

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
Rossett Recreation Ground
Rossett
Wrexham

Ref:
AIA/RRG/01/21

Date:
14th January 2021

Commissioned by:
Ms W. Pace
on behalf of
Rossett Community Council

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at

Rossett Recreation Ground

Wrexham

This Arboricultural Impact Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the protocols, standards and procedures set out in BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'.

Planning permission is being sought to develop site to provide a community hub along with parking facilities following the demolition of the existing public conveniences. 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 eight individual trees and one hedgerow which have been categorised as follows. 1 Cat. A (High Value) 5 Cat. B (moderate value), 2 Cat. C (low value) and 1 Cat. U (unsuitable for retention). The proposed development will require the removal of three trees, 1 Cat. B, 1 Cat. C and 1 Cat. U. Tree loss will be mitigated through new planting on the site.

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Date	Revision	
14 th January 2021		For Planning

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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Ms W. Pace on behalf of Rossett Community Council 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 community hub along with parking facilities following the demolition of the existing public conveniences.

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 9th December 2020 by S. Shields, principal consultant Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate.
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

Statutory Controls & Obligations

- 3.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled by the Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. The Forestry Commission has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.
- 3.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the act or order) to undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except

with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.

- 3.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.) Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site description

- 4.1 The Chester Road recreation area occupies a triangular area of land extending to approximately 0.9ha and situated between the B5404 Chester Road and the B5412 Holt Road. The site is used as a recreation area with play equipment situated towards the south west of the site, a football pitch. The area of the proposed development is in the north corner of the site where the public conveniences are currently located. There is a small rain shelter adjacent to the south boundary.
- 4.2 The trees are around the periphery of the site. The majority are mature or early mature but there is also a group of newly planted trees, which were too small to be measured and included in the assessment.
- 4.3 The site is at an elevation of 16 metres above sea level and is reasonably sheltered. There have been no significant changes to the immediate environment that would have implications for the exposure of the trees and no significant recent disturbance to soils within the root zones of any trees.



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Soils

- 4.3 The soils at the site appear to be free draining, with no evidence of prolonged water logging. The only significant impediment to root development would be the adjacent highways, to which the trees would have adapted, and geological maps indicate a glacial drift of sand and gravel over an underlying sandstone and mudstone lithology.

*NB. This soil assessment is undertaken in situ using visual and manual techniques and is **only** for the purpose of establishing the influence of site soils on tree growth. The assessment **must not** be relied upon to inform any engineering decisions.*

Development Proposal

- 5.1 Planning permission is being sought to provide a community hub along with car parking facilities.



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 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 eight individual trees, one hedgerow 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)	1
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	5
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.	2
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.	1

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 There are a number of trees around the boundary of the site. The most significant of these are the large mature trees along the south and east boundaries of the site. The site is located in a residential area in the middle of the village. There are no veteran tree or areas of ancient woodlands on or adjacent to the site.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal		T1		T7 & T8
Facilitative Pruning Required				
RPA Encroachment		T2		
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

- 7.5 The proposed development provides for the retention of the majority of the trees, with only three trees being removed, two are very minor specimens and the third is in early maturity and its loss can be mitigated through new planting on the site. A group of three recently planted trees may need to be re-located depending as they will be close to the edge of the car park area and their roots may cause disruption to the surface in the future.
- 7.6 The new parking area will encroach into the RPA of T2. To prevent damage to the root system, a specialised construction method would be required. In this case it is recommended that a Cellular Confinement System allowing the hard standing area to be installed on top of the existing ground level and without the need to compact the underlying soil (section 9) be used.

Landscaping of the Development

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

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. Where trees are not directly in the way of the approved development and are protected by a Tree Preservation Order or Conservation Area it may be necessary to obtain additional formal consent.

- 8.1 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.

Formation of No Dig CCS Parking Area

No Dig CCS Performance Specification

NB Where no dig construction is specified this must be installed prior to any machinery access in the area or an alternative temporary ground protection system must be used.

6.1 The Construction Specification must allow for levelling of the path without the need to sever or damage the roots or to compact the sub-grade.

