

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Stone House Llay
Road
Burton
Wrexham

Ref: AIA/SHB/12/19
Revision

Date:
18th December 2019

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

Prepared by S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The Stone House

Llay Road

Burton

Wrexham

LL12 0HS

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 an improved access and make alterations to the existing building.

All trees on and immediately adjacent to the site have been surveyed and assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837: 2012. The survey seventeen individual trees and three groups of trees and ranging in quality from High (3), moderate (8) to low (8) and (1) unsuitable for retention in the current context.

The proposed development would require the removal of 3 trees.

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Date	Revision	
29 th November 2019	Draft	Issued for site design
18 th December 2019		Issued for planning

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Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Mr D. Edwards on behalf of Blueprint Architectural LTD to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment at the above property. The client or their agents may copy and distribute this report as required for the purpose of applying for planning permission for or preparing any documents or plans for this or future applications at this site.
- 1.2 Planning permission is being sought to develop site to provide an improved access and make alterations to the existing building.

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 18th November 2019 by S. Shields, principal consultant Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction'.
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

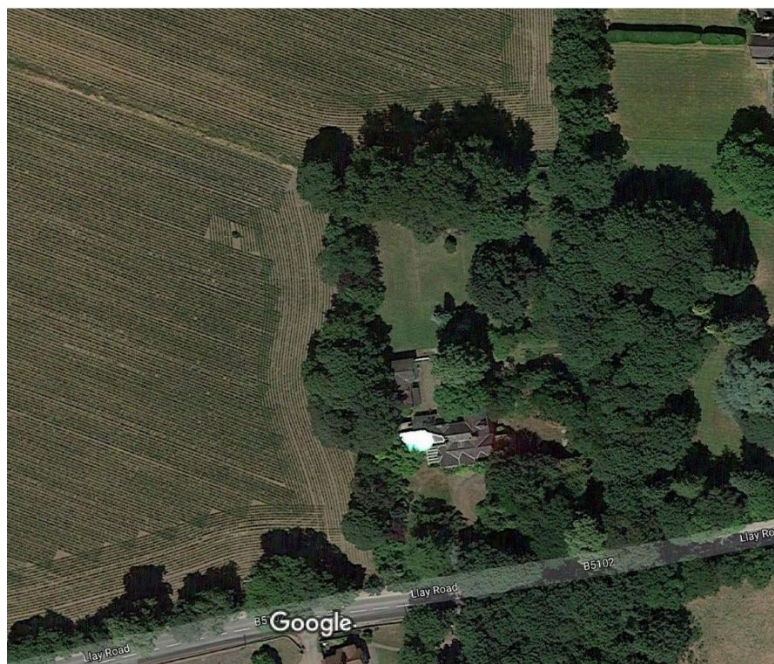
Statutory Controls & Obligations

- 3.1 Forestry Act; the felling of trees is controlled by the Forestry Act, which requires that a felling licence is obtained prior to cutting down any trees. The Forestry Act does not apply to the felling of trees growing within an orchard, private garden, churchyard or public open space. The Forestry Commission has the responsibility for enforcing the Forestry Act.
- 3.2 Tree Preservation Orders & Conservation Areas; Local Authorities have specific powers under the Town & Country Planning Act 1990 as amended, to protect trees through the use of Tree Preservation Orders. Where trees are protected under such orders it is a criminal offence (subject to any exemptions for which provision may be made by the act or order) to undertake, cause or permit the cutting down, topping, lopping, uprooting, wilful damage or wilful destruction of trees except with the consent of the local planning authority. Similar controls apply to all trees growing within a designated Conservation Area.
- 3.3 Bats, wild birds and other protected species; The Wildlife & Countryside Act & the Conservation (Natural Habitats & C.) Regulations make it an offence to disturb or destroy bats and bat

roosts and wild birds and their nests. Other species of plant and animal are also protected. These creatures often inhabit trees and sufficient care must be taken to ensure they are not affected during forestry and arboricultural works.

Site description

- 4.1 The proposed development is at The Stone House, Burton, a detached residential dwelling set in generous private gardens situated off Llay Road in Burton. The property is accessed via a private drive from Llay Road. The site as a whole extends to 0.6ha with the dwelling set centrally within the plot. The site has boundaries with agricultural land to the north and west, the formal gardens of Strathalyn Hall to the east and the highway to the south. There are existing drives and areas of hard standing to the south and east of the house and a yard area to the north.
- 4.2 There are a number of trees on the site, mainly around the boundaries and an area to the south east adjacent to the main access drives.



