

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

Land at
44 Kent Road
Lodge
Wrexham

Ref:
AIA/LBW/11/14

Date:
24th November 2014

Commissioned by:
Blueprint Architectural

Prepared by
S. Shields

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

44 Kent Road
Lodge
Wrexham

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

Summary

It is proposed to construct a new access and detached garage.

The survey has identified 26 individual trees and 1 group of trees on or adjacent to the proposed development site.

The site supports a high number of the trees and is becoming overcrowded resulting in the trees beginning to compete with each other for space. Ultimately this level of planting is unsustainable and if left unmanaged will result in a number of the trees becoming suppressed and dying. Collectively the trees are visible from a number of public view points and contribute to the overall landscape. There are no particularly significant individuals, save for the Lombardy poplars, which are prominent but out of context in this landscape.

The proposed development will require the removal of the 13 individual trees, including the 2 Lombardy poplars which are to be removed to allow the repair of existing steps and as part of the re-landscaping of the garden, and part of the group of conifers to the front of the site.

The trees to be removed are, on the whole not particularly significant and the impact of their removal on the landscape and amenity of the wider area would be low. New tree planting as part of re-landscaping of the site, would address any loss of amenity and would provide the opportunity to plant suitable specimens at a sustainable density commensurate with the use of the site as a garden to a residential dwelling.

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Contents

1.0	Instruction
2.0	Scope & Limitations
3.0	Statutory Controls & Obligations
4.0	Site Description
5.0	Development Proposal
6.0	Tree Assessment & Survey Methodology
7.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment
8.0	Arboricultural Operations
9.0	Tree Protection Method Statement
10.0	Conclusion

Instruction

- 1.1 Shields Arboricultural Consultancy received instructions from Ms L Parry on behalf of Blueprint Architectural to undertake an arboricultural impact assessment at the above farm.

Scope & Limitations

- 2.1 The purpose of the report is to assess the environmental and amenity values of all trees on or adjacent to the area affected by the proposed development. The report will assess the long-term contribution that the trees can make to the area and the arboricultural implications of retaining them and seek to find a satisfactory juxtaposition between the trees and the new development. The report will assess the potential impact that may arise as a result of the proposed construction works and make recommendations for protecting trees, hedges and shrubs where appropriate
- 2.2 The report is prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the British Standard Document BS 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction'
- 2.3 This report is not an ecological assessment and does not identify habitats or constitute a protected species survey.

Statutory Controls & Obligations

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

Site description

- 4.1 The site, 44 Kent Road is a residential bungalow situated in the hamlet of Lodge, Wrexham. The site slopes from east to west, and is terraced to provide the plot for the bungalow and its front garden. The site then slopes down towards Kent Road, and there is a retaining wall running along the edge of the pavement. The proposed development will take place in the lower part of the garden area, adjacent to Kent Road.
- 4.2 There are a number of trees present on and adjacent to the site, with an area of woodland to the east, at the top of the slope and a mixed collection of ornamental planting in the lower part of the garden. A line of conifer trees run along the top of the retaining wall. Views on to the site are from Kent Road.
- 4.3 The site is at an elevation of 170m AOD and slightly exposed to the west.

Soils

- 4.4 Soils at the appeared to be free draining, cultivated and of reasonable depth. Geological maps show underlying coal measures.

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

Development Proposal

- 5.1 It is proposed to construct a new access and detached garage.

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, in accordance with the formula prescribed in BS 5837, for each tree based on its stem diameter and the ground conditions present taking account of and any impediment to rooting. Where trees are classed as veteran trees, an extended RPA is calculated in accordance with guidance provided in 'Veteran Trees: A guide to good management' published by English Nature. 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. 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. 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 26 individual trees and 1 group 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.	10
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.	6

Arboricultural merits and the significance of the trees in the landscape

- 7.4 The site supports a high number of the trees and is becoming overcrowded resulting in the trees beginning to compete with each other for space. Ultimately this level of planting is unsustainable and if left unmanaged will result in a number of the trees becoming suppressed and dying. Collectively the trees are visible from a number of public view points and contribute to the overall landscape. There are no particularly significant individuals, save for the Lombardy poplars, which are prominent but out of context in this landscape.
- 7.5 There are also a number of minor trees, and shrubs on the site, which provide some level of internal amenity, but are not significant in the wider landscape.