- 9.1 To ensure that root damage to T2 is minimised when forming the new car parking area an alternative to the traditional construction method is required. The Construction Method Specification must allow for levelling of the existing ground without the need to sever or damage the roots or to compact the sub-grade or underlying soils. It must also address the change in level between the existing road and the new parking area. In this case, as the ground conditions appear to be suitable, it is recommended that a no dig above ground method, such as the cell web TRP cellular confinement system (*Geosynthetics Limited, Fleming Road, Harrowbrook Ind Est, Hinckley, Leicestershire, LE10 3DU. Tel: 01455 617139*) be used.
- 9.2 Essentially no-dig CCS are installed over existing ground levels and without the need for compacting the sub-base or underlying soil. This ensures that the trees' root systems are not damaged by excavation and the soil structure is maintained. Using a porous tarmac or other porous top surface such as gravel, ensures that water can permeate through the footpath to the root system and the exchange of gases and oxygen between the soil and the air is unaffected and is recommended. The CCS must be installed in accordance with the details provided in the AMS (see section 10).
- 9.3 The design will need to consider surface and level transitions between the existing highway and new parking area. In this case, the heights between the existing road is slightly higher than the parking area, and it will be possible to build up the area at the access point using clean sand spread evenly beneath the CCS grid.

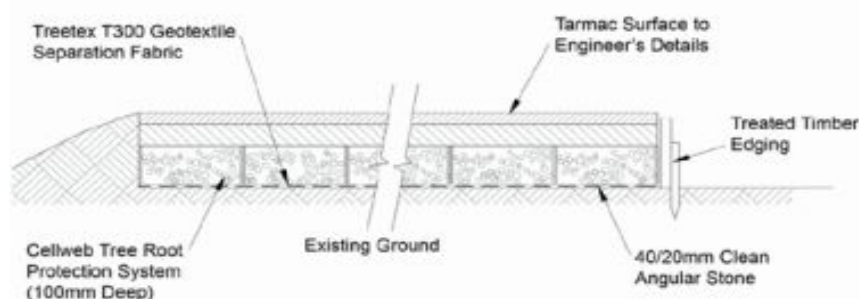


Figure 1 Illustration of Cellweb TRP 100mm Cellular Confinement System

- 9.4 The CCS system is edged using treat timber boards held in place with short stakes or by proprietary edging systems such as the Ever Edge

Titan TT2560B powder coated boards. It is recommended that an area 3m radius is left between the edge of the CCS parking area and the base of T2 to ensure that no large roots are damaged by edge installation and to limit the amount of new hard surface within the RPA. The edges of the CCS can be incorporated into the landscape using granular fill soil to create a graded edge.

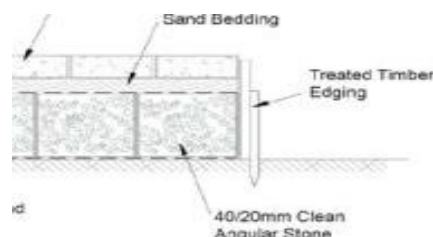


Figure 2 Illustration of Cellweb edging

N.B This report does not provide engineering specifications for the no dig CCS Driveway and the suitability for the use of a 3-dimensional grid system in this location must be confirmed by an appropriately qualified person. Geosynthetics Limited provides a design service for their products.

