

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Land at
22 Bryn Estyn Road

Ref:
AIA/BER/07/16

Date:
6th July 2016

Commissioned by:
Mr D. Edwards
On behalf of
Blueprint Architectural

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
22 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'.

Summary

Planning permission is being sought to develop this site to provide four residential dwellings along with associated infrastructure and open space.

The site is characterised by a number of groups and individual trees, the majority of which are of low quality or amenity value, however there are significant individual specimens along the road frontage and within the site.

All trees and hedgerows on and immediately adjacent to the site have been surveyed and assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837: 2012. The survey recorded 14 individual trees, 4 groups of trees and 5 hedgerows ranging in quality from high (1) through medium (4) low (16) and poor (2).

This is an outline application and at this stage there is no finalised site layout. Under the current indicative layout there would be a loss of 6 individual trees, 4 groups of trees and 4 hedges, all of low quality and amenity value.

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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mr D. Edwards on behalf of Blueprint Architectural LTD to undertake and 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 Outline planning permission is being sought to develop the land to provide 4 residential dwellings with associated infrastructure 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. 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 site is currently supports a detached dwelling and private garden, along with an additional area of land adjoining the garden to the south. Access to the site is off Bryn Estyn Road, which runs adjacent to the north boundary. The site also has boundaries with adjacent residential dwellings to the west and south and with agricultural land to the east.
- 4.2 The site is generally level, is at an elevation of 90m AOD and is reasonably sheltered. There are a number of trees on the site, although most are of low to moderate quality and value. The main arboricultural features are the mature ash and pine to the front of the site along the road frontage, and the pine and the beech in the current rear garden.

Soils

- 4.3 Soils appeared to be free draining, brown earths with no indications of waterlogging. No significant impediments to root development were identified during the survey. BGS geological maps indicate a sand and gravel drift over a sandstone, mudstone, conglomerate rock formation.

*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 It is proposed to develop the site to provide residential housing and associated infrastructure 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:

- a. The avoidance of physical damage to the aerial parts of the trees (i.e. Impact and other damage to trunk and branches)
- b. The avoidance of damage to retained trees as a result of the severance or other physical damage to their roots
- c. Preserve of the character of the soil, through the avoidance of any activity that would cause it to become compacted or otherwise disturbed or disrupted, and to avoid contamination by potentially harmful substances
- d. To ensure free gaseous exchange is permitted between the upper layers of soil and the atmosphere
- e. To ensure adequate (but not excessive) water supply to the soil and hence to tree roots

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

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

- 6.5 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 will be subject to the Forestry Act (see section 3.1) and all 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 14 individual trees, 4 groups of trees and 5 hedgerows which were 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)	1
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	4
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.	16
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 trees on this site, the majority are of low quality or amenity value, however the large ash and pine to the front of the site and the beech and pine in, what is currently the rear garden, are significant individual specimens. Whilst the remainder of the trees and groups provide some level of tree cover for the area, they lack any form of management and are unlikely to be viable assets in the long-term. Many are planted in close proximity to one another are developing poor form and growth as a result. Goat willow and other ruderal trees and plants are beginning to colonise the area of land to the south of the garden and this will begin to negatively impact on the trees and hedges within this part of the site. The boundary hedge between the site and the agricultural land to the east is becoming over-grown, but could be brought back into management and would provide an attractive landscape feature and valuable habitat. There are no areas of ancient woodland or veteran trees identified on the site.

Design Considerations

- 7.5 The site design should seek to incorporate the significant trees and hedgerows into the layout and provide sufficient space and separation to ensure that they can develop and mature without having a negative impact on the reasonable enjoyment of the proposed dwellings. 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. It is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens.
- 7.6 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 Implications of the Development

- 7.7 To implement the indicative site layout would, in addition to the removal of the 2 category U trees, require the removal of 6 individual trees, 4 groups of trees and 4 hedges. All trees, groups and hedges are in category C and their loss would not have a significant and detrimental impact on the local landscape or public amenity of the area.
- 7.8 Under the current layout, it would be necessary to utilise a 'no dig' CCS method of construction for the drive way and parking space serving plot 2. It may also be necessary to undertake some light pruning of T1 to reduce encroachment of the crown over the driveway. This could be undertaken without significant detriment to the health or appearance of this tree. Alternatively, it may be more desirable to move plot 2 back from T1, this would require the removal of T10, however this loss could be mitigated through new planting as part of the landscaping of the development and would also provide more space for the retention of T12 as a future amenity.
- 7.9 With consideration to the above point, the development of this land would have a low to very low arboricultural impact in the short term and could lead to a significant improvement in the long term. It is also considered that the development of this land will provide an opportunity for landscape planting which will enhance the 'treescape', increasing its extent and diversity and improving the overall levels of tree cover and diversity in the area.