Arboricultural implications of the development

- 7.6 The proposed development will require the removal of the 13 individual trees, including the 2 Lombardy poplars which are to be removed to allow the repair of existing steps and as part of the re-landscaping of the garden, and part of the group of conifers to the front of the site. The trees to be removed are 1 cat. A, 3 cat. B, 4 cat. C and 5 cat U.
- 7.7 The trees to be removed are, on the whole not particularly significant and the impact of their removal on the landscape and amenity of the

wider area would be low. New tree planting as part of re-landscaping of the site, would address any loss of amenity and would provide the opportunity to plant suitable specimens at a sustainable density commensurate with the use of the site as a garden to a residential dwelling.

Arboricultural Operations and Specification

- 8.1 **8.1 Permission to remove any tree must be obtained from the Local Planning Authority.** If planning permission is granted the tree removal to implement this development 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.
- 8.2 The contractor undertaking the work is responsible for any loss or damage arising as a result of the operations and agrees to indemnify the owner against such occurrences.
- 8.3 All tree protection measure specified in the following section and shown on the accompanying TPP are to be fully installed prior to the commencement of the arboricultural works. Where machinery access is required to the trees, then suitable ground protection must be used in lieu of the tree protection fences.

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 (TPP) which will be issued when detailed plans are prepared for the site. The TPP indicates the area of operations. The remainder of the woodland must remain undisturbed during the construction process and must be protected using suitable fencing 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.
- 9.6 All measurements are given in metric using standard abbreviations.

Fencing and Ground Protection

- 9.7 The TPP indicates the position all protective fences.
- 9.8 Protective fencing will comprise 'Herres' fence panels set in rubber feet securely fixed in place so as not to be easily moved.
- 9.9 Ground protection is not required.
- 9.10 The protective fencing must be inspected on installation and will remain in place until completion of the construction phase and then only removed with the consent of the LPA.
- 9.11 Other than works approved in writing by the LPA, no works including storage or dumping of materials shall take place within the 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.
- 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 must be outside the CEZ and must be identified prior to the commencement of the construction work. Contractor parking must be outside the site.
- 9.15 Access to the work area is via the entrance off the main farm access drive as marked on the TPP.
- 9.16 To ensure that all tree protection measures are properly installed the site must 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.

Schedule of Inspection

- 1. Prior to work commencing on site.
- 2. On completion of erection of fencing and installation of ground protection prior to commencement of development works
- 3. Monthly through out the project
- 4. On completion of project
- 9.17 Prior to the commencement on site of any work, a competent person is to be appointed to monitor the day to day activities on site. In the case of a tree being damaged or where an unexpected event arises it will be for this person to contact Shields Arboricultural Consultancy to seek advice on contingency measures.

Conclusion

- 10.1 The proposed development will not have any significant detrimental impact on the landscape or arboricultural character of the area and the opportunity to undertake re-landscaping of the site will ensure sustainable tree cover into the future.

S.J.A. Shields

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

Dip. Arb. (RFS), M.Arbor.A, MICFor.

Chartered Forester

24th November 2014

Appendix A

Arboricultural Assessment

Ref. No.	Species	Top Height	Stem Dia mm	Stems	N	E	S	W	CC	FSB	Age	Rem Cont.	Cat.	RPA m ²	Notes
1	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	6	110	1	1.5	2	2.4	2			SM	10+	C2	6	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained AIA: Minor specimen, would require removal to facilitate development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the landscaping of the scheme. Impact: Insignificant.
2	Ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	10	100, 140, 110	3	1	1.5	3.4	2.3			SM	10+	C2	19	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T1
3	Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	16	220	1	1	2.8	2.8	2			EM	20+	B2	22	Condition: Good. RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonably attractive specimen but, due to location, tree's amenity value is mainly restricted to within the site. Tree will be removed to facilitate development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the landscaping of the scheme.

Appendix A

															Impact: Low
4	Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica')	17	110	1	1	1	1	1			EM		U	6	Condition: Poor – High H/D ratio and small live crown volume < 5%. AIA: It is recommended that the tree be removed as its structural integrity is substantially impaired. Impact: Insignificant.
5	Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica')	17	100	1	1	1	1	1			EM		U	5	Condition: Poor – High H/D ratio and small live crown volume < 5%. AIA: As T4
6	Leyland Cypress (× <i>Cuprocyparis leylandii</i>)	10	250	1	2	2	2	2			M		C2	28	Condition: Good RPA: Constrained by boundary wall. AIA: Row of trees forming a hedge, situated on top of the retaining wall forming the west boundary of the site. Part of the group will be removed to facilitate the development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the landscaping of the scheme. Impact: Low
7	Willow (<i>Salix</i> sp.)	12	200, 200,	4	4	4	4	4			M		U	72	Condition: Poor – substantial decay in main

Appendix A

			200, 200												stem and primary branch structure. AIA: It is recommended that the tree be removed as its structural integrity is substantially impaired. Impact: Insignificant.
8	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	14	200, 200, 200, 200	4	4	4	4	4			M		U	72	Condition: Poor – substantial decay in main stem and primary branch structure. AIA: As T7
9	Beech	17	230	1	1.5	4.7	4.3	2	2	S	EM	40+	A2	24	Condition: Good. RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonably attractive specimen but, due to location, tree's amenity value is mainly restricted to within the site, although the tree will become more prominent as it grows. Tree will be removed to facilitate development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the landscaping of the scheme. Impact: Moderate
10	Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	16	150	1	2.2	0.5	1	2			EM	10+	C2	10	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained.