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Soils

- 4.3 The site is free draining with slightly acidic sandy soils and geological maps indicate river terrace deposits of sand and gravel over a sandstone bedrock. There are areas of hard standing, well established access tracks and existing building and other structures that would influence root development on the site.

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

Development Proposal

- 5.1 Planning permission is being sought to develop site to provide an improved access and make alterations to the existing building.



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 seventeen individual trees and three groups of trees 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)	3
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	8
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.	8
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 The site is characterised by the boundary trees, particularly fronting the highway, the group of trees to the south east and the mature cedar in the south west part of the garden area.
- 7.5 There are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site, although the cedar (T9) has veteran characteristics and is a potential future veteran.

Design Considerations

- 7.6 The site design should seek to incorporate the category A & B trees into the layout.
- 7.7 In addition to ensuring that the trees are not damaged by the construction process, consideration should also be given to the future implications associated with the retention of the trees in the terms of their influence on the new properties. 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.

- 7.8 It is particularly important to consider the effects of shading where trees are to the south of houses and gardens and a tree constraints plan showing the position of the tree's shadow at 12pm on March 21st is provided with this report to assist with site layout design. Ideally the layout should take account of existing retained trees and any new planting, with consideration to their ultimate size and density of the foliage and that garden areas should be designed to meet the normal requirement for direct sunlight for at least part of the day. Building Research Establishment guide to good practice (BR209) Site Layout Planning for Daylight and Sunlight advises that, in order to appear reasonably sunlit a dwelling should have at least one main window wall that faces within 90° of due south and that on this wall, all points on a line 2m above ground level are within 4m of a point which receives at least a quarter of the annual probable sunlight hours. The guide also advises that for gardens to appear adequately sunlit, no more than two-fifths and preferably no more than a quarter should be prevented from receiving any sunlight on 21st March. In this case the trees are to the north and east of the proposed dwellings and are unlikely to cause and significant obstruction to sunlight and daylight.
- 7.9 To ensure that trees do not become overbearing or exert a dominating effect on a property it is recommended that no occupied property is sited within a distance from the trunk equivalent to 50% of the mature height of a tree (see appendix A), which should be increased to 60% if the tree is directly to the south of a property. There should also be a distance of at least 1.5 metres from the edge of the crown to the building at the closest point, this must take account of the ultimate spread of the tree. No more than 40% of a garden area should be beneath the crown of a tree, and the remaining area should not be shaded by the tree.

Arboricultural Impact

Impact	Category A	Category B	Category C	Category U
Tree Removal		T3, T4	T16	T19
Facilitative Pruning Required				
RPA Encroachment	T1	T2, T5		
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

- 7.10 The majority of the alterations are internal changes to the existing property and do not entail any alterations to the footprint of the building in the proximity of retained trees. The new access points at the front of the site will require the removal of two category B trees (T3 & T4) and will also in some disturbance within the RPAs of three trees (T1, T2 & T5) to allow for the installation of the new gates and grids. The extent of the incursion into the RPAs will be limited to less than 10m² and in the upper layers of the already compacted drive and would have very little impact on the trees concerned.

- 7.11 The construction of the outdoor seating area would impact on T16 and it is recommended that this category C tree be removed. It is also recommended that the category U tree (T19) is removed as it is not sustainable to retain it in this location.
- 7.12 Shading and proximity are the same as for the existing dwelling and the proposed alterations will not increase these impacts.
- 7.13 All services are to be located outside the RPAs of existing retained trees or, if this is not possible, to be installed in accordance with NJUG 10 guidance.

Landscaping of the Development

- 7.14 The development provides would have minimum impact on the level of existing tree cover, however there is some opportunity for additional planting on the site.

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 Other than the removal of poor quality and dead trees, no tree removal or pruning is required to implement this site design, however should tree work be desired, subject to any planning constraints, 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.