Landscaping of the Development

- 7.10 The development provides an opportunity to enhance the existing tree stock through additional planting. This approach will retain canopy cover in the local area and safeguard the landscape in the longer term and is compatible with the premise of sustainability. A detailed landscape scheme can be prepared following a finalisation of the site layout.

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 Tree removal and pruning will be required, subject to a grant of planning permission, to implement this development. It is recommended that the work should be undertaken by a suitably qualified person, holding public liability insurance for the sum of £5,000 000. All operators must hold relevant NPTC certificates. A site specific risk assessment must be prepared and operators must work to a health and safety method statement. The use of Arboricultural Association Approved Contractors www.trees.org.uk/find-a-professional/Directory-of-Tree-Surgeons is recommended.
- 8.2 The contractor undertaking the work is responsible for any loss or damage arising as a result of the operations and agrees to indemnify the owner against such occurrences.
- 8.3 All tree protection measure specified in the following section and shown on the accompanying TPP are to be fully installed prior to the commencement of the arboricultural works. Where access is required to the trees, then suitable ground protection must be used in lieu of the tree protection fences.

Generic 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, to be provided with a full or reserved matters application. 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 9.16).
- 9.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 9.7 The TPP indicates the position all protective fences.
- 9.8 Protective fencing will comprise herras fencing or as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.9 The protective fencing 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.
- 9.10 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

- 9.11 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.
- 9.12 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 9.13 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be outside the CEZ.
- 9.14 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 9.15 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.
- 9.16 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed and maintained the site shall be monitored by Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to the following schedule. Details of the findings and photographic evidence of the site inspection visits will be reported to the LPA by email within 24 hrs of the visit. All tree protection measures must remain in place until development work is completed and only removed after receiving written confirmation from the LPA.

Schedule of Inspection

- 1. As required
- 9.17 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.

Conclusion

- 10.1 Providing the recommendations of this report are followed, the proposed development can be undertaken with minimum impact to the existing arboricultural environment.

S.J.A. Shields

**Uni Cert For. & F.P. (Bangor),
Dip. Arb. (RFS), MSc. Arb & U. For.
M.Arbor.A, MICFor.
Chartered Forester**

6th July 2016

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	Stems	N	E	S	W	CC	FSB	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes
T1	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (Ash)	20	990		7	8.3	12.5	10	4	S	M	20	B2	443	Condition: Good / Fair Notes: T1 is a significant mature specimen in a prominent location. The tree has been downgraded from category A, as there is some indication that the decay fungus (<i>Inonotus hispidus</i>) may be present in a branch of the upper crown, which could ultimately limit its safe useful life expectancy. The tree can be retained and protected accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout providing a 'no dig' CCS is used to provide the access drive.

T2	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> (Scots Pine)	19	410		4.1	3.4	3.2	2.5			M	20+	B2	76	Condition: Good Notes: T2 provides a reasonable level of amenity to the site. RPA is constrained by the adjacent existing drive. This tree can be retained and protected in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout.
T3	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	13	190		2	1	4	2.5			M	10t	C1	16	Condition: Fair Notes: T3 is a minor specimen with little public amenity value it is recommended that T3 be removed and any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
T4	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i> (Holly)	6	100		2	2	2	2			EM	20+	C1	5	Condition: Fair Notes: Minor specimen situated on adjacent land T4 can be retained and protected accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under

															the current indicative site layout.
T5	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	16	400		3	3	3	3			M	10+	C1	72	Condition: Good Notes: Minor specimen situated on adjacent land T5 can be retained and protected accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout
G6	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	6	120, 100		3	2	3	3			EM	20+	C2	11	Condition: Good Notes: G6 are minor specimens with little public amenity value. This group will be removed to facilitate the development under the current indicative site layout. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
H7	<i>Thuja plicata</i> (Western Red Cedar)	4	100		2	2	2	2					C1	5	Condition: Good Notes: Hedgerow with minor public amenity value. Will be removed to facilitate the development.

