

sylvan resources

Professional Forestry and Environmental Consultancy

BS 5837 Report

Greenacres

Client: Wrexham Borough Council

December 2025

1 Instructions and scope 3
2 Background 3
2.1 Site features 3
2.2 Designations 4
3 BS 5837 Tree Survey 4
3.1 Survey 4
3.2 Limitations 4
4 Findings of the survey 4
5 Development proposals 5
6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment 5
6.1 Tree Removal 5
6.2 Root Protection 5
6.3 Demolition of existing buildings 7
7 Method Statement for Protecting Retained Trees 7
7.1 Introduction 7
7.2 Status 8
7.3 Preparatory works prior to construction 8
7.3.1 Tree works 8
7.3.2 Protective measures: tree protection fencing 9
7.3.3 Protective measures: ground protection 10
7.4 Inspection prior to start of works 11
7.5 Works during Construction 11
7.5.1 Storage and use of materials 11
7.5.2 Lifting, excavating and handling equipment 11
7.5.3 Operations 11
7.6 Tree protection within the CEZs and at all stages of the project including landscaping after removal of the CEZ boundary fencing 12
7.7 Removal of protective fencing 14
7.8 Site visits and supervision 14
Appendix A - Findings of Tree Survey and Plan SR1 15

Appendix B – Plan SR2 ..... **19**
Appendix C – Plan SR3 ..... **21**
Appendix D – Tree protection notes for contractors **23**
Appendix E – Tree protection fencing specification **25**
Appendix F – Access Notice **27**

1 Instructions and scope

1.1 I received my instructions by email from Mr M Jowitt of Wrexham Borough Council, Housing & Economy, Ruthin Road, Wrexham, LL13 7TU.

1.2 My instructions are to undertake a BS 5837 tree survey on trees close to and within Greenacres, Rhosddu Road, Wrexham, LL15 7TU.

1.3 The trees were surveyed by Jonathan Terry MICFor and Iwan Lloyd Williams MICFor.

1.4 The report and plan were reviewed for obvious errors by Yewa Holiday.

2 Background

2.1 Site features

2.1.1 The site is flanked by Rhosddu Road to its East and to its South by Garden Road. Except for part of its North boundary which flanks onto a leisure centre, its remaining boundaries border residential development.

2.1.2 Most of the site's buildings are currently occupied by Wrexham Social Services or social housing These buildings appear to date to the late 1960s/early 1970's. Also dating from around this time is a small supermarket which fronts onto Rhosddu Road. This road flanks the site's East boundary.

2.1.3 Other buildings on the site comprise St James's Church on its North East boundary, and a Salvation Army building on its South West boundary. To the South of the church is a cleared site previously occupied by its vicarage. These buildings predate the 1960's/70's development.

2.1.4 The sites trees broadly split into those predating the development of Greenacres and those postdating its development. Those predating it include several Category A trees which, if protected through development, can be expected to continue to make a long-term contribution to the site's amenities. Several of the trees which postdate development have colonised the site. Others are likely to have been shortly after its development. The planted trees include Cherry which are likely to be short lived if retained through redevelopment.

2.2 Designations

2.2.1 I have not made any enquiries to establish if the trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders or Conservation Area status. Enquires should be made with the appropriate authorities to establish if the trees are protected before work begins on site.

3 BS 5837 Tree Survey

3.1 Survey

3.1.1 The trees were surveyed in accordance with *British Standard (BS) 5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*. This Standard applies to trees whose diameters exceed 75mm measured 1.5 metres from the ground. The findings of the survey are appended at **Appendix A**. They should be read in conjunction with **Plan SR1** (also at **Appendix A**). The survey method is described in BS 5837: 2012.

3.2 Limitations

3.2.1 A detailed inspection of the trees with respect to decay, defects and hazards was not made. No investigations were made to determine the impact of the trees on existing structures both within and outside the site's boundaries. Such inspections and surveys fall outside the scope of BS 5837: 2012.

3.2.2 The tree survey was completed before a topographical survey of the site was available. The trees have been plotted by reference to their surroundings. Their true locations will be plotted when a topographical survey plan is provided to Sylvan Resources by the Council.