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 ref: SHB-TPP-OL-12-19. The TPP indicates the construction exclusion zone (CEZ) that must be maintained around each retained tree. These areas must remain undisturbed during the construction process and must be protected using suitable fencing or ground protection as specified.
- 9.3 Copies of the TPP & the AMS must be available on site and all tree protection requirements explained to all persons undertaking activities on the site during the site induction process.

-
- 9.4 All tree protection measures must be installed and inspected prior to bringing onto the site any plant, materials or equipment or undertaking any construction works or demolition or any arboricultural works. The LPA must be informed in writing once the tree protection measures are installed.
- 9.5 The site is to be inspected by the consulting arboriculturalist in accordance with the schedule of inspections (see 9.17).
- 9.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 9.7 The TPP indicates the position of all protective fences.
- 9.8 Protective fencing will comprise herras fencing or as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 9.9 Ground protection to be specified if required.
- 9.10 The protective fencing and ground protection must be inspected on installation and will remain in place until completion of the construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the LPA.
- 9.11 Other than works approved in writing by the LPA, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the exclusion zones defined by the protective fencing.

General Precautions

- 9.12 No materials that are likely to have an adverse effect on tree health such as oil, bitumen or cement will be stored or discharged within 10m of the trunk of a tree that is to be retained or within any part of the CEZ. Spills kits, suitable for the type fluids, fuels and chemicals stored on site must be available on site and site operatives must have training in their use.
- 9.13 No fires will be lit within 20m of the trunk of any tree that is to be retained.
- 9.14 Storage and mixing areas, contactor parking and all site huts must be outside the CEZ.
- 9.15 Access to the work area is via the main site entrance and must not traverse the CEZ.
- 9.16 All service and drainage routes, below or above ground must avoid the CEZ. All services are to be installed in accordance with NJUG volume 4 Guidelines.
- 9.17 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed and maintained the site shall be monitored by Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to the following schedule. Details of the findings and photographic evidence of the site inspection visits will be reported to the LPA by email within 24 hrs of the visit. All tree protection measures must remain in place until development work is completed and only removed after receiving written confirmation from the LPA.

Schedule of Inspection

1. TBA

9.18 Prior to the commencement on site of any work, a competent person is to be appointed to monitor the day to day activities on site. In the case of a tree being damaged or where an unexpected event arises it will be for this person to contact Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to seek advice on contingency measures.

Conclusion

10.1 The proposed development will not have a significantly detrimental impact on the arboricultural resource or amenity of the area.

S.J.A. Shields

Uni Cert For. & F.P. (Bangor)

P. Dip. Arb. (RFS), MSc. Arb. & Urban For. (UCLan)

M.Arbor.A, MICFor.

Chartered Forester

18th December 2019

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	N	E	S	W	CC (FSB)	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes	AIA
T1	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	20	860	5.6	4	6.7	6.4	10	M	40+	A2	335	Condition: Fair Notes: Mature specimen, situated on slightly raised area to the east of the existing driveway. Compacted ground in the driveway may have influenced root development with bias to the east.	Significant tree in a prominent location. The proposed access driveway will use the existing sub-base to minimise root disturbance. Installation of gates will be within existing compacted area and will affect a minimum portion of the RPA of the tree. An Arboricultural Method Statement can be prepared to instruct work in this area and ensure tree is protected to the required standard.
T2	Quercus robur (Common Oak)	18	750	6.7	4	6.2	8.3	10	M	20+	B2	255	Condition: Good Notes: Minor deadwood. Compacted area to the north and existing wall to the east may have influenced	A reasonably significant tree that forms a small group with other trees in the area. The construction of the proposed new gate and wall to the front

													root development with bias to the south and west.	of the property may cause some minor disturbance to the ground at the periphery of the RPA. An Arboricultural Method Statement can be prepared to instruct work in this area and ensure tree is protected to the required standard
T3	Taxus baccata (Yew)	14	480	5	5.6	7.1	6.9	1.5	M	40+	B2	104	Condition: Good Notes:	Tree would be removed to facilitate the proposed alterations to the property access points.
T4	Ilex aquifolium (Holly)	16	270	2.3	3.2	4.5	2	5	M	20+	B2	33	Condition: Good Notes:	As T3
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	480	5.2	6.1	6.6	2.9	6	M	20+	B2	104	Condition: Good Notes: Compacted area and existing wall to the east and existing wall to the south may have influenced root development with bias to the north and west.	Situated at the front of the site, T5 forms a prominent group with T6 – G8. The proposed access driveway will use the existing sub-base to minimise root disturbance. Installation of gates will be within existing compacted area and

