



*J.H. Tree Surgery
White Lion Cottage,
Castle Street,
Holt,
Wrexham.
LL13 94W
27/08/2021*

Arboriculture Impact Assessment For:-

*Mrs V. Jones
Land adjacent,
6 Church Road,
Overton,
Wrexham.
LL13 0EN.*

This Arboriculture impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the protocols, standards and procedures which were set out in BS 5837 2012.

For the attention of Viv Jones.

Quotation for Viv Jones regarding Tree report:-

£450.

Joe Hughes.

01829 270345.
07498342718.

Instructions

J.H Tree Surgery has received instructions on behalf of Viv Jones, to identify all of the trees on the site at 6 Church Road, Overton. I have also been instructed to provide a methodology with my opinion on the required work, which is necessary for the trees.

The purpose for this report, is for the preparation for the application of planning permission for a dwelling to be constructed on site.

Limitations

Felling License

Forestry act states that the felling of trees is determined by the forestry commission, upon granting a `felling license`. A felling license is needed to carry out the felling of 5cubic meters+ of wood being cut down every quarter of a year.

A felling license is not required to work on trees in a:-

- Garden
- Church yard
- Orchard
- A public open space.

The idea of a felling licence is to stop deforestation from occurring.

Tree preservation Orders and Conservation Orders

`TPOs` is the protection of trees in which the local Authorities have the specific powers under the `Town and Country Planning act 1990`. A tree under a TPO license means that no one can harm, or work on this tree without permission.

If work or damage is done to the tree, it means that the local authorities have the power to either, fine or enforce the law upon the agent who has touched the tree. This may result in serious criminal charges.

To work upon a tree with a TPO, permission is needed. To get the permission, application to work on the tree is needed to be granted by the local authorities. Similar controls apply when working within a conservation area.

Birds, Bats and protected species.

This states that you are not to disturb or destroy any habitats of any endangered animals. These types of animals will often inhabit trees.

Data Gathering

All data was collected in accordance with requirements of B.S 5837:2012. All the observations were made from ground level.

The equipment used to gather all data, was a clinometer, Diameter tape, and a measuring tape. The equipment will allow me to know the height of the tree, the circumference of the tree, and the diameter of the tree (at DBH). I will also gather the measurement spread of the canopy in the directions of North, East, South and East.

Some measurements may be unable to obtain. This could be down to inaccessible accesses, or the un granted permission to access a premises in which a measurement is needed to be recorded.

Categories of Trees

Cat A

Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution of minimum of 40 years.

- 1- Trees that are good examples of their species, or essential components of groups or formal arboriculture 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.
- 3- Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value.

Cat B

Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution with a minimum of 20 years.

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

Cat 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.

Cat R

Remove.

Upon Visiting the site

On the 27/08/2021, I visited the site of 6 Church Road, Overton, where I was to Identify and give my professional opinion and recommendations on the current trees inhabiting the land.

It is brought to my knowledge that the site is going to have a dwelling constructed on the land. This will have an impact on the trees on the site.

A number of trees will have to be removed to make way for the dwelling; however, there are trees still on site which will need managing and preserving to maintain a good standard of health.

Style of pruning

The four basic methods for tree pruning are known as, clean pruning, Thin pruning, Raise pruning and the reductional pruning.

- **Clean:** Selective pruning to remove one or more of the following parts: dead, diseased, and/or broken branches. This type of pruning is done to reduce the risk of branches falling from the tree and to reduce the movement of decay, insects and diseases from dead or dying branches into the rest of the tree. Cleaning is the preferred pruning method for mature trees because it does not remove live branches unnecessarily.
- **Thin:** Selective pruning to reduce density of live branches. Thinning trees reduces the density at the edge of the crown, not the interior, which increases sunlight penetration and air movement.
- **Raise:** Selective pruning to provide vertical clearance. Crown raising shortens or removes lower branches of a tree to provide clearance for buildings, signs, vehicles, pedestrians, and can often be used to allow light to photosynthesis in `isolated shaded areas` covered by the tree.
- **Reduce:** Selective pruning to decrease height and/or spread. This type of pruning is done to minimize risk of failure, to reduce height or spread, for utility line clearance, to clear vegetation from buildings or other structures, or to improve the appearance

of the plant. Not all tree and shrub species can tolerate reduction pruning, so the species and plant health should be considered.

There is also the known method of `topping`. Topping is now frowned upon as it is basically halving the tree. This will leave a wound open to infection and disease which will eventually result in a failure within the tree. Topping a tree will also make the tree look un-balanced. The topping of a tree now is seen as a very last resort.