H8	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel)	4	100		2	2	2	2					C1	5	Condition: Good Notes: Hedgerow with minor public amenity value. Will be removed to facilitate the development.
T9	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	17	280		2	2	3	2.5			M	20+	C1	35	Condition: Good Notes: T9 is a minor specimen with little public amenity value. This group will be removed to facilitate the development under the current indicative site layout. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
T10	<i>Pinus strobus</i> (Weymouth Pine)	19	530		5.1	7.3	5.2	5			M	20+	B2	127	Condition: Good Notes: T10 has a moderate amenity value, although this is mostly within the site. This tree can be retained and protected in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout.

															There is also the potential to remove this tree to allow plot 2 on the indicative site layout to be positioned further away from T1. This would result in the loss of some amenity associated with T10, but could be mitigated through replacement planting.
T11	<i>Pyrus communis</i> (Common Pear)	14	200		3	3.2	0	1			LM	10+	C1	18	Condition: Fair Notes: T11 is a minor specimen with little public amenity value and declining in condition. It is recommended that T11 be removed and any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
T12	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	11	320		5.7	5.5	3	4.3			EM	20+	C2	46	Condition: Good Notes: The tree is a minor specimen with little public amenity value, although it may in time become more prominent in the landscape. This tree can be retained and

															protected in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout.
G13	Mixed	16	350 ave		2	2	2	2			M	20+	C2	55	Condition: Good / Fair Notes: G13 forms a group of coniferous and deciduous trees, predominantly western red cedar and birch that runs across the centre of the site. The trees separated the current garden area from the fallow land to the south but are no particularly significant in terms of public amenity. This group will be removed to facilitate the development under the current indicative site layout. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
G14	Mixed	16	350 ave		2	2	2	2			M	20+	C2	55	Condition: Good / Fair

															Notes: As with G13, G 14 is comprised a mixture of conifer and deciduous species. Again this group separates the current garden area from the fallow land to the south but is not particularly significant in terms of public amenity. This group will be removed to facilitate the development under the current indicative site layout. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
T15	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	18	510		5.6	4.5	4.2	5.2			LM	10+	C2	118	Condition: Fair Notes: Reasonably attractive specimen situated on fallow land to the south of G13. Tree is in late maturity and has a limited safe life expectancy. T15 will be removed to facilitate the development and any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.

T16	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	12	150		2	2	2	2			M	>10	U	10	Condition: Good Notes: Tree is in poor condition and its removal is recommended on arboricultural management grounds.
H17	Mixed	4	100		2	2	2	2					C	5	Condition: Good Notes: Internal hedge, will be removed to facilitate the development.
H18	Mixed	4	100		2	2	2	2					B2	5	Condition: Good Notes: Boundary hedge can be retained and protected in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout.
H19	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	3	100		2	2	2	2					C	5	Condition: Good Notes: Internal hedge, will be removed to facilitate the development.
G20	Mixed	18	300 ave		2	2	2	2			M	20+	C1	41	Condition: Good Notes: G20 forms a group of coniferous and deciduous trees, predominantly Leyland

															cypress, elm and birch adjacent to the east boundary of the site. The group is not significant in the landscape and has a low public amenity value and will be removed to facilitate the development under the current indicative site layout. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.
T21	<i>Salix caprea</i> (Goat Willow)	12	200		2	2	2	2			M	< 10	U	18	Condition: Fair Notes: Tree is in poor condition and its removal is recommended on arboricultural management grounds.
T22	<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> (Hawthorn)	8	250		2	5	3	3			M	10+	C1	28	Condition: Fair Notes: T20 is a minor specimen with little public amenity value. And will be removed to facilitate the development. Any loss of amenity can be replaced through a new planting scheme.