														will affect a minimum portion of the RPA of the tree. An Arboricultural Method Statement can be prepared to instruct work in this area and ensure tree is protected to the required standard.
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	330 380	3.7	3	6.7	2	6	M	20+	B2	115	Condition: Good Notes:	Reasonably significant specimen. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and protected to the required standard throughout the construction phase of the development.
T7	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	16	400	5.8	3	6	2.9	6	M	20+	B2	72	Condition: Good Notes:	As T6
G8	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore), Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress), Cedrus libani atlantica 'Glauca'	16	460	5	5	5	5	6	EM	20+	C2	96	Condition: Good Notes:	Minor specimens in terms of their public amenity value, forming part of the background landscape of the site. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and

	(Atlantica) (Atlantic Cedar), Magnolia (Magnolia)													protected to the required standard throughout the construction phase of the development.
T9	Cedrus libani atlantica (Atlantic Cedar)	18	1,000	12	10.1	7.5	6.4	1.5	OM	20+	A2	452	Condition: Fair Notes: Decay column in stem base. Some damage to crown. Moderate bat potential.	Very significant tree with veteran characteristics. Will not be impacted by the proposed development and can be retained and protected to the required standard throughout the construction phase of the development.
T10	Taxus baccata (Yew)	16	240 230	2	2	4.9	6.2	5	M	40+	C2	50	Condition: Good Notes:	As G8
T11	Taxus baccata (Yew)	14	360	3.4	4.4	2.9	2	5	M	40+	C2	59	Condition: Good Notes:	As G8
T12	Taxus baccata (Yew)	14	470	5.2	6.2	3.1	3.1	2	EM	40+	C2	100	Condition: Good Notes:	As G8
G13	Ilex aquifolium (Holly), Taxus baccata (Yew)	11	320	4	4	4	4	5	M	40+	C2	46	Condition: Good Notes:	As G8
T14	Taxus baccata (Yew)	17	590 640	8.1	6.4	4.3	6.9	4	OM	40+	A2	342	Condition: Good	As T9

													Notes: Moderate bat potential.	
T15	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	19	610	2.4	3.2	3.2	2.8	2	M	20+	B2	168	Condition: Good Notes:	As T6
T16	Magnolia (Magnolia)	6	100 140 140 150	2	4.5	5.9	2.5	2	EM	10+	C1	33	Condition: Good Notes: Multi-stem specimen.	Very minor specimen in terms of public amenity value. Will be removed to facilitate the proposed development.
G17	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress), Juniperus communis (Common Juniper)	8	100	3	3	3	3	2.5	EM	10+	C1	5	Condition: Good Notes: Group of small ornamental conifers.	As T16
G18	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18	520	4.4	5.6	7.7	2	3	M	10+	C2	122	Condition: Fair Notes: Group of mature trees along the east boundary of the site. Existing structures to the east will have restricted root development in this direction.	Provide some screening of the existing buildings from the open countryside to the west but are downgraded due to condition. No work withing RPA of trees and can be retained and protected to the required standard

														during the development.
T19	Juglans regia (Walnut)	18	360 380	6.9	4.5	4.9	7.6	5	M	<10	U	124	Condition: Fair Notes: Twin stem tree with bark included union at bifurcation point. Tree is impacting on adjacent retaining wall and encroaching over and interfering with the existing dwelling.	Tree has outgrown its situation and is not sustainable. Recommend removal of this tree.
T20	Tilia X europaea (Common Lime)	18	500 510	8	7	5.8	6.6	4	M	20+	B2	231	Condition: Good Notes: Existing building to the west and compacted driveway to the south will have restricted root development in these directions. May require crown raising over existing building.	Reasonably prominent tree providing amenity to the site. No work within RPA. Tree can be retained and protected to the required standard throughout the construction phase of the development.

Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Lime 22

Sycamore 20

Yew 18

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.

