

**ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
AND
ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
to BS 5837:2012
at
Land off Bethania Road
Wrexham
Clwyd
LL14 3TR**

Client:

Prospect Estates

Client Address:

Prospect Court
2 Courthouse Street
Otley
LS21 1AQ

JCA Ref:

18187/LW

Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
1.1 Purpose of the Report	4
1.2 Terms of Reference	4
1.3 Scope of the Report	4
1.4 Survey Details	5
2. Site Description	5
2.1 Land Use.....	5
2.2 Topography.....	5
2.3 Treescape.....	5
2.4 Visual Amenity Value	5
2.5 Age Class Mix	5
2.6 Species Diversity	6
3. Status of the Trees	6
4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations	6
5. Discussion Relating to the Existing Treescape.....	7
5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works	7
5.2 Removals Irrespective of Development	7
5.3 Remedial Tree Works.....	7
5.4 Monitoring / Further Investigations.....	7
6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)	8
6.1 Proposed Development.....	8
6.2 Tree Removals for Development.....	8
6.3 Pruning for Development	9
6.4 Remedial Measures	9
7. Conclusions.....	10
Appendix 1: Tree Descriptions and Recommendations	12
Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions.....	13
Appendix 3: General Guidelines	16
Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations	17
Appendix 5: Author Qualifications.....	18

Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan.....20

Appendix 7: Arboricultural Implications Plan21

1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose of the Report

- 1.1.1 This report is required for **Land off Bethania Road, Acrefair** to provide detailed, independent, arboricultural advice on the trees present, in the context of potential development.
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of the proposals on the existing tree stock and outline mitigation actions, where appropriate, to minimise potential damage to the trees which are to be retained. The report includes an assessment of the existing vegetation, along with recommendations based on the current context of the site, clearly defined from those required to facilitate the development.

1.2 Terms of Reference

- 1.2.1 JCA Ltd has been instructed by **Prospect Estates** to survey the trees and prepare the findings in a report.
- 1.2.2 For this purpose a topographical survey has been supplied (**Drawing No. Acrefair Site Topographical Survey Final Plans.dwg**), which forms the basis for the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6**. The topographical survey, along with all other documents supplied to JCA, is assumed to be correct. No checking of such documents will be undertaken and JCA cannot be held responsible for incorrect data supplied by other parties. Tree positions should, however, be considered indicative on the Tree Constraints Plan and Arboricultural Implications Plan.

1.3 Scope of the Report

- 1.3.1 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'* and is based on an independent and objective assessment of the existing vegetation.
- 1.3.2 All trees within the site boundary with a stem diameter above 75mm are included.
- 1.3.3 Where applicable trees outside the site boundary, but close enough to be affected by the proposed development, are included.
- 1.3.4 The specific design of the proposed development has been considered within the Arboricultural Impact Assessment in **Section 6** and is detailed on the Arboricultural Implications Plan at **Appendix 7**.

1.4 Survey Details

- 1.4.1 The survey took place during the month of March 2022 and was conducted by **Luke Wickham FdSc** (*Arboriculture and Urban Forestry*).
- 1.4.2 During this survey, all trees were inspected from ground level. Further investigation, such as climbed inspections or decay detection surveys, have not been undertaken.
- 1.4.3 Measurements were obtained using clinometers, specialist tapes or electronic distometers. Where this was not possible, measurements were estimated to the best ability of the surveyor. JCA endeavour to provide accurate information and will always take measurements unless inhibited by restricted access or other mitigating circumstances. Where measurements have been estimated, they are clearly highlighted at **Appendix 1**.

2. Site Description

2.1 Land Use

- 2.1.1 The site is adjacent to The Delph Bar and Restaurant, and is currently an un-used field.

2.2 Topography

- 2.2.1 The site is approximately level. To the East of the boundary the land slopes away sharply.

2.3 Treescape

- 2.3.1 To the North of the site are some residential properties with few trees. Directly to the West is The Delph Bar and Restaurant, and to the South and East is established woodland.
- 2.3.2 The trees on this site have a moderate impact on the local treescape.

2.4 Visual Amenity Value

- 2.4.1 The trees on site collectively provide a reasonable visual amenity to the surrounding area.

2.5 Age Class Mix

- 2.5.1 The trees surveyed ranged in age from semi-mature to mature. However, the trees were predominantly mature.