4 Findings of the survey

4.1 **Trees 1**, **4**, **8**, **9-14**, **17**, **18**, **20** and **21** are significant trees which should be retained and protected through development. Many have constrained Root Protection Areas (RPAs). Consideration should be given to improving the rooting environment of these trees where possible. Great care needs to be taken to avoid damaging their roots when lifting existing hard surfaces within their RPAs and demolishing buildings within or close to them.

4.2 **Trees 5** and **6** are close to the site of the demolished vicarage. Both trees are growing on a low narrow strip of ground which is higher than the surrounding ground within the site of the vicarage. Reducing levels within these trees RPAs is likely to accelerate their decline.

4.3 **Trees 2**, **7**, **15, 16** and **22** show signs of physiological decline, are dead or can only make a short-term contribution to amenities. Alternatively **Trees 16** and **22** may be retained in the short term.

5 Development proposals

5.1 The development proposals comprise the construction of residential properties across the site with areas of public open space in the North East, central and Southern part of the site.

6 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

6.1 Tree Removal

6.1.1 The tree removal **Plan SR2** at **Appendix B** identifies trees whose removal is proposed. The trees are shown in **Table 1** below which also identifies reasons for their removal.

Table 1 Trees identified for removal

Tree number	Species & Category	Reason for removal
2	Silver Birch C2	Poor quality
5	Horse Chestnut B2	For development
6	Horse Chestnut B2	For development
7	Cherry U	Dead
14	Horse Chestnut B2	For development
15	Rowan U	Poor quality
19	Cherry C2	For development

6.2 Root Protection

6.2.1 BS 5837 describes a Root Protection Area (RPA) and the tree it encloses as concentric circles. The Standard specifies that:

- the radius of a single-stemmed tree's RPA will normally be twelve times the diameter of its stem.

- the RPA radius of a multiple-stemmed tree is normally derived from the square root of the squared sum of its stem diameters.
- irrespective of these rules, the Standard indicates that the radius of an RPA should rarely (if ever) exceed 15 metres.
- the area and shape of an RPA may be changed if local conditions dictate, the tree has more than five stems or the tree's condition indicates that a larger zone is required.

6.2.2 The RPAs of the surveyed trees are indicated in the appended tree survey schedule findings (**Appendix A**). I have calculated the RPAs of all the trees in accordance with BS5837; the maximum RPA radius calculated is 14.3m.

6.2.3 The appended Tree Protection **Plan SR3** at **Appendix C** shows as solid red lines the boundaries to the trees' RPAs. The broken brown lines on **Plan SR3** are the boundaries to **Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZs)**. The area outside the brown line on **Plan SR3** is the **Construction Area.** Where possible, the CEZs extend beyond the trees' RPA boundaries. Trees whose RPAs extend beyond the CEZ boundaries are vulnerable to development.

6.2.4 **Trees 8** and **9** are both adjacent to an existing road which already breaches their RPAs. It is very unlikely that there are tree roots present below the road but excavation beyond the base layer of the road must be avoided. The trees are on land occupied by St James Church; between the road and the site's boundary is a narrow strip of land. Tree roots are likely to be present below this land. If access is required over it, temporary ground protection must be installed. If access is not required, a CEZ boundary fence must be installed as shown on **Plan SR3**.

6.2.5 **Tree 4** – there is existing development within all of **Tree 4**'s RPA extending across the site. This development comprises either car parking or a building. The development proposes the removal of the car park and replacement with gardens and development of new residential properties which mostly fall within the footprint of the existing building. The new development is overlapped by the South East part of the tree's RPA. Given the extent of the hard surface between the existing building and the tree, in my opinion it is unlikely that roots occur in the area which will be overlapped by the new building. The extent of the overlap is about 25 square metres.

6.2.6 Footpaths to the rear of the proposed buildings shall be constructed comprising a no dig construction method using Cellweb laid over a Geotextile membrane and filled with a no fines granular fill. The surface treatment shall be porous. Development within the tree's RPA can be completed off the existing hard surfaces. After these are removed, the ground shall be protected by using temporary ground protection comprised of heavy duty ground protection panels laid over a Geotextile membrane and a 100 mm layer of bark mulch. When removing hard surfaces, do not excavate below the bottom of the sub base. After removing hard surfaces, lightly fork the ground beneath by hand.

6.2.7 **Trees 1, 3, 11, 12** and **13** – enclose within a CEZ boundary fence unless access is required between the trees. If access is required, install temporary ground protection as in relation to **Tree 4**.