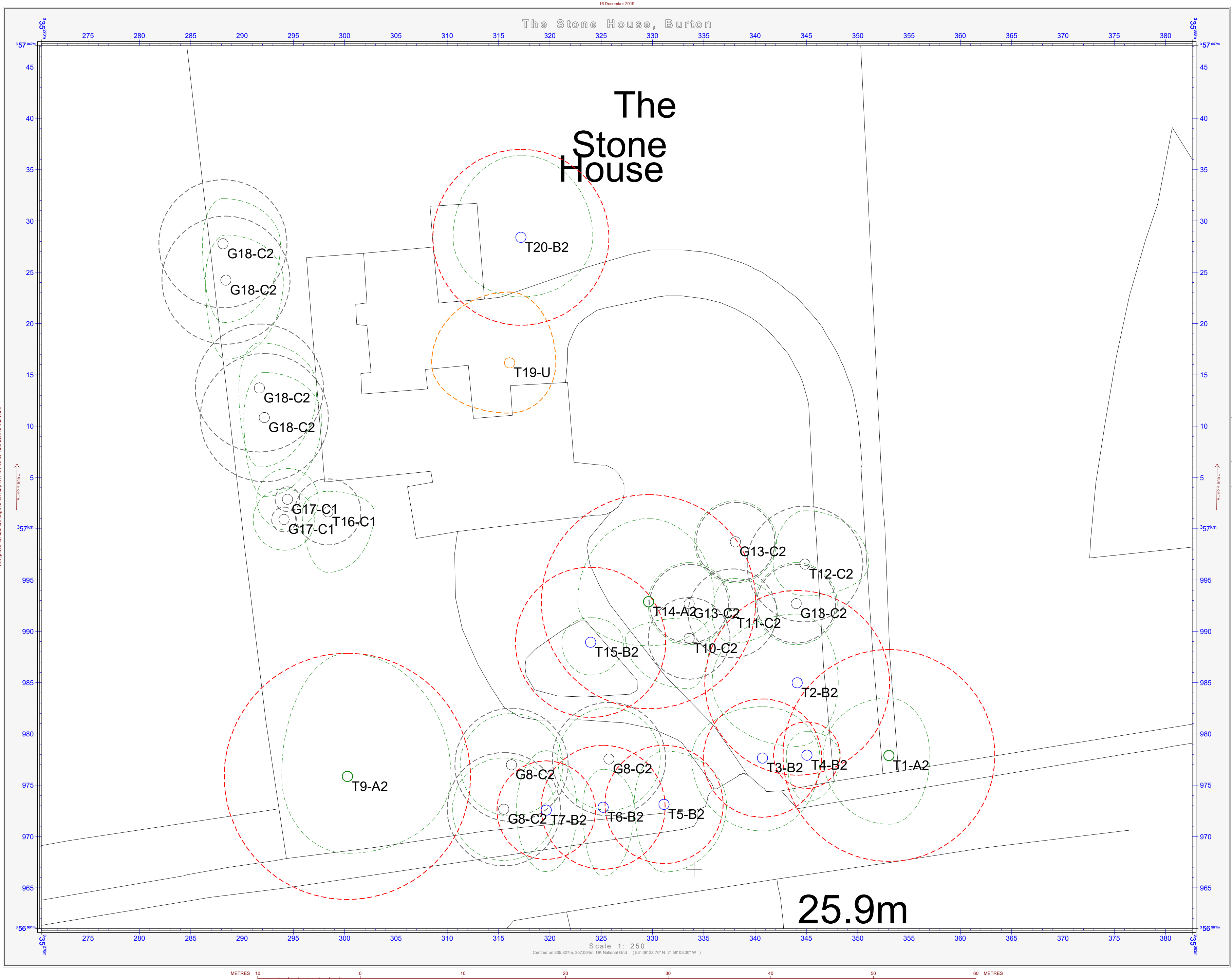
Category C: Trees of low quality with an estimated lifespan of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

