



J.H.Tree Surgery
White Lion Cottage,
Castle Street,
Holt,
Wrexham.
LL13 9YW
13/11/2020

Arboriculture Impact Assessment For:-

Mrs V. Oleniuk,
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.

Joe Hughes.

01829 270345.
07498342718.

Instructions

J.H Tree Surgery has received instructions on behalf of V. 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.

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 13/11/2020, 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.
- **Pollarding** is a method of pruning that keeps trees and shrubs smaller than they would naturally grow. It is normally started once a tree or shrub reaches a certain height, and annual pollarding will restrict the plant to that height.

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 (Fraxinix Excelsior)

Tree 17- Ash (Fraxinix Excelsior)

Tree 18- Cherry (Prunus Avium)

Tree 19- Apple (Malnus Pumila)

Tree 20- Hawthorn (Crataegus)

Tree 21- Hawthorn (Crataegus)

Tree 22- Hawthorn (Crataegus)

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 necessary to the tree and why it should be carried out.

Tree 1- Tibetan Cherry (*Prunus Serrula*). Tree 1 has already been labelled as one of the trees to be removed from site.

Tree 2- Holly Tree (*Ilex Aquifolium*). T2 is to remain. I strongly suggest a crown lift. This will remove the lower branches of the tree around ground level. This will make the tree look more aesthetically pleasing and will bring in the sides of the tree so the tree does not stand out looking as wide as it should. It would also allow for more land 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.

Tree 3- Yew Tree (*Taxus Baccata*). T3 is down to remain on site. 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 necessary 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 down to be removed, to allow for a turning area to the proposed property.

Tree 9- Sycamore (*Acer Pseudoplatanus*). According to the site plan map, The Sycamore (Coppiced) is to remain but have an overall pruning undertaken on the tree. Having assessed the tree and with my experience I would strongly advise a full removal of the sycamores and a re-plant of a tree which will be suitable as a garden tree.

If the end result for tree no9 is to prune the canopy and the lower limbs of the tree, I highly recommend all pruning cuts are carried out to British Standard to help aid the tree for the remaining of its life span.

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 but have an overall pruning undertaken on the tree. Having assessed the tree and with my experience I would strongly advise a full removal of the sycamores and a re-plant of a tree which will be suitable as a garden tree. Due to the shape of which these sycamores

have grown to, it would make it very awkward to prune back lower branches without pollarding the trees.

If the end result for tree no10 is to prune the canopy and the lower limbs of the tree, I highly recommend all pruning cuts are carried out to British Standard to help aid the tree for the remaining of its life span.

Tree 11- yew (*Taxus Baccata*). Work to the Yew tree is not essential. It seems to be in a healthy state. However a crown lift would make the tree look more pleasing in aesthetical point of view.

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, especially if T11 was to undergo a crown lift. As they are situated next to each other, I would advise balancing to two of the trees out so it looks natural and even.

Tree 13- Walnut (*Juglans Regia*). – Large open cavity at base of trunk. – Removal.

Tree 14- Blackthorn (*Prunus Spinosa*). T14 is to remain. Would benefit from a prune to shape the canopy to be aesthetically pleasing, or a heavy `pollard` if client wished to be more drastic in any work to be undertaken.

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 16-18. Ash (*Fraxinus Excelsior*) X2, Cherry (*Prunus Avium*). Although a young age, according to the site plan I would advise removing, due to the location of the proposed dwelling. I suggest a replant in a better suited location with the grounds.

Tree 19- Apple (*Malus pumila*). Tree is in neighbours garden so cant under-go work, unless branches start to overgrow onto the property of 6 Church Road.

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.

Tree 22- Hawthorn (Crataegus)- 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.

*Page 3 for information of category information's

Age =

- Y- Young
- M= Mature
- VM= Very mature

Tree	Name	Age	Cat
1	Prunus Serrula. (Tibetan Cherry)	Y	R
2	Illex Aquifolium (Holly Tree)	M	B3
3	Taxus Baccata (Yew Tree)	M	A1
4	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	M	R
5	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	R
6	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	M	R
7	Picea Abies (Norway Spruce)	Y	R
8	Cupressus A Leylandii (Leylandi)	Y	R
9	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	C3
10	Acer Pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	Y	C3
11	Taxus Baccata (Yew Tree)	M	B3
12	Illex Aquifolium (Holly Tree)	M	B3
13	Juglans Regia (Walnut Tree)	VM	R
14	Prunus Spinosa (Blackthorn)	Y	C3
15	Sambucas Negra (Elder)	M	C2
16	Fraxinus Excelsior (Ash)	Y	C2
17	Fraxinus Excelsior (Ash)	Y	C2

18	Prunus Avium (Cherry)	Y	C2
19	Malnus Pumila (Crab Apple)	M	B3
20	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	M	C3
21	Crataegus (Hawthorn)	M	C3