Tree Identification in relation to map:-

Tree 1- Tibetan Cherry (Prunus Serrula)

Tree 2- Holly Tree (Ilex Aquifolium)

Tree 3- Yew Tree (Taxus Baccata)

Tree 4- Cherry (Prunus Avium)

Tree 5- Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)

Tree 6- Cherry (Prunus Avium)

Tree 7- Norway Spruce (Picea Abies)

Tree 8- Leylandii (Cupressus × Leylandii)

Tree 9- Sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanus)

Tree 10- Sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanus)

Tree 11- yew (Taxus Baccata)

Tree 12- Holly (Ilex Aquifolium)

Tree 13- Walnut (Juglans regia)

Tree 14- Blackthorn (Prunus Spinosa)

Tree 15- Elder (Sambucas Negra)

Tree 16- Ash (Fraxinux Excelsior)

Tree 17- Ash (Fraxinux Excelsior)

Tree 18- Cherry (Prunus Avium)

Tree 19- Apple (Malnus Pumila)

Tree 20- Hawthorn (Crataegus)

Tree 21- Hawthorn (Crataegus)

Tree 22- Cherry (Prunus serrula)

Methodology

This methodology is a statement to carry out the following work on each of the tree, in order to promote and maintain a healthier and longer life.

I will go through each tree in relation to the map, explaining the work nessacery to the tree and why it should be carried out.

Tree 1- Tibetan Cherry (*Prunus Serrula*). Tree 1 needs to be removed due to where the drive will be located.

Tree 2- Holly Tree (*Ilex Aquifolium*). T2 is to remain. I strongly suggest a crown lift to approx 12-15 ft. This will remove the lower branches of the tree around ground level. This will allow for clearence of any machines or diggers which would be operating within the area. The raise will make the tree look more athsethetically pleasing, as well as allowing for more land and light around the tree to be visible to the home owners. Removing the lower limbs, will also promote growth to the current dry land under the tree. This will enhance the lawn by allowing sunlight to photosynthesis the ground, previously cut off from the sun. During construction I recommend no large weighted loads to be placed directly under the tree. This will stop any potential stress to the main root systems.

Tree 3- Yew Tree (*Taxus Baccata*). The tree has grown to a very natural looking shape, and is in very good health. I would suggest leaving this tree as it is, as I can't see any nessacery work required to be taken out.

Tree 4- 8. Cherry (*Prunus Avium*), Sycamore (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*), Cherry (*Prunus Avium*), Norway Spruce (*Picea Abies*), Leylandii (*Cupressus × leylandii*). All of these trees on the site are going to be within the footprint of the proposed dwelling. Having viewed the trees to do the report in 2017 and reviewed them again in 2021 it is clear to me that non of these trees within this group would be placed within a high value cateogary of tree specimin. None of the listed trees seem to be thriving at all. With all the potential of soil compaction which will occur whilst contruction of the property I can only see this group of trees struggling. I would propose clearing of this group of trees, provided that after the dwelling has been built, a minimum of 2 suitable garden trees are planted with the grounds in a suitable place, after building completion.

Tree 9- Sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanus). The Sycamore (Coppiced) is to remain but I would recommend a pollard of the sycamores to bring them level to the hedge row (approx 4-6ft). This will prevent any serious amounts of growth which in future would potentially need a removal. It will then need to be managed once a year to be kept as part of the hedge row.

Tree 10- Sycamore (Acer Pseudoplatanus). This tree is basically the same as 'T9'. T10 is down for the same work as T9. The Sycamore (Coppiced) is to remain and would benefit strongly from having a pollard to hedge row height.

Tree 11- yew (Taxus Baccata). Work to the Yew tree is not essential. It seems to be in a healthy state. I would recommend every 2-3 years just a tidying up with a hedge trimmer to keep the tree contained and aesthetically pleasing.

Tree 12- Holly (Ilex Aquifolium). The tree is to remain, and is in a good form of health. Again, a crown lift would look nice.

Tree 13- Walnut (Juglans Regia). The current structural health of the Walnut tree is very poor. There is a large open cavity within the trunk of the tree, which will leave it open to infection. I strongly recommend bringing the branches in a good few meters to growth points. This will just help stabilise the weight of the tree structure and may well prevent any future failures to the tree. After the pruning work has been made, it would be best seeing how the walnut responds, if the not very well, a removal will be needed. Certainly, I would cut the ropes currently attached to the branches. This is to allow to tree to grow without any girdling of ropes, which again, may cause wounding and increase the risk of infection setting in. I recommend a replacement tree to go in replace once building is done and if the tree does come out well after any works undertaken. This could be a walnut, or just a general garden suitable tree planted in replace.