6.2.8 **Tree 16** – enclose its RPA with a CEZ boundary.

6.2.9 **Trees 17 and 18** - enclose within a CEZ boundary fence unless access is required between the trees. If access is required, install temporary ground protection as in relation to **Tree 4**.

6.2.10 **Tree 22** – install a CEZ boundary fence on the South West to the North West part of its RPA.

6.2.11 **Trees 20 and 21** – Part of **Tree 20**'s RPA is overlapped by a road which mostly follows the existing hard surfaces. Where these are absent, install permanent ground protection as in relation to **Tree 4**. Install a CEZ boundary fence as shown on **Plan SR3**.

6.3 Demolition of existing buildings

6.3.1 Demolish buildings into their footprints taking care to avoid damage to trees. Suppress dust with water jets if it threatens to land in the canopies of trees.

7 Method Statement for Protecting Retained Trees

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This method statement sets out measures for the protection of 14 trees in relation to the proposed works.

7.1.2 The locations of the trees are shown on the Tree Protection **Plan SR3** (at **Appendix C**). Details of their size and species are provided in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix A**.

7.1.3 The measures contained in this method statement are based on BS 5837: 2012: *Trees in relation to design, demolition & construction – Recommendations*.

7.2 Status

7.2.1 This method statement forms part of the engineering contract, and its requirements are an integral part of the contract specification and schedule of works.

7.2.2 A copy of the method statement must be available for inspection on site for the duration of the construction works.

7.2.3 All persons working on site should be aware of the importance of avoiding damage to trees and should observe the necessary precautions. A tree protection note for contractors is included at **Appendix D**.

7.3 Preparatory works prior to construction

7.3.1 Tree works

7.3.1.1 The following works are required:

- Fell the Silver Birch identified as **Tree 2** in **Appendix A** and on the Tree Removal **Plan SR2** at **Appendix B**.
- Remove the Horse Chestnuts identified as **Trees 5, 6** and **14** in **Appendix A** and on **Plan SR2** at **Appendix B**.
- Remove the Cherry trees identified as **Trees 7** and **19** in **Appendix A** and on **Plan SR2** at **Appendix B**.
- Remove the Rowan **Tree 15** identified on **Plan SR2** at **Appendix B**.
- Any further works identified in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix A**.
- Arisings to be removed from site.
- The above tree works are subject to planning permission.

7.3.2 Protective measures: tree protection fencing

7.3.2.1 The extent and location of tree protection fencing is shown as broken brown lines on the Tree Protection Plan **SR3 (Appendix C)**. Fencing must be erected before any site works take place. It is important that no demolition, soil stripping, breaking out of existing hard surfaces, re-grading or other excavation takes place before protective fencing has been erected.

7.3.2.2 Tree protection fencing will comply with BS 5837:2012 – *Trees in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations*. A 1:20 detail of the BS 5837: 2012 specification for protective fencing is included at the end of this statement in **Appendix E**. Alternatively, and subject to consent from the local authority tree officer, Heras type fencing may be used.

7.3.2.3 The boundaries to the CEZs, indicated on **SR3** (at **Appendix C**), shall be identified by white painted marker pegs driven into the ground along their perimeters. The CEZ fencing shall be erected outside the perimeters indicated by the pegs.

7.3.2.4 Unless otherwise specified, areas separated from the construction site by protective barriers are Construction Exclusion Zones (CEZ).

7.3.2.5 CEZs are total exclusion areas. All of the following will be excluded:

- Animals.
- Pedestrians.
- Vehicles and construction equipment.
- Materials and equipment storage.
- Contamination from materials used outside the CEZ – (for example spillage of diesel or other toxic liquids).
- Surface water runoff from outside the CEZ.

7.3.2.6 Clearly legible, weatherproof signs will be fixed to the perimeter fencing of each CEZ clearly setting out the access restrictions set out above. An example is appended at **Appendix F**.

7.3.3 Protective measures: ground protection

7.3.3.1 Ground protection layers will be installed in the areas hatched pale orange (temporary ground protection) and coloured purple (for permanent ground protection) on the Tree Protection **Plan SR3** (at **Appendix C**), at the same time as the protective fencing (see 7.3.2. above) is erected. No demolition, soil stripping, breaking out of existing hard surfaces, re-grading or other excavation shall be done before ground protection layers have been installed.