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		



Tree Constraints Plan

The Stone House
Burton
Wrexham

KEY	
	Cat A Tree
	Cat B Tree
	Cat C Tree
	Cat U Tree
	Canopy
	RPA
	RPA Cat C

Drawing No: SHB/TCP/12/19/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

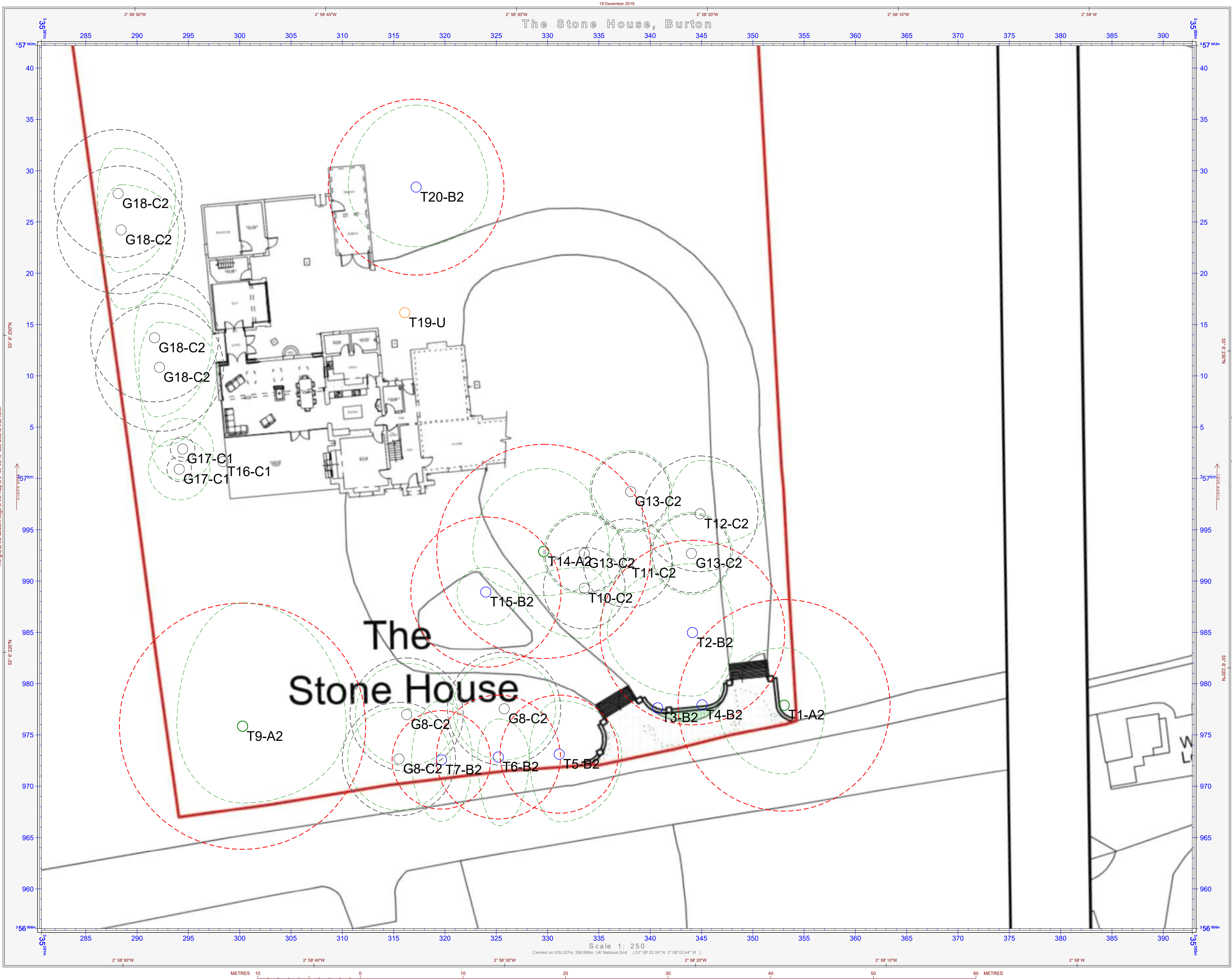
Scale: 1:250 @ A2

Date: 16th December 2019

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



Shields
Arboricultural
Consultancy

Tree & Woodland Management
Solutions

Tree Constraints Plan
Overlay
The Stone House
Burton
Wrexham

- KEY
- Cat A Tree
 - Cat B Tree
 - Cat C Tree
 - Cat U Tree
 - Canopy
 - RPA
 - RPA Cat C

Drawing No: SHB/TCP/OL/12/19/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:250 @ A2