I would highly recommend having the tree inspected every 6-8 months to keep an eye on the mechanical condition of the tree.

Tree 14- Blackthorn (Prunus Spinosa). T14 is to remain. I suggest a pollard within the winter months.

Tree 15- Elder (Sambucas Negra). A heavy pruning is needed to under-go on this tree. If not, girdling will occur on the branches. There is also the chance of the tree fastly out growing the garden. I advise a prune on the tree so it stays within a manageable size, in relation to the garden.

Tree 16-17. Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*) X2. Although a young age, I suggest a removal due to the species of tree given the record of ash die back within the area.

Tree 18 Cherry (*Prunus Avium*). Unable to locate tree.

Tree 19- Apple (*Malus pumila*). Tree is in neighbours garden so can only cut branches back to perimeter boundary during winter period

Tree 20- Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)- I advise pruning back all the encroaching branches to 6 church Road. The pruning cuts would have to be performed correctly cutting back to a union so the tree is able to maintain its good health. As it is a neighbours tree, You could only cut back to the border line of the two properties, and all the wood taken off the tree, must be returned to the owner of the tree.

Tree 21- Hawthorn (*Crataegus*)- The work and advise I would recommend for this tree, is the same as T20. I advise pruning back all the encroaching branches to 6 church Road. The pruning cuts would have to be performed correctly cutting back to a union so the tree is able to maintain its good health. As it is a neighbour's tree, You could only cut back to the border line of the two properties, and all the wood taken off the tree, must be returned to the owner of the tree unless otherwise agreed.

Tree 22- (*Prunus Avium*)- The work and advise I would recommend for this tree, is the same as T20 and T21. I advise pruning back all the encroaching branches to 6 church Road. The pruning cuts would have to be performed correctly cutting back to a union so the tree is able to maintain its good health. As it is a neighbour's tree, you could only cut back to the border line of the two properties, and all the wood taken off the tree, must be returned to the owner of the tree.

Tree	Name	Age	Cat	Height (M)	DBH(cm)	North (M)	East (M)	South (M)	West (M)
1	Prunus Serrula. (Tibetan Cherry)	Y	R	4.5m	82mm	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.3
2	Illex Aquifolium (Holly Tree)	M	B3	9.8m	261mm	2.6	-	3.2	3.5
3	Taxus Baccata (Yew Tree)	M	A1	9.6m	-	-	-	-	-
4	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	M	R	11.5m	187mm	3.4	-	-	4.2
5	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	R	11m	120mm	-	-	-	-
6	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	M	R	11.3m	471mm	3.6	-	5.1	6.1
7	Picea Abies (Norway Spruce)	Y	R	4.8m	89mm	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.6
8	Cupressus A Leylandii (Leylandi)	Y	R	2.8m	47mm	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
9	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	C	13.3m	165mm	-	2.5	3.8	2.1
10	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	C	13.8m	171mm	1.4	2.1	3.1	1.6
11	Taxus Baccata (Yew Tree)	M	B3	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Illex Aquifolium (Holly Tree)	M	B3	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Juglans Regia (Walnut Tree)	VM	B1	12.7m	923mm	6.3	-	7.2	7
14	Prunus Spinosa (Blackthorn)	Y	C	3.3m	66mm	2.3	0.5	2.3	2.2

15	Sambucas Negra (Elder)	M	C	6.2m	120mm	2.1	-	2.3	3.3
16	Fraxinus Excelsior (Ash)	Y	C	8.3m	227mm	3.5	2.6	0.6	1.9
17	Fraxinus Excelsior (Ash)	Y	C	7m	130mm	1.9	1.2	0.7	2
18	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Malus Pumila (Crab Apple)	M	B3	6.5m	318mm	1.9	5.4	-	2.9
20	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	M	C	6.8m	-	3.8	2.4	-	1.3
21	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	M	C	10.5m	-	-	1.9	-	3.5
22	Cherry (Prunus Avium)	M	c	10.5M	-	4.3	-	-	-

VM- Very Mature

M- Mature

Y- Young.

** No readings for required measurements in table, was due to no granted permission to access the premises, or accessibility to gain accesses to the area needed. **

- *Suitable garden tree replacements may consist of apple trees, ornamental pear trees, cherry trees, liquid amber trees, birch trees and paper bark maples*