7.3.3.2 **Ground protection for vehicular traffic**: Where the ground protection layer will carry vehicular traffic, it will comprise Eve Trakpanel heavy duty interlocking aluminum temporary road sections (or equivalent) laid on an average 100mm deep layer of woodchip above a geo-textile membrane of appropriate strength (Terram T1000 or equivalent).

7.3.3.3 **Ground protection for pedestrian traffic**: For pedestrian traffic, the ground protection layer will comprise interlinked ground protection boards (12mm Portatrak or equivalent) laid on 100mm of woodchip above a geo-textile membrane of appropriate strength (Terram T1000 or equivalent).

7.3.3.4 Tracked or wheeled equipment used for installing ground protection layers will not exceed a ground bearing pressure of 0.3kgf/cm^2.

7.3.3.5 Each successive section of ground protection will be laid by personnel and machinery working from the immediately preceding section or from existing hard surfacing.

7.4 Inspection prior to start of works

7.4.1 The Arboriculturist shall inspect the protective fencing and ground protection prior to the start of works.

7.5 Works during Construction

7.5.1 Most of the area referred to in this Method Statement is located within the RPA of one or more of the retained trees (see tree protection **Plan SR3** at **Appendix C**). Unless otherwise specified, the working methods set out in this section apply to the entire site.

7.5.1 Storage and use of materials

7.5.1.1 Phytotoxic materials will be stored at least 10 metres from the stems of trees.

7.5.1.2 Phytotoxic liquids (diesel, for example) will be stored in double-bunded containers to prevent damage from accidental spillage.

7.5.1.3 Inert materials shall be stored on areas of existing hard surfacing.

7.5.2 Lifting, excavating and handling equipment

7.5.2.1 Lifting, excavating and handling equipment must be located so that, when in use, no part extends into the crowns of the retained trees. The crown limits of retained trees (in terms of both spread and height clearance) are specified in the tree survey schedule at **Appendix A**.

7.5.2.2 Below or close to the canopies of retained trees, the use of heavy lifting and handling equipment will be directed by a banksman.

7.5.2.3 If access can only be achieved by pruning the canopies of retained trees, the work shall be done by competent tree surgeons working to BS3998. Arisings shall be chipped and disposed of either on or off site.

7.5.3 Operations

7.5.3.1 This section refers to the segment of the RPA breached by the proposed extension. It should be read in conjunction with any structural engineering specifications.

7.5.3.2 Where there is a variance between the tree protection measures specified in the engineering specification and those set out in this method statement, the method statement requirements will take precedence.

7.5.3.3 **Demolition**: Demolition of structures by machine or hand must be away from the boundary fence of any CEZ. Buildings must be demolished into their footprints taking care to avoid damage to trees. Dust must be suppressed with water jets if it threatens to land in the canopies of trees.

7.5.3.4 Equipment used for excavation will not exceed a ground bearing pressure of 0.3kgf/cm^2. It shall either operate off ground protection layers or sections of floor slab which have not been lifted. Excavation beyond the base layer of the road must be avoided.

7.5.3.5 **Installation of services:** Services shall be installed outside RPAs**.** If they can only be connected to existing services within RPAs, they shall be laid in hand dug trenches. Roots exposed by digging shall be protected by wrapping them in damp hessian. Their wrappings shall remain in situ until the trenches are backfilled. Backfill shall comprise clean sub and topsoil. Areas around preserved roots shall be back filled with sharp sand.

7.6 Tree protection within the CEZs and at all stages of the project including landscaping after removal of the CEZ boundary fencing

7.6.1 This section specifies protection at the pre- and post-development stages.

7.6.2 Care should be taken to avoid disturbing existing ground levels within the CEZs.

7.6.3 Contaminants, for example, concrete mixings, diesel oil and vehicle washings, shall not be discharged within 10 metres of trees or where they may leach into the RPA. If they must be discharged within 10 metres of trees, they shall be emptied into bunded areas or containers and removed from site for disposal elsewhere.

7.6.4 Fires shall not be lit on sites where flames and smoke may be carried to within 5 metres of a tree's foliage, branches and stems.