2.6 Species Diversity

- 2.6.1 Species surveyed include Hawthorn, Willow, Oak and Silver Birch. The predominant species were Hawthorn, Oak and Willow.

3. Status of the Trees

- 3.1 A check was made on 15th February 2022 with **Wrexham County Borough Council**.
- 3.2 We are informed that there is a Woodland Tree Preservation Order (**TPO Ref: 277/2017**) in force on this site.
- 3.3 No work must be undertaken to trees subject to a Woodland Tree Preservation Order until an approved Works to Protected Trees application has been granted, or until planning permission has been granted which accurately specifies the required works to the trees. Prior to any works being undertaken to protected trees, those instructing and proposing to carry the work should satisfy themselves that all appropriate consents are in place to prevent potential breach of legislation.
- 3.4 The presence of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) represents the Local Authority's desire to retain trees within the landscape. As such, trees covered by a TPO are generally more likely to require retention within a proposed scheme and this should be taken into account during the design process. In some cases, the removal of TPO trees may be agreed upon, providing the benefits of the proposed development are deemed greater than the material loss of the trees. The value of existing vegetation is just one factor in the decision making process; all benefits of the proposed development will be taken into consideration in the usual manner.

4. Tree Descriptions and Recommendations

- 4.1 Full details of all individual trees surveyed are recorded in the tables at **Appendix 1**. A full explanation of the tables can be found at **Appendix 2**. Please refer also to the Tree Constraints Plan at **Appendix 6** for tree locations.

5. Discussion Relating to the Existing Treescape

5.1 Tree Condition & Recommended Works

- 5.1.1 The tree survey revealed a total of 7 items of vegetation (5 individual trees and 2 groups of trees). All trees and groups were identified as retention category 'C'. Please refer to **Appendix 2** for retention category and definition criteria.

5.2 Removals Irrespective of Development

- 5.2.1 On this occasion, no trees have been identified as category 'U' and as such no trees are recommended for removal in the current context of the site.

5.3 Remedial Tree Works

- 5.3.1 On this occasion, no remedial works were deemed necessary.

5.4 Monitoring / Further Investigations

- 5.4.1 In this case, no specific monitoring (re-inspecting and re-assessing) or further investigation works are considered necessary. However, all trees to be retained within the proposed development should be inspected on a regular basis in the interests of risk management.

6. Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

6.1 Proposed Development

- 6.1.1 The proposed development will consist of the construction of 33 residential properties with associated access, gardens and parking.
- 6.1.2 We have been supplied (Drawing No. **M3873 Acrefriar - Floor Plan - Location Plan.dwg**), which details the proposed development. The tree data has been overlaid onto the proposed designs to create the Arboricultural Implications Plan, which can be found at **Appendix 7**. This provides the basis for which this Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared.
- 6.1.3 All tree works required to accommodate the proposals are included at **Appendix 1**, which lists all works recommended during the initial survey and those required for the development.

6.2 Tree Removals for Development

- 6.2.1 There is little room for development within this site without the removal of all trees.
- 6.2.2 In total **13** trees require removal to accommodate the proposals. These include **5** category 'C' trees and **2** category 'C' groups (8 trees in total) as detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 6.2.3 **All** trees requiring removal are retention category 'C' and can be removed without significantly affecting the visual amenity of the surrounding area.
- 6.2.4 The removal of trees for development can often be mitigated (either partially or entirely) by the replacement of suitable specimens within a planting scheme. Whilst not always necessary, the planting of trees can improve the aesthetic value of the surrounding area and may be conditioned in the usual manner.

6.3 Pruning for Development

- 6.3.1 In this case, no pruning works are required to accommodate the proposed layout.

