

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The White House
Grove Road
Wrexham
LL11 1DY

Ref:
AIA/WGR/09/19

Revision A

Date:
14th October 2019

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

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

The White House Care Home

Grove Road

Wrexham

LL11 1DY

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 extensions to the existing care home facility.

All trees on and immediately adjacent to the site have been surveyed and assessed in accordance with the recommendations of BS5837: 2012. The survey eight individual trees, one group of trees and one hedgerow ranging in quality from high (3), moderate (3) to low (4)

Under the current site layout, the proposed development would not require the removal of any tree.

The proposed development will not have a significantly detrimental impact on the arboricultural resource or amenity of the area and provides the opportunity to enhance the existing tree stock in the area through additional new planting.

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Date	Revision	
2 nd October 2019		Issued for Planning
14 th October 2019	A	Changes to site layout – 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 extensions and alterations to the existing property. A site layout ref: TO71/004 Rev C has been provided and is considered in this report.

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 20th September 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 site is a residential care home and grounds off Grove Road, Wrexham.
- 4.2 The site currently supports a large detached two-story mansion house, that has been adapted and extended to provide a care home facility. Access to the site is off Grove Road to the south and there is a car parking area to the south and a garden area to the west. The site has boundaries with other commercial and residential properties to the north west, north east and south west and with the highway to the south east. There are a number of large, well-established trees on the site, situated to the east and south east of the building.



Map data ©2019

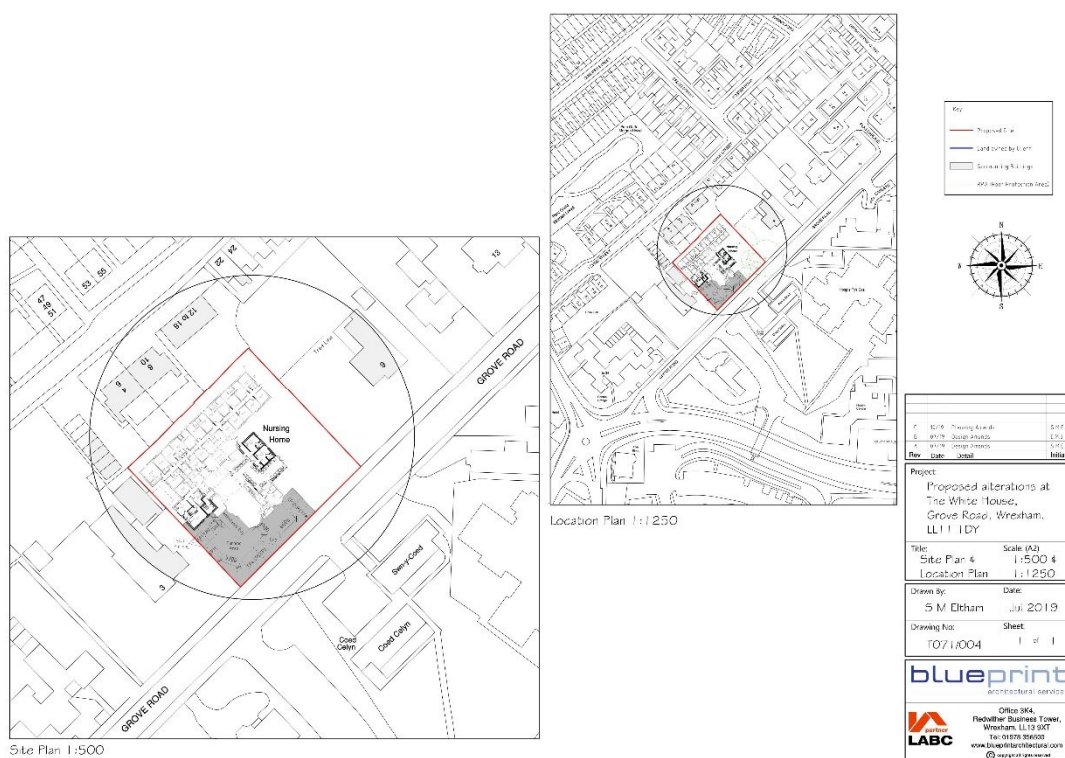
Soils

- 4.3 Site soils appear to be free draining and geological maps indicate a glaciofluvial deposits of sand and gravel over a mudstone and sandstone bedrock. There are a number of structures and areas of hard surface on the site which would act as impediments to root development.

*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 extension and alterations to the existing property.