7.6.5 Notice boards, telephone cables or other services shall not be attached to trees.

7.6.6 Existing ground cover vegetation shall be killed using an appropriate non-residual contact herbicide.

7.6.7 Tree surgery shall be done at the pre-development stage of the project. It shall comply with BS 3998: 2010. Arisings shall be removed from site, chipped and left or cut and mounded to form habitat piles. They should not be burnt where fire and smoke may damage retained trees.

7.6.8 If extensive pedestrian access is required over the CEZs, they shall be protected by using scaffold boards as walkways. Additional protection can be provided by laying these over a compressible layer such as bark mulch spread over a porous geo-textile membrane.

7.6.9 Vehicles and machinery shall not be permitted to cross CEZs. Outside these areas, care shall be taken to ensure that machines can operate without damaging retained trees. Where adequate clearance cannot be maintained, trees may be pruned to facilitate access. Pruning shall be specified and supervised by an Arboriculturist.

7.6.10 Within the CEZs, soil surfaces shall not be skimmed to establish new levels. Loose organic matter may be removed, and new surfaces established above former levels, or an inert granular fill may be used to raise existing levels. Suitable granular materials include no-fines gravel, washed aggregate, or cobbles. It may be necessary to install a load suspension layer such as a cellular confinement system.

7.6.11 Excavations within CEZs are not envisaged. If, later, they are found to be necessary, they shall be undertaken only after consultation with the Supervising Arboriculturist. Digging shall be done by hand, to avoid damaging larger roots. Exposed roots shall be wrapped in dry, clean hessian sacking and protected from temperature changes. Roots smaller than 25 mm diameter may be pruned back, preferably to a side branch, using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw) to make a clean cut and leaving as small a wound as possible.

7.6.12 Roots larger than 25 mm should only be severed following consultation with an Arboriculturist. If roots are accidently damaged, the Supervising Arboriculturist must be notified. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping shall be removed. Before soil or other material is replaced the retained roots shall be surrounded with a sharp sand and topsoil mix or other approved, loose, inert, granular fill. Fill material shall be free of contaminants and other foreign objects potentially injurious to tree roots.

7.6.13 Water levels shall remain unchanged within the RPAs. Permeable surfaces may be used where surface water is unlikely to be contaminated by materials toxic to trees. If contamination is likely, an impermeable surface may be specified. Land drainage may be required if excess water is likely to accumulate but drains shall not be located within root protection areas.

7.7 Removal of protective fencing

7.7.1 The Arboriculture Consultant will authorise the removal of temporary protective fencing barriers around individual trees as works progress.

7.8 Site visits and supervision

7.8.1 The work shall be overseen by the Supervising Arboriculture Consultant. The number and scope of site visits shall be agreed with the planning authority and a pre commencement site meeting,

J C Terry MSc MICFor MRICS CEnv MArborA MEWI
Sylvan Resources Ltd.
1 December 2025

Appendix A - Findings of Tree Survey and Plan SR1

Greenacres Findings of Tree Survey

Tree No.	Species	No of stems	Maturity	Height (m)	Height to first branch	Crown Spread (m)				Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy clearance (m)	BS5837 RPA Radius (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	BS Category	Comments
						North	East	South	West								
1	*Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus*	2	Mature	16.1m	1.6	6.6	6.3	5.6	6.7	590,650	2.2	8.77	Good	Good	20+	B2	Over garages to its south, extensive compacted ground within its RPA.
2	Silver birch Betula pendula	1	Early mature	8.1	2	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	190	2.3	2.28	Good	Good	10+	C2	Occluding wound on stem. Extensive compacted ground within its RPA.
3	Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	1	Mature	8.4	1.6	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.3	220	2.5	2.64	Good	Good	15+	B2	Extensive compacted ground within its RPA.
4	Oak Quercus robur	1	Mature	17.5	1.9	7	9.95	7.75	7.00	1193	2.7	14.316	Good	Good	20+	A2	Stem comprises two fused limbs. Ivy on trunk. East facing scaffold limb had been heavily pruned or pollarded. Basal suckering. Canopy over nearby building. Further inspection advised to ensure the tree is safe. Tree has veteran potential. Extensive compacted ground within RPA.
5	Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	1	Mature	19.9	2.1	4.2	2.2	3.7	2.9	748	2.2	8.976	Fair	Good	15+	B2	Growing on raised ground. Do not reduce levels at base. Guignardia infection in leaves. Tree appears to have once been in a row on the boundary to a now demolished building.
6	Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	1	Mature	19.9	2.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.2	700	2.2	8.4	Fair	Good	15+	B2	Growing on raised ground. Do not reduce levels at base. Guignardia infection in leaves. Tree appears to have once been in a row on the boundary to a now demolished building.
7	Cherry Prunus avium cv	1	Dead									0	Dead			U	Fell.
8	Lime Tilia cordata	1	Mature	17	1.2	5.4	6.7	4.9	4.7	660	1.2	7.92	Good	Good	20+	B2	Ivy on stem. On raised ground retained by a wall. Cavity approx. 2.1m from ground. Pruning wounds with fungal decay. Aerial inspection required.
9	Silver birch Betula pendula	1	Mature	16.8	3.2	3.4	6.7	4.25	6.7	750	2	9	Good	Good	15+	B2	Leans south. Ivy on stem. On raised ground retained by a wall.