6.4 Remedial Measures

- 6.4.1 The site offers scope for landscaping and tree planting. All areas identified for the new planting should also be protected by fencing during the construction phase to prevent the compaction of the soil.
- 6.4.2 In addition to the new planting, **10** saplings have been recently planted along the western boundary, as shown at **Appendix 6**. These should be transplanted to a suitable location elsewhere on site during the construction phase, and incorporated into the planting scheme upon completion.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The trees surveyed were generally found to be in a fair condition.
- 7.2 **No vegetation** is protected by a Tree Preservation Order, or by virtue of them being in a Conservation Area.
- 7.3 **All** trees have been recommended for removal to facilitate the development. These are discussed at **5.1.2** and detailed at **Appendix 1**.
- 7.4 **No** trees have been recommended for pruning works.
- 7.5 The arboricultural implications of the development have been considered and discussed in **Section 6**.
- 7.6 **All** the trees surveyed require removal in order to facilitate the proposed development. These are discussed in **Section 6.2** and detailed on the plan at **Appendix 7**.
- 7.7 In accordance with **Section 6.1** of **BS 5837: 2012**, the next stage on this site should be the preparation of an **Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)**, to ensure that all the retained trees survive the development process. An **AMS** details which trees are to be removed, which trees are to be retained and any other tree works which are required to facilitate development. The **AMS** will also advise on temporary protective barriers, temporary ground protection, site supervision, location of services and it will detail specialist construction techniques.
- 7.8 In accordance with **Section 6.3** of **BS 5837: 2012**, site supervision at key stages of the development is likely to be advisable.
- 7.9 The data gained during the survey provides an indication of the health of the trees. However, it does not enable a comprehensive assessment of their condition over time. Trees are living organisms which are affected by many factors including weather conditions, diseases/disorders, light levels and human activities. Due of this, this report is only valid for a period of 1 year from the date of issuing. Should an update or revision of this report be required outside of this time period, JCA may require a further site visit to ensure that the condition of the trees has not significantly changed.

Appendices

Tree Ref.	Age Common Name <i>Botanical Name</i>	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Height (m) and Direction of the Lowest Branch	Diameter (cm)	Crown Spread N W E S	Observations	Recommendations Priority	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Amenity Value	NHBC Water Demand	Life Expectancy (yrs)	Retention Category
T 1	Mature Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	7	1.5	1.5 S	19 24 20 20	3 3.5 4 4.5	Multi-stemmed from ground level, and vertical. Snaps in main canopy. No major visible defects.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	C 1
T 2	Mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	0.5	0.5 N/A	60 #	7.5 6 4 # 3	Situated at the top of banking. Multi-stemmed from 1m. 3 stems historically removed. Snaps and stubs present. No signs of recent management.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	20+	C 1
G 3	Early-mature to mature Mixed Species <i>Details in Observations.</i>	To 10	0	0 N/A	To 55	See plan	Comprising Hawthorn and Willow and situated on the banking forming the edge of the boundary.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	40+	1 C 2
T 4	Semi-mature Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	0.5	1 W	65 #	8 9 7 8.5	Situated at the top of the banking with a spreading form. Snaps, deadwood and stubs present in the crown. No signs of management. Limited inspection due to dense brambles.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	40+	C 1
T 5	Mature Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	0	0 N/A	From 18 To 45	7 9 6 8	Multi-stemmed from ground level, and vertical with a spreading form. Occasional split branch as well as deadwood and stubs. No sign of management.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	GOOD	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	40+	C 1
G 6	Early-mature to mature Mixed Species <i>Details in Observations.</i>	To 11	1	1.5 W	To 45	See plan	Comprising Oak and Hawthorn and situated on the top of the banking, forming the edge of the boundary. Deadwood and stubs present. Limited inspection due to Ivy encroaching the stems.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	FAIR	FAIR	MOD	HIGH	40+	1 C 2
T 7	Mature Silver Birch <i>Betula pendula</i>	13	1	0.5 N	28 32	5 5 3 3.5	Twin-stemmed, with cup union at 1m, and vertical with a crown biased to the west.	No action required. <i>Remove to facilitate development.</i> N/A	GOOD	GOOD	MOD	LOW	40+	C 1