T23	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> (Beech)	16	740		5.3	4.7	6.2	4	4		EM	40+	A2	80	Condition: Good Notes: T23 is a significant specimen in a prominent location and can be viewed from a number of publically accessible locations in the surrounding area. This tree can be retained and protected in accordance with the recommendations of BS 5837: 2012 under the current indicative site layout.
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Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Ash 20

Beech 20

Scots Pine 17

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 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)

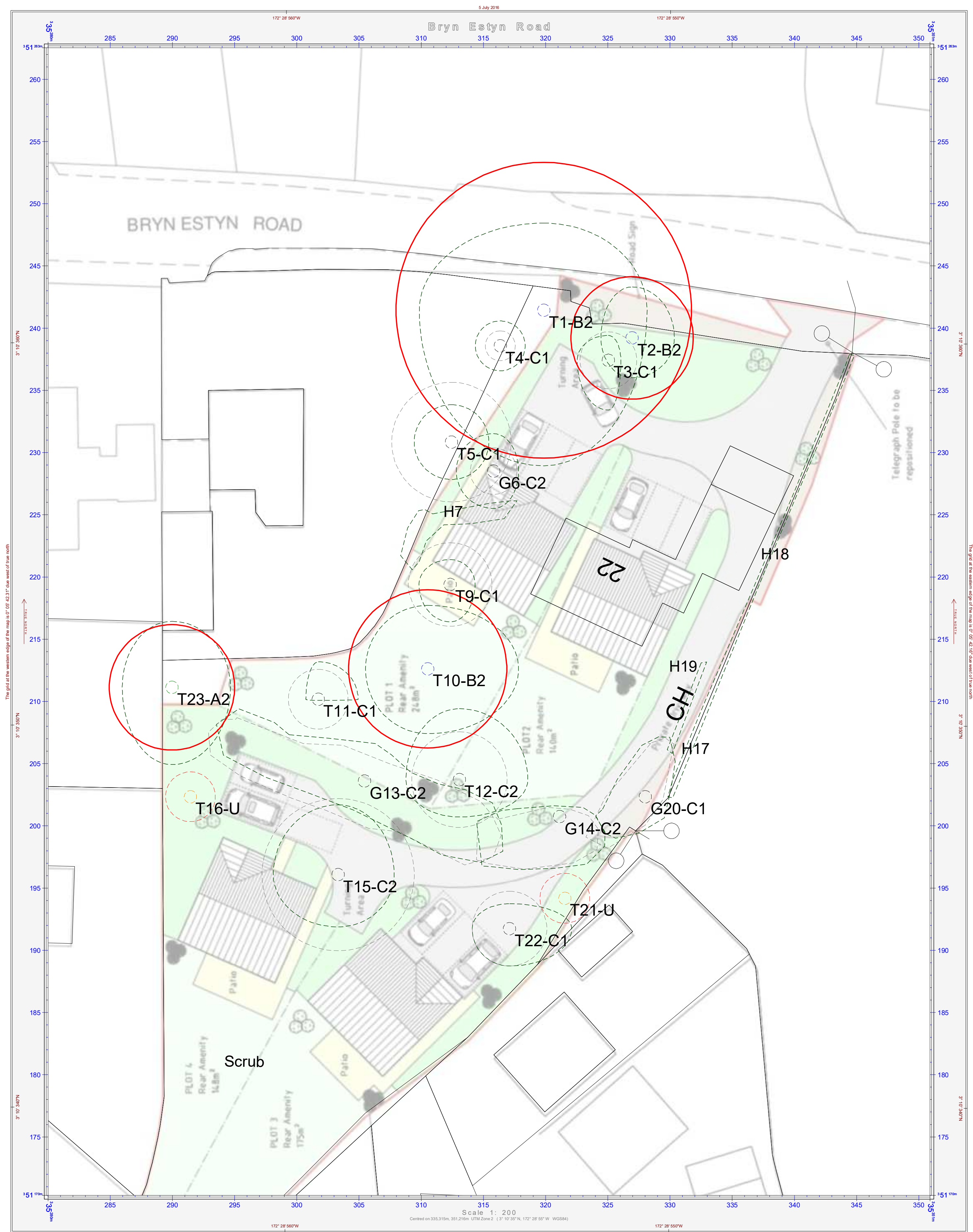
- 1 Trees that might be included in a higher category but are downgraded because of impaired condition.
- 2 Trees present in numbers, usually as groups of woodlands that form distinctive landscape features.
- 3 Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

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.

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		



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Survey 0100031673

Shields Arboricultural Consultancy

Tree & Woodland Management Solutions

Tree Constraints Plan

Overlay

22 Bryn Estyn Road

Wrexham

Legend

Tree Cat A

1

Tree Cat C

15

Table 10.11.1

16

1000

RPA
RPA Cat C



Canopy Spread

Drawing No: BER/TCP/OL/07/16/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Date: 5th July 2016

Revision:

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

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