Tree No.	Species	No of stems	Maturity	Height (m)	Height to first branch	Crown Spread (m)				Stem Dia. (mm)	Canopy clearance (m)	BS5837 RPA Radius (m)	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Life Expectancy	BS Category	Comments
						North	East	South	West								
10	Lime Tilia cordata	1	Mature	12.4	1.7	6.9	6.3	6	6.2	1250	3	15	Good	Good	20+	A2	Growing on ground partly retained by a sandstone wall. Movement in wall likely caused by root and bole growth. Basal suckering. Adjacent tarmac shows signs of lifting.
11	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	1	Mature	15		6.5	6.3	7.6	7.7	510	2.5	6.12	Fair	Good	5-10+	B2	Congested root growth, dead lower branch in canopy. No signs of ash dieback.
12	Sycamore Acer	1	Mature	21.3	3	5.8	7	5.3	7.5	690	3.5	8.28	Good	Good	20+	A2	
13	Silver birch Betula pendula	1	Mature	19	2.1	3	3.2	3.5	4.6	500	2.1	6	Good	Good	20+	A2	Remove rope from lower branch - risk to children.
14	Horse chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum	2	Mature		1.95	1.3	2.8	3.8	3.5	170,190	1.95	2.54	Good	Good	15+	B2	Guignardia infection present.
15	Rowan Sorbus aucuparia	1	Mature	5.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	300	5.9	3.6	Poor	Fair	5+	U	Pollarded stump with limited regrowth. Fell.
16	Ash Fraxinus excelsior	1	Mature	12.4	1.8	4.4	4	4	3.9	300	2	3.6	Fair	Fair/good	5+	C2	Including dead wood from branch. Early Ash dieback infection suggested by thinning canopy.
17	Silver birch Betula pendula	1	Mature	16.2	3.3	4	4	4	4	460	3.3	5.52	Good	Good	15+	B2	
18	Flowering cherry Prunus avium cv	1	Mature	14	2.8	4.1	6.1	7.6	8.5	600	2.8	7.2	Good	Good	10+	B2	Surface roots.
19	Cherry Prunus avium cv				2	3.5	4.9	6.8	2.5	250	2	3	Fair	Good	10+	C2	
20	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	1	Mature	19.9	2.5	7.4	6.3	5.7	2.9	610	2.5	7.32	Good	Good	20+	A2	In raised bed retained by brickwork which has cracked. East half of canopy merges with that of Tree 20.
21	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	1	Mature	21.2	2.5	6.6	5.1	7.8	6.7	795	2.5	9.54	Good	Good	20+	A3	West half of canopy merges with that of Tree 20.
22	Cherry Prunus avium cv	1	Over Mature	22.3	2.5	8.9	7	8.2	8.8	891	2.7	10.692	Fair	Fair	10+	C2	Canopy appears to be thinning, pruning wounds on stem.



