G2       | Prunus cerasifera (Cherry Plum),<br>Salix caprea (Goat Willow),<br>Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)        | 10         | 150         | 3   | 3   | 3 | 3   | 0  | M   | <10       | U    | 10                 | <b>Condition:</b> Poor<br><b>Notes:</b> Number of dead tree and scrub growth.                                 | Recommend removal of group on arboricultural management grounds.                                                                                  |
| T3       | Sorbus aria (Whitebeam)                                                                                 | 10         | 300         | 3   | 3   | 3 | 3   | 2  | EM  | 10+       | C1   | 41                 | <b>Condition:</b> Fair<br><b>Notes:</b> Suppressed by adjacent trees in G4                                    | Minor feature with limited public amenity value.                                                                                                  |
| G4       | Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore),<br>Fraxinus excelsior (Ash)                                             | 10         | 200         | 5.6 | 5   | 5 | 5   | 2  | EM  | 10+       | C2   | 18                 | <b>Condition:</b> Fair<br><b>Notes:</b> Self-set group of trees along fence line. Many have poor form and are | Minor feature with limited public amenity value.                                                                                                  |

|    |                                                                                                                                         |    |     |     |     |      |     |   |    |     |    |     |                                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|---|----|-----|----|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|    |                                                                                                                                         |    |     |     |     |      |     |   |    |     |    |     | damaging the fence.                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
| T5 | Quercus robur<br>(Common Oak)                                                                                                           | 16 | 900 | 5.4 | 9.2 | 10.4 | 7.2 | 1 | OM | 40+ | B2 | 366 | <b>Condition:</b> Fair<br><b>Notes:</b> Some veteran features, asymmetrical crown.                                  | Reasonably significant tree situated in verge adjacent to the site, providing screening. Can be protected to the required standard.                                                                 |
| G6 | Corylus avellana<br>(Hazel)                                                                                                             | 4  | 100 | 3   | 3   | 3    | 3   | 0 | M  | 10+ | C2 | 68  | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b>                                                                             | Minor feature within the site with limited public amenity value.                                                                                                                                    |
| T7 | Sorbus aria<br>(Whitebeam)                                                                                                              | 10 | 320 | 3   | 1   | 5.2  | 4   | 2 | EM | <10 | U  | 46  | <b>Condition:</b> Poor<br><b>Notes:</b> Suppressed by T5                                                            | Recommend removal of tree on arboricultural management grounds.                                                                                                                                     |
| G8 | Acer pseudoplatanus<br>(Sycamore),<br>Quercus robur<br>(Common Oak),<br>Malus sylvestris<br>(Crab Apple),<br>Sorbus aria<br>(Whitebeam) | 15 | 400 | 3   | 3   | 3    | 3   | 2 | M  | 10+ | C2 | 72  | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b> Groups of trees on and adjacent to the south and east boundary of the site. | Reasonably attractive, though not particularly significant in terms of public amenity, group of trees situated between the site and the adjacent quarry. Can be protected to the required standard. |

|     |                                                                      |    |                          |     |     |     |     |   |    |     |    |     |                                                                |                                                                                  |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|----|-----|----|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| T9  | Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)                                           | 15 | 850                      | 8.5 | 8   | 8.1 | 8.7 | 2 | M  | 10+ | C1 | 327 | <b>Condition:</b> Fair<br><b>Notes:</b> Reduced crown density. | Reasonably significant within the site but with limited public amenity value.    |
| T10 | Betula utilis Jacquemontii (Himalayan Birch)                         | 10 | 140<br>180               | 3.6 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 1 | EM | 20+ | C1 | 24  | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b> Multi-stem specimen.   | Reasonably attractive ornamental specimen but with limited public amenity value. |
| T11 | Prunus sp. (Cherry)                                                  | 9  | 180<br>180<br>140<br>140 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 2 | EM | 10+ | C1 | 47  | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b> Multi-stem specimen.   | Reasonably attractive ornamental specimen but with limited public amenity value. |
| T12 | Acer platanoides (Norway Maple)                                      | 9  | 200                      | 2.2 | 2.9 | 3.3 | 4   | 2 | EM | 10+ | C1 | 18  | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b>                        | Reasonably attractive ornamental specimen but with limited public amenity value. |
| S13 | Malus sylvestris (Crab Apple),<br>Cotoneaster frigidus (Cotoneaster) | 2  | 100                      | 3   | 3   | 3   | 3   | 0 | SM | 10+ | C1 | 5   | <b>Condition:</b> Good<br><b>Notes:</b> Mixed shrub group.     | Minor feature within the site with limited public amenity value.                 |

## Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Oak 16

Sycamore 10

## 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

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

