

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Holly Croft
Bryn Estyn Road
Wrexham

Ref:
AIA/HBC/04/21

Date:
21st April 2021

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

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Holly Croft
Bryn Estyn Road
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 the site to provide a residential dwelling along with access, parking and amenity space. 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 five individual trees, one group of trees and three hedgerows which have been categorised as follows. 4 Cat. B (moderate value) and 5 Cat. C (low value).

To facilitate the development of the site would require the removal of up to five trees, category C and a small section of two hedgerows, category B and management of one hedgerow, category C and one tree group, category B. The trees identified for removal are not particularly significant in terms of their landscape, conservation or historic value and the impact of their loss to public amenity would be low. There is potential to undertake new planting on the site.

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Date	Revision	
21 st April 2021		Issued for site design

Contents

1.0	Instruction
2.0	Scope & Limitations
3.0	Statutory Controls & Obligations
4.0	Site Description
5.0	Development Proposal
6.0	Tree Assessment & Survey Methodology
7.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
8.0	Arboricultural Operations
9.0	Interim Arboricultural Method Statement

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 a residential dwelling along with access, parking and amenity space.

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 6th April 2021 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 is at Holly Croft, Bryn Estyn Road, Wrexham. The site is currently part of the garden and amenity space at the property and is to the east of the existing dwelling. The site is in a rural location on the outskirts of Wrexham and is accessed from Bryn Estyn Road. It has boundaries with agricultural land to the south, and area of redundant land to the east and the highway to the north.
- 4.2 The site is currently used as an informal garden and has trees along the boundaries.



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Soils

- 4.3 The site is free draining with no evidence of waterlogging. Geological maps indicate a glacial sand and gravel drift over an underlying mudstone and sandstone lithology. 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 site to rebuild the existing listed building to provide a residential dwelling along with access, parking and amenity space.

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 five individual trees, one group of trees, and two hedgerows, which are categorised as follows:

Category	Quantity
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)	0
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	3
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.	6

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.

0

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 There are a number of trees on the site, generally of low to moderate amenity value but they do make a minor contribution to the wider landscape, which is semi-rural and defined by and agricultural landscape with individual trees and hedgerows separating fields and interspersed with larger groups of trees and small areas of woodland, particularly to the east of the site associated with Erlas House, a large country house now belonging to Wrexham Council, to the east of the site.
- 7.5 The most prominent arboricultural features are the hedgerows and trees along the north and south boundary, although currently becoming overgrown, there is the potential to manage these features. There are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site.

Policy Considerations

- 7.6 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.'

- 7.7 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 \(wrexham.gov.uk\)](http://wrexham.gov.uk/local-planning-guidance-note-no-17-trees-and-development)

Design Considerations

- 7.8 The design should seek to retain the category B group of trees and the hedgerows on the north and south boundary and make provision for new planting within the layout. It is advised that the hedgerow on the south boundary be re-laid and consideration given to coppicing G5.
- 7.9 It is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens. A tree shade plan showing the shadows cast at midday by the category B retained trees on March 21st (spring equinox) and June 21st (longest day) is provided with this report to assist with site layout design and assessment. Ideally the layout should take account of existing retained trees and any new planting, with consideration to their ultimate size and density of the foliage and that garden areas should be designed to meet the normal requirement for direct sunlight for at least part of the day. Building Research Establishment guide to good practice (BR209) Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight advises that, in order to appear reasonably sunlit a dwelling should have at least one main window wall that faces within 90° of due south and that on this wall, all points on a line 2m above ground level are within 4m of a point which receives at least a quarter of the annual probable sunlight hours. The guide also advises that for gardens to appear adequately sunlit, no more than two-fifths and preferably no more than a quarter should be prevented from receiving any sunlight on 21st March.