Appendix 2: Explanation of Tree Descriptions

A2.1 Measurements/ Reference Information

- A2.1.1 *REF NUMBER*. All items surveyed are allocated a reference number preceded with a letter, identifying the type of vegetation surveyed: T = an individual tree, G = a group of trees or an area of vegetation, W = woodland, H = a hedgerow.
- A2.1.2 *SPECIES: COMMON AND BOTANICAL NAME*. The common and botanical names of the species present are noted. If the species is not clear or identifiable, then a general common name and genus will be noted.
- A2.1.3 *AGE CLASS* of the tree is described as young, semi-mature, early-mature, mature, over-mature, veteran or dead.
- A2.1.4 *HEIGHT* of the tree is measured in metres from the stem base to the top of the crown.
- A2.1.5 *CROWN HEIGHT* is an indication of the height above ground level at which the crown begins.
- A2.1.6 *STEM DIAMETER* is measured at 1.5 metres above (higher) ground level. Where the tree is multi-stemmed at this point; diameter measurements are taken for each stem. If more than five stems are present, an average stem diameter is taken. If for whatever reason it is not practical to measure multiple-stemmed trees in this way, the diameter is measured close to ground level, just above the root buttress.
- A2.1.7 *CROWN SPREAD* is measured from the centre of the stem base to the tips of the branches to all four cardinal points.
- A2.1.8 *HEIGHT AND DIRECTION OF LOWEST BRANCH*. The height and direction of the lowest significant branch is noted because of potential issues relating to clearances and the need for tree pruning.
- A2.1.9 *NHBC WATER DEMAND*. The water demand of each tree, as listed in NHBC Standards 2010 Chapter 4.2 'Building near trees'. This is included to aid structural engineers, architects and other members of the design team as it determines foundation depth and other considerations with regard to trees.

A2.2 Evaluations

- A2.2.1 *PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair, poor, or dead. This is an indication of the health and vitality of the tree and takes into account vigour, presence of disease and dieback.
- A2.2.2 *STRUCTURAL CONDITION* is classed as good, fair or poor. This is an indication of the structural integrity of the tree and takes into account significant wounds, decay and quality of branch junctions.
- A2.2.3 *LIFE EXPECTANCY* is classed as; 0, less than 10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, or 40 + years. This is an indication of the minimum number of years before removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- A2.2.4 *AMENITY VALUE*. A general indication is given in respect to the amenity/landscape value of the tree/group within the surrounding area.
- A2.2.5 *PRIORITIES*. A priority rating is given concerning the time periods in which the recommended works should be undertaken. LOW priority works should be undertaken within 12 months of the survey, MOD (moderate) priority works should be undertaken within 6 months and HIGH priority works should be completed as soon as practically possible. If no works are recommended, N/A (not applicable) will be used.

A2.3 Retention Categories

- A2.3.1 *A (marked green on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of high quality.*
- These trees are of high quality and value with a good life expectancy (usually with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years).
- A2.3.2 *B (marked in blue on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of moderate quality.*
- These trees are of moderate quality and value with a reasonable life expectancy (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years).
- A2.3.3 *C (marked in grey on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees of low quality.*
- These trees are of low quality and value but which are in adequate condition to remain or are young trees with a stem diameter below 15cm (usually with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years).
- A2.3.4 Trees categorised as retention category 'A', 'B' or 'C' are then justified by being further divided into 3 subcategories:
- 1 = Mainly arboricultural qualities.
 - 2 = Mainly landscape qualities.
 - 3 = Mainly cultural values, including conservation value.

A2.3.5 U (marked in red on the Tree Constraints Plan) = Trees usually unsuitable for retention due to poor condition.

These trees are in such a condition that they cannot be realistically retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years. This may be due to any of the following:

- 1) Failure is likely due to serious, irredeemable, structural defects.
- 2) Removal of other category U trees will render them exposed and unstable.
- 3) They are in serious, overall decline or are dead.
- 4) They are of low quality and suppressing adjacent trees of better quality.
- 5) Diseases are present which may affect the health of adjacent trees.

These trees are to be removed or managed in a way which reduces their risk of failure, where they have high ecological value, such as in a woodland setting.

Appendix 3: General Guidelines

- A3.1 All tree work must be undertaken to BS 3998: 2010 '*Recommendations for tree work*' or other recognised industry practice.
- A3.2 Staff carrying out the work must be qualified, experienced and ideally be Arboricultural Association approved contractors. They should be covered by adequate public liability insurance.
- A3.3 This report is based upon a visual inspection. The consultant shall not be responsible for events which happen after this time due to factors which were not apparent at the time, and the acceptance of this report constitutes an agreement with the guidelines and the terms listed in this report.
- A3.4 Any defects seen by a contractor or the employer that were not apparent to the consultant must be brought to the consultant's attention immediately.
- A3.5 No liability can be accepted by JCA in respect of the trees unless the recommendations of this report are carried out under the supervision of JCA and within JCA's timescale.
- A3.6 It is advisable to have trees inspected by an arboricultural consultant regularly.