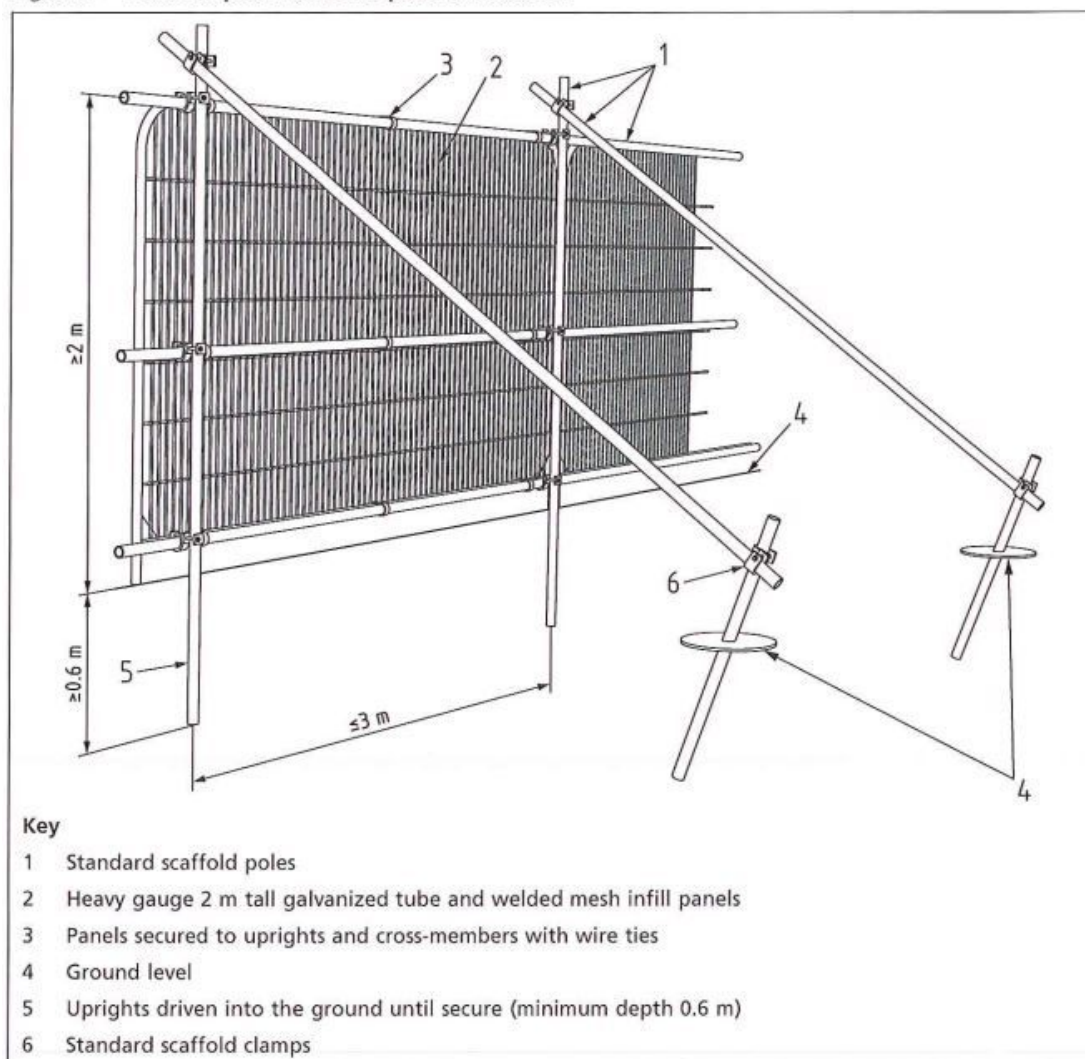
Preliminary Arboricultural Method Statement

- 10.1 This arboricultural method statement (AMS) sets out the details of tree protection measures afforded to the retained trees on and adjacent to the site.
- 10.2 This AMS should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (RRG/TPP/01/21). The TPP indicates the Construction Exclusion Zone that must be maintained around the retained trees and the Precautionary Area where works can be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of this AMS.
- 10.3 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.
- 10.4 All general 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.
- 10.5 The site is to be inspected by the consulting arboriculturalist in accordance with the schedule of inspections (see section 10.21).
- 10.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 10.7 The TPP indicates the position all ground protection.
- 10.8 Protective fencing will comprise herras fencing securely fixed in place or the default fencing specification indicated below. Alternative tree protection fencing may be agreed with the Local Planning Authority.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



- 10.9 Ground protection may be used within the PA prior to the installation of the CCS and during the demolition and construction phase of the development and will consist of protective plates which must extend over the entire area indicated on the TPP and be securely fastened in place. The type of guard used must be suitable for loads up to 40 tonnes or more if demolition equipment is to access the site in this area. Alternatively the PA can be fenced off until the CCS is installed.
- 10.10 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.

- 10.11 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

- 10.12 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.
- 10.13 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 10.14 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be outside the CEZ.
- 10.15 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 10.16 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.

Working within Precautionary Area

- 10.17 This section sets out the specific requirements when working within the Precautionary Area. A pre-commencement meeting is to take place between site operatives and an arboriculturist from Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. This meeting will discuss the tree protection requirements.

Levelling of Surface and Construction of Parking Area

- 10.18 Levelling must be done using hand tools, under the supervision of the arboriculturist. Where high points caused by the surface roots exist, these should be reduced by carefully removing soil from beneath the roots, then spreading soil over the area on top of the root to provide an even surface and allow some movement and growth. Where high points are not caused by surface roots they can be graded down by removing soil to a maximum depth of 50mm or graded up by the addition of clean washed sand.
- 10.19 Once a reasonably even surface has been achieved the 3-dimensional CCS is to be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. This will require a layer porous of geo-textile to be placed over the area beneath the CCS. On to this is laid the 3-dimensional CCS grid, which is pegged into place using proprietary pegs. It may be possible to trim the cells to further reduce any high points. The cells are then filled using 4/20 mm clean angular stone, of neutral pH, with no fines. This should occur from the outside edge working in and the charged cells used as a working platform. A second layer of geo-textile is then laid and the topped with the finished surface material.