- 7.10 To ensure that trees do not become overbearing or exert a dominating effect on a property it is recommended that no occupied property is sited within a distance equivalent to 50% of the mature height of a tree (see appendix A), which should be increased to 60% if the tree is directly to the south of a property. There should also be a distance of at least 1.5 metres from the edge of the crown to the building at the closest point, this must take account of the ultimate spread of the tree. No more than 40% of a garden area should be beneath the crown of a tree, and the remaining area should not be shaded by the tree.
- 7.11 All services both under and over ground must be located outside the CEZ around retained trees. All services must be installed in compliance with NJUG chapter 4 recommendations.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal		2 (H8 – section, H9 – section)	5 (T1 – T4, T7)	
Facilitative Pruning Required				
RPA Encroachment		1 (G5)		
Potential Shading		1 (G5)		
Proximity Issues				

- 7.12 Given the number and the position of the trees and hedgerows, some removals would be required to allow the development of the site. If the site is accessed direct from Bryn Estyn Road a section of hedgerow from H8 and H9 would need to be removed. It is also probable that T7 would be removed and there is possible encroachment into the RPA of G5 and this group may cause shading of the site, however these impacts would be limited if G5 was re-coppiced and integrated into hedgerow H6. It may also be desirable to remove and replace trees T1 – T4 to allow from a new boundary treatment between the existing house and the site.
- 7.13 The impact of the proposed tree removal on the wider landscape and public amenity would be relatively low, particularly given the location of the site. The loss of hedgerow to the front of the site would slightly alter the street scene but, providing it was limited, would not fundamentally impact it or be out of character with the area. The loss of the category C trees within the site would have a very low impact and could be mitigated through new planting. The proposals to coppice G5 and re-lay H6 would have a short-term impact, mainly from within the site, but would result in a more sustainable landscape in the longer term. This could be further improved through new planting to enrich the site boundaries and any planning approval could be conditional to a Tree Planting Scheme, prepared in accordance with BS8545: 2014 being submitted to the Local Authority.

Arboricultural Operations

Consent 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. Additional consent may be required to remove trees not directly required to implement the approved planning permission.

- 8.1 It is recommended that any tree 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.

Interim 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 following finalisation of the site layout. 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

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M.Arbor.A, MICFor.

Chartered Forester

21st April 2021

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	N	E	S	W	CC	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes	AIA
T1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	10	620	5.8	4.7	1.5	3.8	3	M	20+	C2	174	Condition: Fair Notes: RPA restricted by adjacent hard standing to the west. Tree has previously been 'topped' at around 10m.	Trees 1 – 4 form a linear group, possibly originally planted as a hedge part screen the land from the house. This group is a minor feature in the wider landscape and there would be little impact if removed as part of the development and any loss could be mitigated through new planting.
T2	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	10	400	1.2	3.8	1	3.8	4	M	10+	C2	72	Condition: Fair Notes: As T1	As T1
T3	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	10	480	0.3	2.9	0.5	3.8	4.5	M	10+	C2	104	Condition: Fair Notes: As T1	As T1
T4	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	10	420	0	2.9	3.5	3.8	4.5	M	10+	C2	80	Condition: Fair Notes: As T1	As T1

G5	Acer campestre (Field Maple)	17	300 – 500	6.8	5.4	3.5	3.8	0	M	10+	B2	113	Condition: Fair Notes: Small group of multi stem trees, grown out from hedgerow. Potential to re-coppice and re-incorporate into hedgerow.	Minor feature in the wider landscape but provides a level of screening between the site and the adjacent agricultural field and defines the boundary of the existing residential curtilage. Potential RPA encroachment and shading issues but could be retained if coppiced.
H6	Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	5	200 avg.	2	2	2	2	0	M	10+	C2	18	Condition: Fair Notes: Overgrown hedgerow. Potential to re-lay to form new site boundary. Could be retained if managed.	Overgrown hedgerow. Potential to re-lay to form new site boundary. Could be retained if managed.
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17	320 280 280 200 140	5.9	4.8	5	5.1	0.5	M	20+	C2	144	Condition: Fair Notes: Multi-stem tree, grown out from hedgerow.	Minor feature in the wider landscape. Potential RPA encroachment and shading issues. Removal and replacement

														is recommended as there would be little impact to wider amenity and its loss could be mitigated through new planting.
H8	Corylus avellana (Hazel), Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	6	300	2	3	4.5	3	0	M	20+	B2	41	Condition: Fair Notes: Small group of multi stem trees, grown out from hedgerow.	Provides a level of screening between the site and the adjacent road and adds character to the street scene. A small section may need to be removed to allow for site access.
H9	Prunus laurocerasus (Cherry Laurel)	4	100	2	2	2	2	0	M	20+	B2	5	Condition: Fair Notes: Mature and well-maintained garden hedge.	Mature garden hedge that provides a level of screening between the site and the adjacent road. A small section may need to be removed to allow for site access.

Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Field Maple 17

Sycamore 19

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		

Und

T1-C2

T2-C2

T3-C2

T4-C2

G5-B2

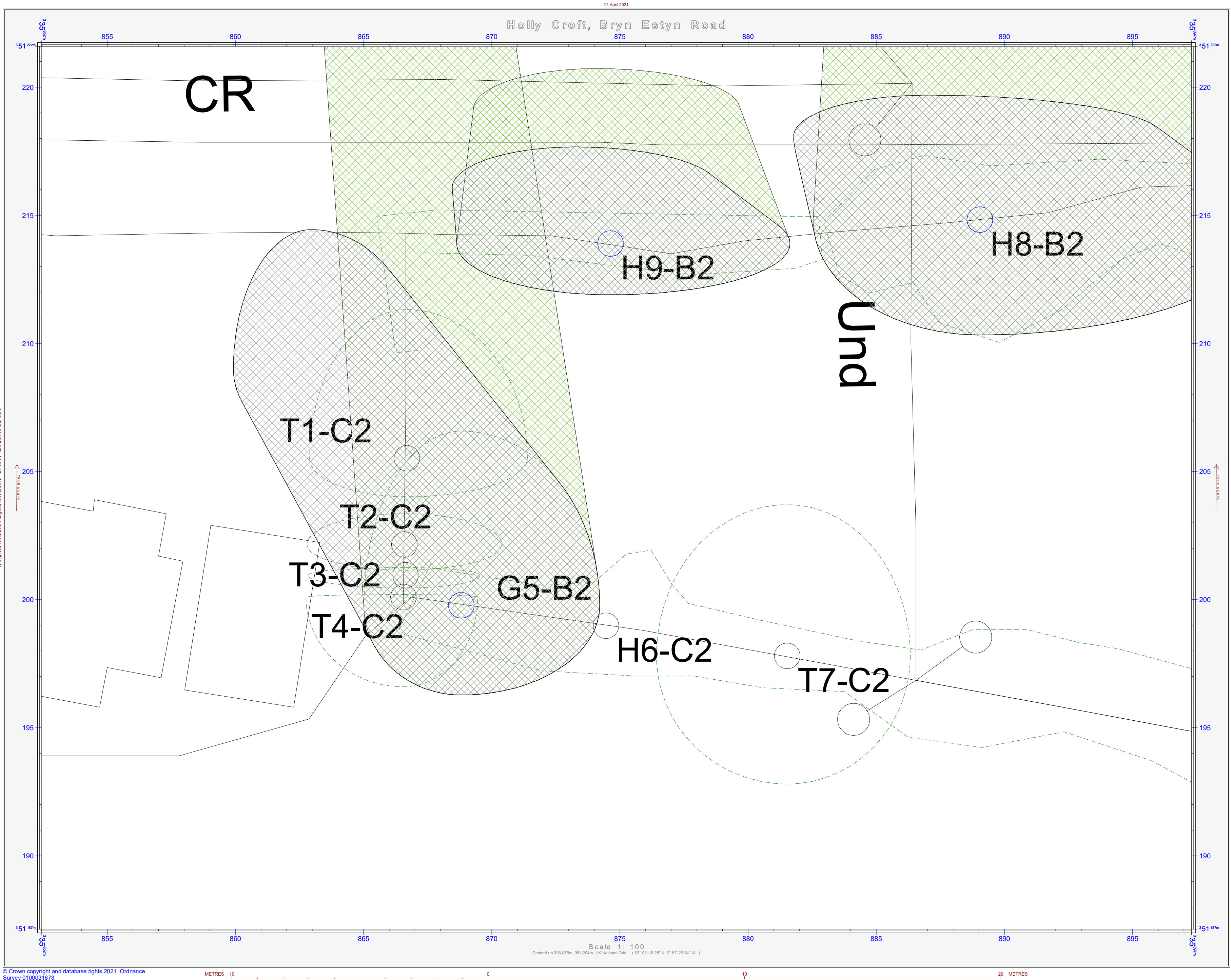
H6-C2

T7-C2

H9-B2

H8-B2

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Tree Shade Plan

Holly Croft
Bryn Estyn Road
Wrexham

- Cat B Tree
- Cat C Tree
- Canopy
- Tree Shadow 12pm June
- Tree Shadow 12pm March

Drawing No: HCB/TSP/04/21/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:100 @ A2

Date: 21st April 2021

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