Appendix 4: Glossary of Terms & Abbreviations

Arboriculture	The cultivation of trees in order to produce individual specimens of the greatest ornament, for shelter or any primary purpose other than the production of timber.
Canker	Disease damaged area of a tree, usually caused by fungus or bacteria affecting the bark.
Co-dominant stem	A stem which has grown in direct competition to the main stem and which has formed a substantial size influencing the appearance of the tree.
Crown lift	The removal of the lowest branches, usually to a given height. It allows more residual light and greater clearance underneath for vehicles etc.
Crown reduction	The reduction of a tree's height and spread while preserving its natural shape.
Crown thin	The removal of some of the density of a tree's crown, usually 5-15% allowing more light through its canopy and reducing wind resistance.
Deadwood	Either dead branches, or a procedure involving the removal of dead, dying and diseased branches.
Dieback	Where branches are beginning to show signs of death usually at the tips in the crown.
Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in clusters around the base of the stem of a tree or within the crown. This is usually as a result of bad pruning or some other stress factor, although can be a natural growth pattern for some species of tree (e.g. Lime species).
Included bark	Where the bark on two adjoining branches or stems is growing tight together, forming a joint with limited physical strength.
Pollarding	A method of tree management in which the main trunk and principle branches of the tree are cut to the same height, and the resulting branches are then cropped on a regular basis.
RPA	Root Protection Area – Theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in BS5837:2012 <i>Trees in relation to construction</i> .
Topping	Topping is a form of pruning that removes terminal growth leaving a 'stub' cut end. Topping causes serious health problems to a tree.

Appendix 5: Author Qualifications

Principal Consultant and Managing Director

Jonathan Cocking *F.R.E.S., Tech. Cert. (Arbor.A), PDipArb (RFS) FArborA CBiol MSB. MICFor.* Jonathan is a Registered Consultant and Fellow of the Arboricultural Association and sits on its Professional Committee. He has 31 years' experience in the Arboricultural profession and served for eight years as Senior Arboriculturist with a large local authority before establishing JCA in 1997. Jonathan has since developed JCA's portfolio of services and its extensive client base. He is a Chartered Biologist, a Chartered Arboriculturalist and an Expert Witness with much experience of litigation work.

Technical Director

Toby Thwaites *BSc (Hons), HND (Arboriculture), MArborA.* Toby joined JCA in 1998 after graduating in Ecology at the University of Huddersfield and has since graduated in Arboriculture at the University of Central Lancashire. A former JCA team leader and Consulting Arboriculturist, Toby is now Technical Director and oversees all office and on-site activities at JCA and is on hand to offer technical support and advice.

Operations Director

Charles Cocking *FdSc (Arboriculture), MArborA.* Charles joined JCA in January 2014 having previously worked for the company on a part time basis during 2013. Charles obtained his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York, and is a Professional Member of the Arboricultural Association. Charles now oversees all internal operations for the company.

Consulting Staff: Arboriculture

Andrew Bussey. Andrew started working in consultancy at JCA in 2006 having spent 12 years working as an arborist for various private companies before joining a Local Authority forestry team. He has various NPTC qualifications, is QTRA qualified and is a LANTRA Accredited Professional Tree Inspector.

Emily Wilde *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Emily joined JCA having previously worked for various private tree surgery and consultancy companies over the past 8 years. She initially obtained a ND in Forestry & Arboriculture, followed by a FdSc in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College, York. Emily has various NPTC certificates and is QTRA qualified.

Mick Eltringham *ND (Forestry).* Mick joined JCA after spending 12 years working in the industry for various private companies in the north and south of England. He has also spent the last five years working as a consultant for two canopy research projects in the Amazon Rainforest, working with Oxford University and the University of Arizona. He has various NPTC Qualifications.

Dan Kemp *FdSc (Arboriculture).* Dan joined JCA with nearly 30 years' experience in arboriculture. He worked as a London Tree Officer for 12 years and in several arboricultural and horticultural management posts, specialising particularly in tree risk assessments and tree related subsidence.

Ryan Bateman *BSc (Hons), FdSc (Arboriculture), TechArborA.* Ryan joined JCA in 2020 after working as a Lecturer on the Foundation Degree in Arboriculture at Askham Bryan College in York. Ryan has both practical skills, NPTC qualifications and theoretical knowledge and owned his own contracting business prior to, and whilst working as a lecturer.

Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry).* Luke joined JCA in 2021 after obtaining his Foundation Degree in Arboriculture and Urban Forestry at Askham Bryan College. Having previously worked within the industry for the past 4 years, running his own small business and sub-contracting for local firms, Luke brings a sound knowledge and understanding of the practical and academic sides of the industry.

Consulting Staff: Ecology

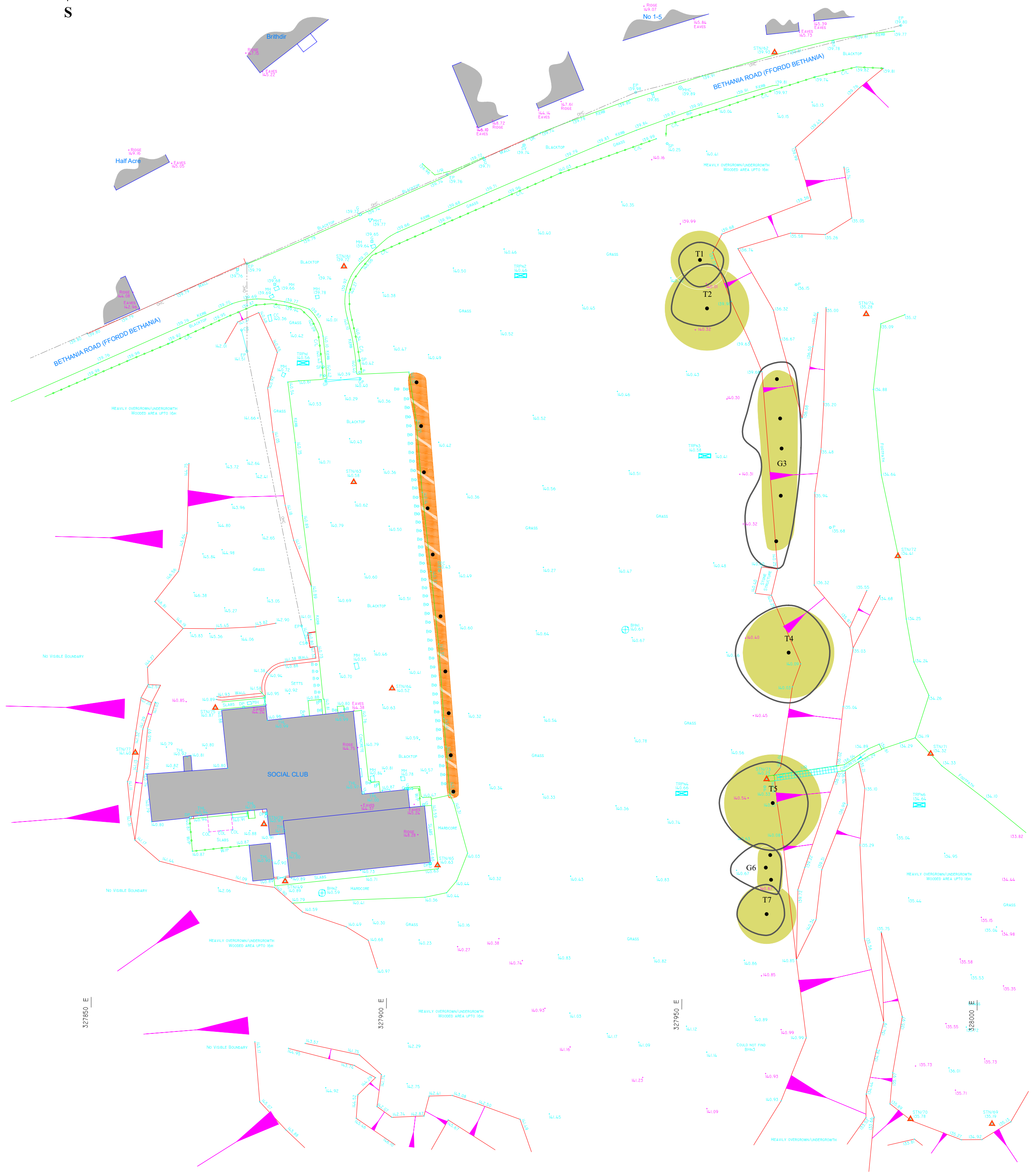
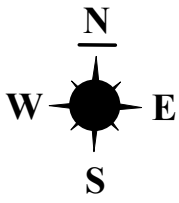
Adam West, Principal Ecologist *BSc (Hons) Animal and Wildlife Management*. Adam joined JCA to lead the expanding ecology department. Having returned to education as a mature student, Adam studied Countryside Management for two years before undertaking a Bachelor's degree, for which he was awarded First Class Honours. Adam has many years' experience in ecological consultancy, working on projects ranging from individual planning applications to national infrastructure projects. Adam holds a Natural England Level 1 great crested newt survey class licence, a Natural England Level 2 bat survey class licence (and the Scottish and Welsh equivalents) and a CSCS card.