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 group of trees and 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)	3
Category B: Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years)	3
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.	4
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.	0

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 The site is characterised by the large, well-established trees to the east and south east of the plot, including a significant copper beech T9.
- 7.5 There are no veteran trees or areas of ancient woodland on or adjacent to the site, although T9 could potentially be a 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. 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 a 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				
Facilitative Pruning Required	T9			
RPA Encroachment	T1, T9			
Potential Shading				
Proximity Issues				

- 7.10 The proposed development could be undertaken without the loss of any tree on the site. There would be some encroachment into the RPA of T1 to provide additional parking spaces for light vehicles, to minimise the impact to the tree a 'no dig' CCS constriction method would be utilised. The total level of encroachment is around 20m², around 18% on the total RPA of the tree. There would also be some minor

encroachment into the RPA of T9 to allow for the construction of the foundations of one extension. This would affect an area of around 12m², which equates to around 3% of the total area and is at the periphery of the RPA, with adequate undisturbed ground available for compensatory root development to the east and south of the tree, contiguous with the RPA. Given the very minor area of disturbance, the current good health, condition and vitality of the tree and the availability of compensatory root development space, it is considered that the loss of RPA would not be significantly detrimental to the tree.

- 7.11 To allow access to the development area and to improve the relationship between the tree and the existing and proposed building, there is a requirement to undertake some minor pruning and crown lifting of T9. This would consist of a reduction of the west and south portion of the crown be approximately 1.5 – 2 metres and crown raising to around 3 metres above ground level. All work would be undertaken in accordance with the guidance provided in BS 3998: 2010 'Tree Work – Recommendations and would not be detrimental to the health, appearance or amenity value of the tree.
- 7.12 The proposed development would not significantly alter the proximity or social relationship between the trees and the building, and it is considered that there is sufficient separation to ensure a harmonious relationship between them. The trees are to the north east and south east of the proposed new extension and would only cast shade over the new extension in the very early morning. The level of sunlight and natural daylight reaching the proposed extension would far exceed the minimum recommendations.

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 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.

Formation of No Dig Low Impact CCS Parking Area

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.

- 9.1 A pre-commencement meeting is to take place between the contractors and an arboriculturist from Shields Arboricultural Consultancy. This meeting will discuss the tree protection requirements.
- 9.2 It is recommended that a proprietary no-dig driveway system, 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 to construct the driveway within the Precautionary Area, as indicated on the Tree Protection Plan.
- 9.3 Essentially no-dig CCS are installed over existing ground levels and without the need for compacting the sub-base. This ensures that the tree's root system is not damaged by excavation and the soil structure is maintained. Using a porous tarmac or other porous top surface ensures that water can permeate through to the root system and the exchange of gases and oxygen between the soil and the air is unaffected and is recommended. In this case the ground is reasonably level and any discrepancies between the finished surface of the new and existing driveway can be graded out on the existing drive.
- 9.4 The area where the no-dig system is to be used is identified on the site plan as the 'No Dig' CCS area and should be marked out on the ground. Prior to installation commencing the tree protection fences are to be installed as shown on the TPP.
- 9.5 Initial preparations require ground vegetation to be carefully removed. This should be undertaken using hand tools under the supervision of the arboriculturist. The next step requires filling small undulations to provide even ground on to which the cell web system is laid. This should be achieved using a fill medium of clean sand spread to a maximum depth of 100mm. This should be loose tipped into the PA and levelled using hand tools only. Where required, the sand is to be retained using treated timber edging.
- 9.6 Once an even surface has been achieved a 3 dimensional cellular confinement system is to be used to form a sub-base for the foot path. This should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions but usually requires that a layer of geo-textile is placed over all fill soil. On to this is laid the 3 dimensional grid, which is pegged into place using proprietary pegs. The cells are then filled using 40/20 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. The geo grid structure and surface layer are retained and edged using treated timber edging held in place by short wooden stakes. The edges can then be incorporated into the existing landscaped as required.