Appendix A

															AIA: As T1
11	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	17	140, 160, 210	3	3.5	2.7	2.5	3.8			EM	20+	B2	41	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Tree will be retained and can be protected to the required standard during development.
12	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	18	190	1	2	3.7	2.5	2			EM	10+	C2	16	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
13	Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	19	140	1	2	2	2	2					U	9	Condition: Poor – High H/D ratio and small live crown volume < 5%. AIA: As T4
14	Ash	19	200, 160, 190, 130, 180, 100	6	5.2	3.8	3.9	5.6			M	10+	C2	73	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
15	Cedar	19	220	1	3	3.8	3.1	2	2	S	EM	40+	A1	22	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
16	Leyland Cypress	16	270, 150	1	4	2.7	3	2.5	0		EM	10+	C1	43	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
17	Cherry	10	250	1	4.5	3.5	2.7	5.2			EM	20+	B2	28	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
18	Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i>)	24	600	1	2.5	2	2.5	2			M	20+	B2	163	Condition: Good.

Appendix A

	<i>'Italica'</i>														RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonably prominent due to height, the tree is part of a group of Lombardy poplars on and adjacent to the site. These trees are somewhat incongruous in this location and do not add to the amenity of the area. The loss of the tree will not significantly impact on the amenity or integrity of the group. Tree will be removed to facilitate development. Impact: Low
19	Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica')	25	210, 430	2	2	1.5	2	2			M	10+	C2	104	Condition: Fair – weak union at base, one stem previously remove and is now decaying, RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonably prominent due to height, the tree is part of a group of Lombardy poplars on and adjacent to the site. These trees are somewhat incongruous in this location and do not add to the amenity of the area. The loss of the tree will not significantly impact on the amenity or integrity of the

Appendix A

															group. Tree will be removed to facilitate development. Impact: Moderate.
20	Grand Fir (<i>Abies grandis</i>)	12	200	1	3	2.2	4	3.5			EM	40+	A2	18	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
21	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	13	160, 180	2	3.7	3	3	2			EM	20+	B2	26	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
22	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	10	130, 175	2	0	1	3.1	3.2			EM	10+	C1	22	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
23	Poplar (<i>Populus nigra</i> 'Italica')	22	700	1	3	0	2.5	3			M	20+	B2	222	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: As T11
24	Beech	11	190, 120	2	4.8	1	1	3.5			SM	20+	B2	23	Condition: Good. RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonably attractive specimen but, due to location, tree's amenity value is mainly restricted to within the site, although the tree will become more prominent as it grows. Tree will be removed to facilitate development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the

Appendix A

															landscaping of the scheme.
															Impact: Low / Moderate
25	Birch (<i>Betula pendula</i>)	15	290, 280	2	3.9	2.7	4.2	3			M	< 10	U	74	Condition: Poor – substantial decay in main stem and primary branch structure. AIA: It is recommended that the tree be removed as its structural integrity is substantially impaired. Impact: Low
26	Sweet Chestnut	10	270	1	4.4	2.7	4	2.8			EM	20+	C1	33	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained. AIA: Reasonable specimen, downgraded because of poor form and unsustainable location, would require removal to facilitate development. Any loss of amenity could be offset through replanting on site as part of the landscaping of the scheme. Impact: Low / Moderate
27	Willow (<i>Salix sp.</i>)	12	380	1	4.4	2	4	6.8			M	20+	B2	65	Condition: Good RPA: Unconstrained AIA: Tree located in front garden away from construction area. Will not be impacted by

Appendix A

																development and can be protected to the required standard.
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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.

Appendix A

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

44 Kent Road
Lodge
Wrexham

- Legend
- 15 TREE CAT A
 - 17 TREE CAT B
 - 19 TREE CAT C
 - 25 TREE CAT U
 - RPA
 - RPA CAT C
 - CANOPY SPREAD
 - CEZ

Drawing No: LBWTCP/11/14/01

Drawn By: S. Shields

Scale: 1:200 @ A2

Date: 24th November 2014

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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