Poppy McDermott, Seasonal Ecologist *BSc (Hons) Ecology and Conservation*. Poppy joined JCA after completing her degree for three years at Nottingham Trent University in Ecology and Conservation. She has gained practical experience in protected species surveying and report writing whilst at university and is hoping to further develop these skills and consultancy experience whilst at JCA.

Administrative Staff

Catherine Cocking Accounts Manager.
Kelly Saunders Accounts Assistant.

Lorraine Spink Administrative Assistant.
Lisa Beedham Marketing Manager.



THIS PLAN IS TO BE PRINTED IN COLOUR
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JCA ARBORICULTURAL REPORT
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Root Protection Area: RPA

THE ROOT PROTECTION AREA SHOULD IDEALLY REMAIN
UNDISTURBED IF THE TREE IS TO BE RETAINED.

THE DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS SHOULD THEREFORE BE
DESIGNED TO AVOID THE RPA OF ANY TREE WHICH IS TO
BE RETAINED.

IF IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT TO ENCROACH
INTO THE RPA OF A TREE WHICH IS TO BE RETAINED THEN
SPECIALIST CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES AND MATERIALS
MUST BE CONSIDERED.



Appendix 6: Tree Constraints Plan

ADDRESS: Land off Bethania Road,
Acrefair, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL14 3TR.
JCA REF: 18187/LW

SCALE 1:500

PAPER SIZE A2

SURVEYED BY: LW

DRAWN BY: LW

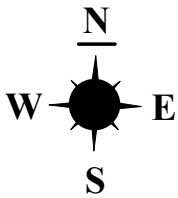
APPROVED BY: DK



BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012: 4.5 RETENTION CATEGORIES

Detailed definitions of these categories are at Appendix 2 of our
report. N.B. These categories do not necessarily represent or
correspond to recommendations for action made in this report.

	CATEGORY A: 'RETENTION MOST DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY B: 'RETENTION DESIRABLE'
	CATEGORY C: 'TREE WHICH COULD BE RETAINED'
	CATEGORY U: 'TREE FOR REMOVAL'
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED
	ROOT PROTECTION AREA
	RESTORATIVE PLANTING



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Appendix 7: Arboricultural Implications Plan

ADDRESS: Land off Baethania Road,
Acrefair, Wrexham, Clwyd, LL14 3TR.
JCA REF: 18187/LW

SCALE 1:500

PAPER SIZE A3



	TREE TO BE RETAINED
	TREE TO BE REMOVED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE RETAINED
	STEM OF TREE TO BE REMOVED

I hope that this report provides all the necessary information, but should any further advice be needed please do not hesitate to contact the author.

Signed



.....
Luke Wickham *FdSc (Arboriculture and Urban Forestry)*.

15th March 2022

For and on behalf of **JCA Ltd**

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- Tree Root Identification

Veteran Tree Management

- Ancient Woodland Management
- Veteran Tree Management

Advice for Local Authorities and Social Housing

- Tree Safety Surveys
- Specialist Decay Detection
- Landscape and Orchard Design

Tree Health and Pest and Disease Management

- Pest and Disease Surveys
- Tree Health Checks
- Disease Mitigation and Control

ECOLOGICAL SERVICES

Ecological Pre-Planning Services

- Phase 1 Habitat Surveys
- Great Crested Newt eDNA Sampling
- Protected Species: Bat, Wintering and Nesting Bird, Badger, Amphibian, Otter, Water Vole, White-Clawed Crayfish, Dormice and Reptile Surveys,
- Preparation for Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA)
- Invasive Species Surveys
- Code for Sustainable Homes

Ecological Post-Planning Services

- Biodiversity Enhancement Plans
- Protected Species Mitigation
- Ecological Management (Bat and Bird box installation and inspection)

HEAD QUARTERS:

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