- 10.20 The edges of the CCS are then installed following the manufactures instructions and can be graded into the landscape by the addition of loose tipped soil, lightly firmed around the outside edge.
- 10.21 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. On completion of erection of fencing and installation of ground protection prior to commencement of development works
 2. During Demolition
 3. During installation of CCS
 4. Monthly throughout the project
- 10.22 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

- 11.1 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

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Chartered Forester

14th January 2021

Construction Operations – Arboricultural Supervision Phasing

Phase	Operation	Tree Protection Measures
Pre-construction	Undertake Permitted Arboricultural Works	Site visit by Supervising Arboriculturalist (SA)
Pre-construction	Install Fencing and Ground Protection	Site visit to verify by SA
Pre-construction	Installation of Site Welfare Facilities	Site visit to verify by SA
Preliminary meeting and contractor briefing by SA to explain tree protection measure. Appointment of responsible person to supervise day to day tree protection measures		
Demolition Phase One	Demolition of existing structures and removal of materials from site.	Site supervision by responsible person. Site Visit by SA
Construction Phase One	Levelling of car parking area	Site supervision by SA
Construction Phase Two	Installing and constructing CCS	Site supervision by SA
Construction Phase Three	Construction of new structure	Site supervision by responsible person. Site Visit by SA
Construction Phase Four	Completion of on-site work removal of all remaining tree protection fencing and ground protection	Site visit by SA
Post Construction Phase One	Landscaping work and tree planting	Site visit by SA

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	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	12	270	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.4	2.5	EM	40+	B2	33	Condition: Good Notes: Crown beginning to encroach into adjacent overhead wires.	Young but established specimen that is a reasonably prominent feature in the street scene, however retention would not be practical under the proposed site layout and the tree is to be removed. Any loss of amenity will be mitigated through new planting.
T2	Betula pendula (Silver Birch)	14	450	6.4	7.3	7.7	7.2	2	OM	10+	B2	92	Condition: Fair Notes: Minor deadwood in upper crown.	Reasonably prominent feature in the street scene, will be retained. The proposed car parking area will encroach into the RPA of this tree by around 45m ³

														and a no dig method will be used to construct the parking area.
T3	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	12	500	6.5	5.9	5	7.8	2	M	20+	B2	113	Condition: Fair Notes: Forms pair with T4, exposed roots.	Forms a feature with tree T4. Reasonably prominent in the landscape. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and will be retained and protected to the required standard during the construction phase of the development.
T4	Prunus avium (Wild Cherry)	11	410	2	7.2	5.7	5.4	2	M	20+	B2	76	Condition: Fair Notes: As T3	As T3
T5	Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)	20	965	9.5	8.5	2.5	8.5	2.1	OM	10+	B2	421	Condition: Fair Notes: Indications of Horse Chestnut bleeding canker present on this tree. Limited life expectancy.	Large tree that is a very significant feature in the landscape, downgraded to category B because of life expectancy. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and will be retained

														and protected to the required standard during the construction phase of the development.
T6	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	22	745	3	6	6.5	6.5	4	M	40+	A2	251	Condition: Good Notes:	Large tree that is a very significant feature in the landscape, downgraded to category B because of life expectancy. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and will be retained and protected to the required standard during the construction phase of the development.
T7	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	6	160	2.6	4	4	3.7	2	EM	10+	C1	12	Condition: Fair Notes:	Minor feature within the site with limited public amenity value and short life expectancy. Will be removed to facilitate the proposed development.

T8	Salix fragilis (Crack Willow)	3	168	1	1.5	2	3.5	2	EM	<10	U	13	Condition: Poor Notes:	Unlikely to survive in the long term, removal and replacement is recommended.
H9	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore) Crataegus monogyna (Hawthorn)	2	50	2	2	2	2	0	M	20+	C2	1	Condition: Fair Notes:	Boundary hedge, will not be impacted by the proposed development and will be retained and protected to the required standard during the construction phase of the development.

Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Lime 22

Horse Chestnut 20

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		





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