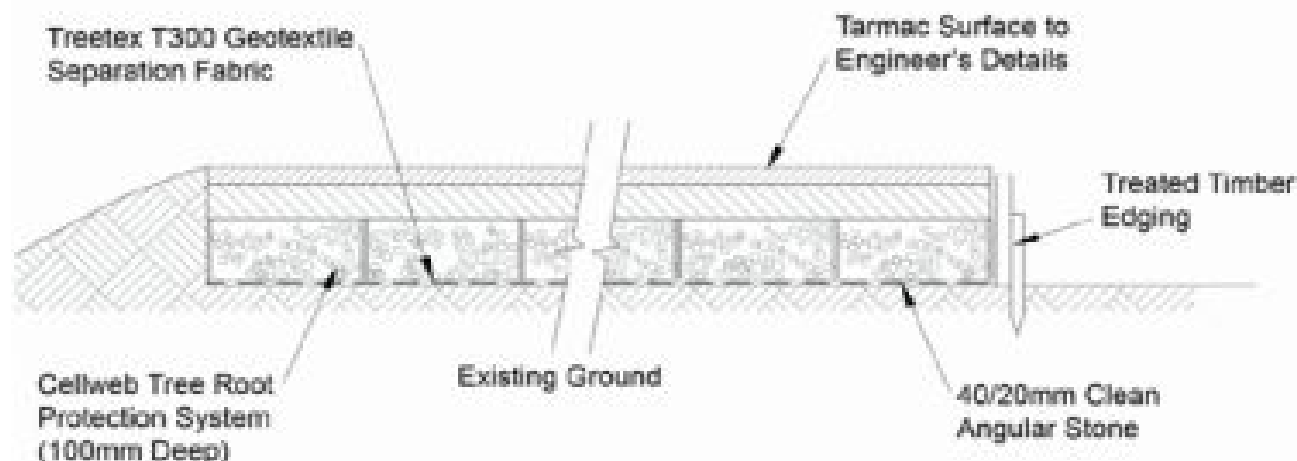


Figure 1 Illustration of Cellular Confinement System

N.B This report does not provide engineering specifications for the no dig CCS footpath 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.

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 document should be read in conjunction with the Tree Protection Plan (WGR/TPP/OL/09/19). 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.
- 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 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 10.17).
- 10.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 10.7 The TPP indicates the position all protective fences.

- 10.8 Protective fencing will comprise herras fencing or as agreed with the Local Planning Authority.
- 10.9 Ground protection is to be used within the Precautionary Area and the 'No Dig' area during the construction phase of the development and will consist of a proprietary system such as Ground Guard 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. The ground protection can be removed from the 'No Dig' area once the CCS has been 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.
- 10.17 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. On completion of erection of fencing and installation of ground protection prior to commencement of development works
2. During installation of 'No Dig' CCS
3. On completion of project

10.18 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

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

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

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

M.Arbor.A, MICFor.

Chartered Forester

14th October 2019

Rev A

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	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18	510	7.5	3.5	4	5.5	5	M	40+	A2	118	Condition: Good Notes: Situated in soft landscape bed to the front of the site.	A prominent tree that makes a significant contribution to the street scene and the amenity of the area. There would be some encroachment into the RPA of T1 to provide additional parking. This would be undertaken using a 'no dig' CCS method of construction to protect the tree and allow for its long term retention.
T2	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	19	500	5.1	2.9	6.9	3	5	M	20+	B2	113	Condition: Good Notes:	Fairly significant tree that forms a group with trees T2 – T6 at the front of the site, would not be affected by or impact on the proposed development and can be protected to

														the required standard.
T3	Robinia pseudoacacia (Locust Tree)	19	320	0	3	7	3	9	M	10+	C2	46	Condition: Fair Notes: Tree has a phototropic lean to the south and a high crown.	As T2, though less significant in the landscape.
T4	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	18	350	1.7	2.3	6	4.5	6	M	20+	B2	55	Condition: Good Notes:	As T2
T5	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	19	460	3	3.3	3.5	3.1	6	M	20+	B2	96	Condition: Good Notes: Moderate to high bat potential.	As T2
T6	Acer pseudoplatanus (Sycamore)	17	520	6.5	3.9	0	5.7	6	M	10+	C2	122	Condition: Fair Notes: Die-back and dead branches in crown.	As T2
T7	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	17	1,000	8	8	8	8	4	M	40+	A2	452	Condition: Good Notes: Off-site to north east.	A prominent tree that makes a significant contribution to the street scene and the amenity of the area.

														T7 would not be affected by or impact on the proposed development and can be protected to the required standard.
H8	Chamaecyparis lawsoniana (Lawson Cypress)	3	150	2	2	2	2	0	M	20+	C1	41	Condition: Good Notes: Hedge on adjacent land.	Minor specimens with a limited amenity value. Will not be affected by the development.
T9	Fagus sylvatica 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	17	990	7.8	9	8.9	8.2	3	OM	20+	A2	443	Condition: Good Notes: Existing hard surface around part of the root system.	A prominent tree that makes a significant contribution to the site and the amenity of the area. There would be a minor incursion into the RPA of T9, on the east side only, of around 12 m2. This would be at the periphery of the RPA and would not have a significant impact on the tree. To ensure that the tree was not harmed by site activity, it would be necessary to use ground

														protection within the RPA.
G10	Taxus baccata (Yew)	13	200, 250, 180	4	4	4	4	0	M	40+	C2	61	Condition: Good Notes:	Off-site on land to the east. Will not be affected by the or exert influence over the proposed development.