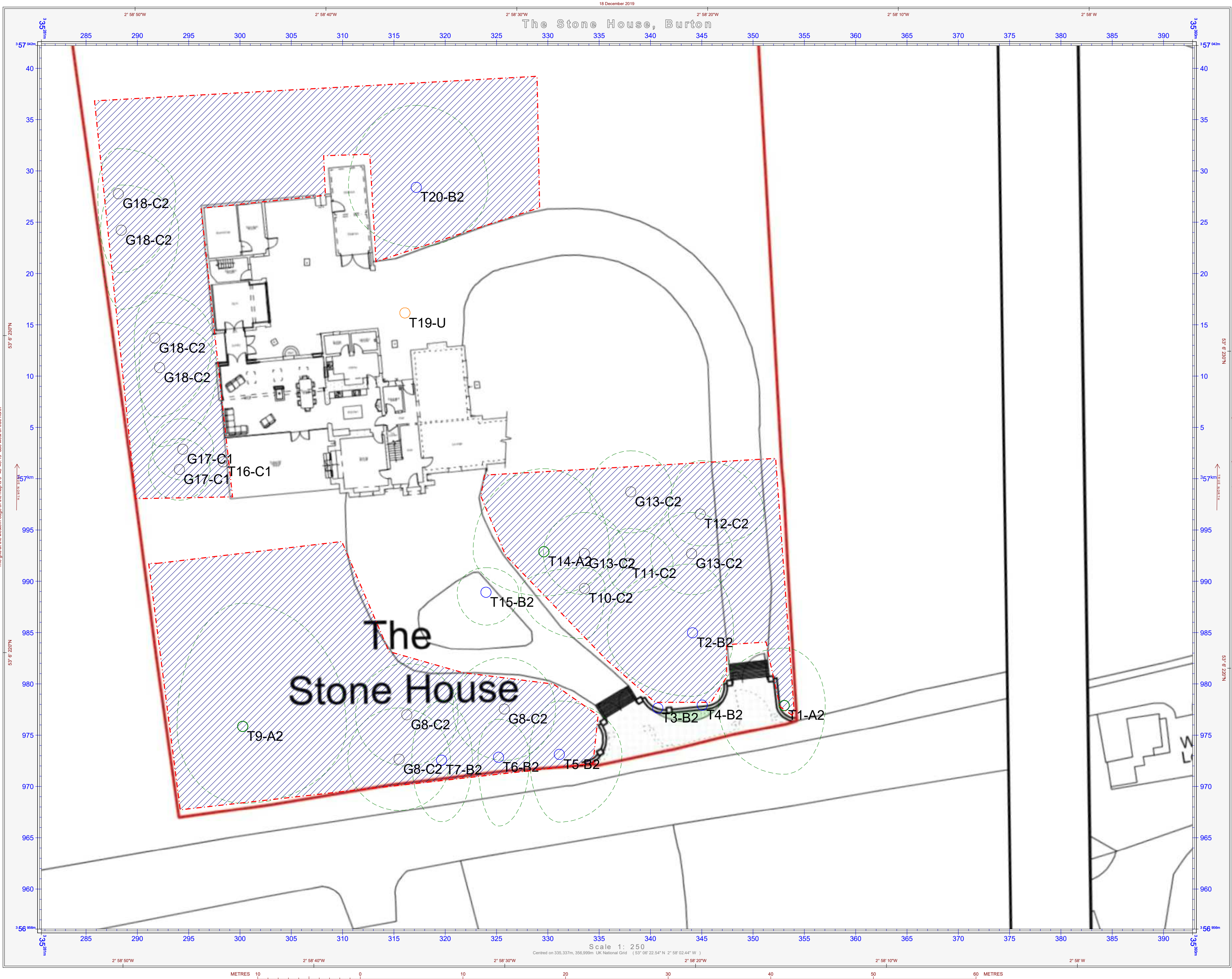
Date: 18th December 2019

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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Tree Protection Plan
Overlay
The Stone House
Burton
Wrexham

- KEY
- Cat A Tree
 - Cat B Tree
 - Cat C Tree
 - Cat U Tree
 - Canopy
 - CEZ
 - Tree Protection Fencing

Drawing No: SHB/TCP/OL/12/19/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:250 @ A2

Date: 18th December 2019

Revision:

Do not scale from this drawing all
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