Beech 18

Ultimate Heights of Main Species

Locust Tree 20

Sycamore 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		

Tree Constraints Plan

The White House Care Home
Grove Road
Wrexham

KEY

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

Drawing No: WGR/TCP/09/19/01

DrawnBy: S. Shields

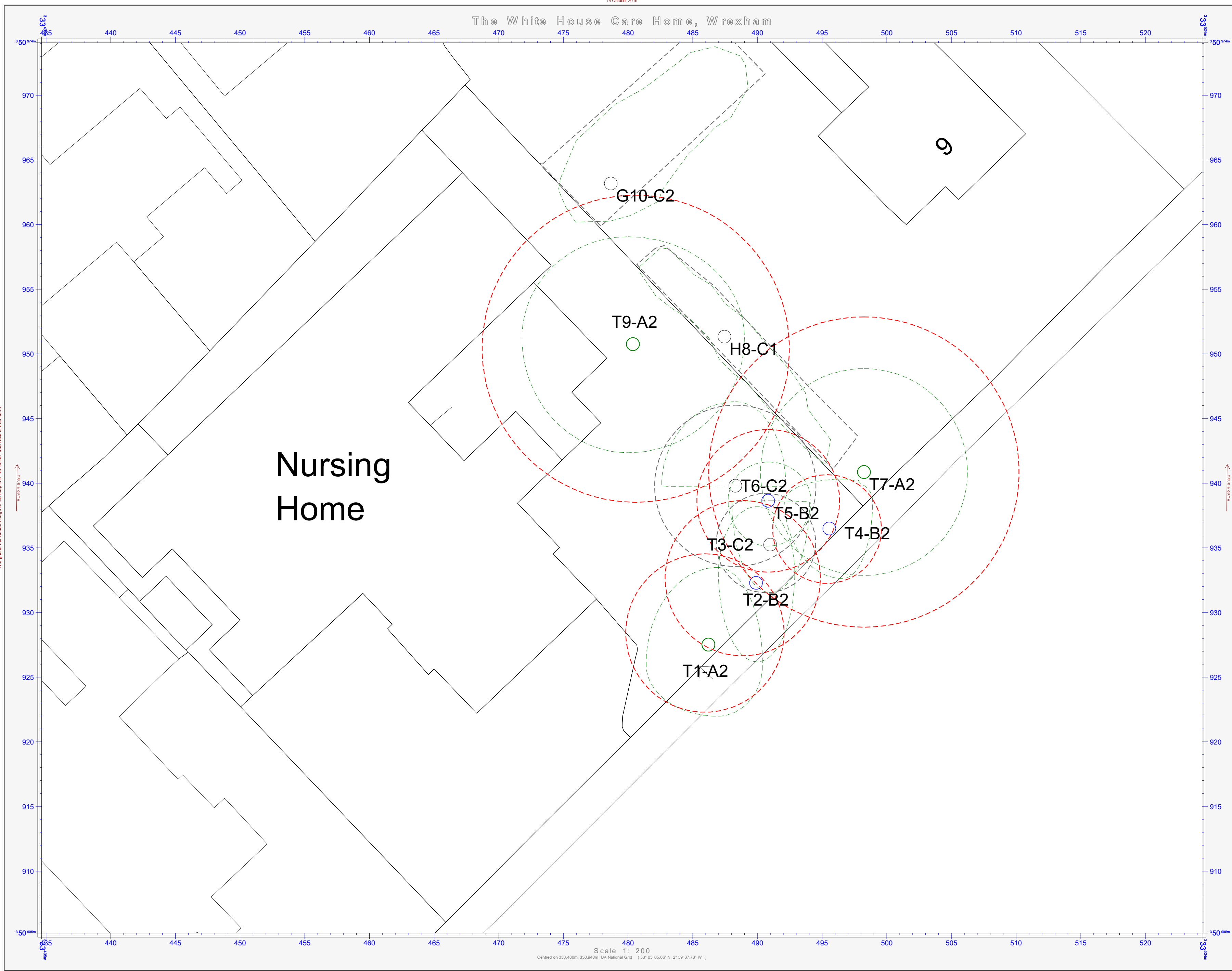
Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Date: 14th October 2019

Revision: A

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



KEY

- Drawing No: WGR/TCP/OL/09/19/01
- DrawnBy: S. Shields
- Scale: 1:200 @ A2
- Date: 14th October 2019
- Revision: A

Overlay

The White House Care Home
Grove Road
Wrexham

- Cat A Tree
- Cat B Tree
- Cat C Tree
- Cat U Tree

Canopy

CEZ

Precautionary Area

No Dig CCS

Fencing

Revision: A

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