Category A Trees
Category B Trees
Category C Trees
Category U Trees

SR1 Tree Survey
Greenacres

Client:
Wrexham Borough Council
Housing & Economy

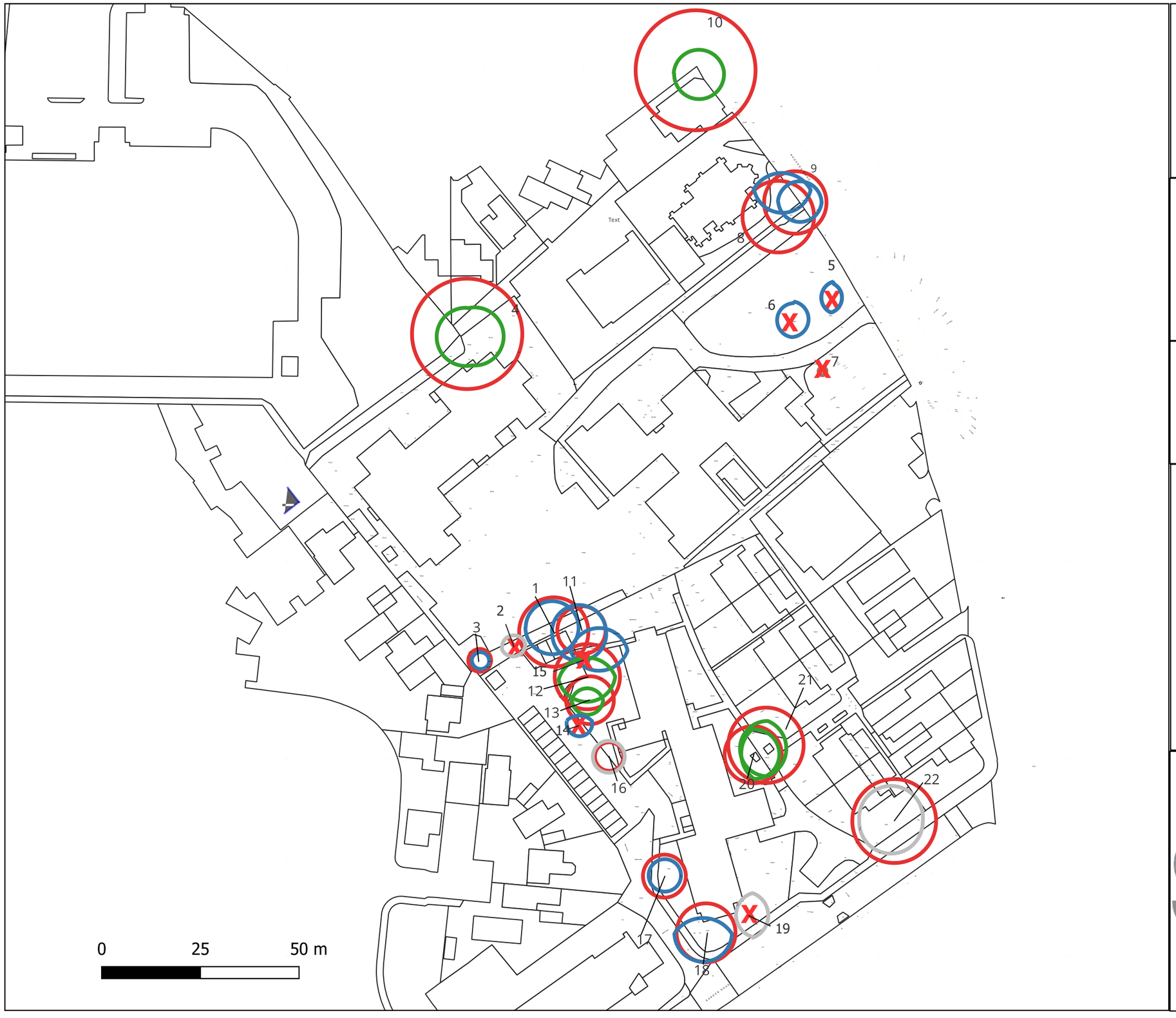
20/08/2024

Drawn by JT

Scale 1:1000 @ A3

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Appendix B – Plan SR2



Category A Trees
Category B Trees
Category C Trees
Category U Trees

X Tree to be removed

SR2 Tree Removal Greenacres

Client:
Wrexham Borough Council
Housing & Economy

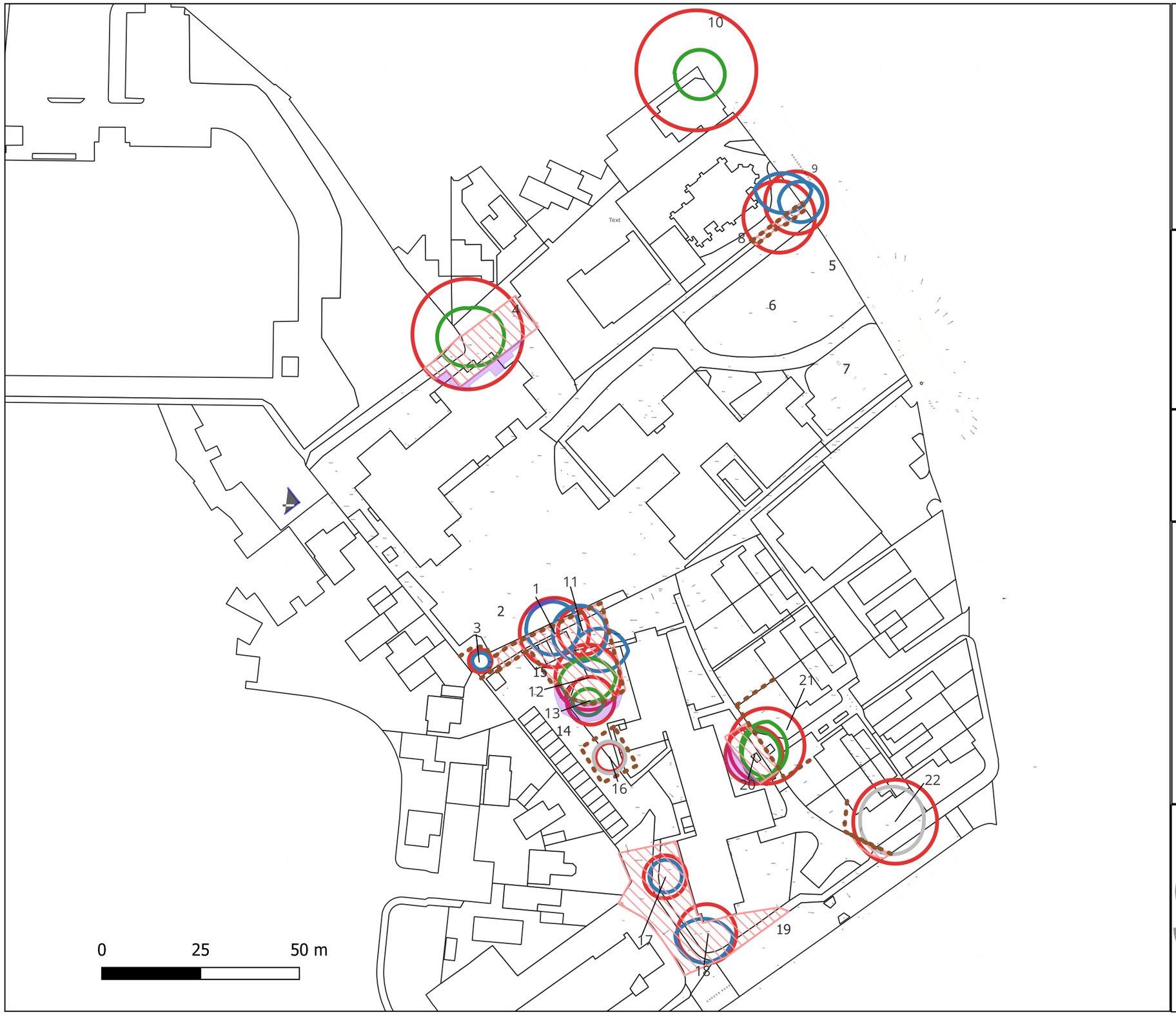
20/08/2024

Drawn by JT

Scale 1:1000 @ A3

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Appendix C – Plan SR3



Category A Trees
Category B Trees
Category C Trees
Category U Trees
Root Protection Areas
CEZ boundary
Temporary ground protection
Ground Protection Required

SR3 Tree Protection Greenacres

Client:
Wrexham Borough Council
Housing & Economy

20/08/2024

Drawn by JT

Scale 1:1000 @ A3

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Appendix D – Tree protection notes for contractors

TREE PROTECTION NOTES FOR CONTRACTORS

Trees are thin skinned and easily damaged

Their roots spread widely and run close to the ground surface.

All of the following can cause serious damage:

- Heavy traffic over and the storage of heavy materials above tree roots
- Direct damage to stems and branches from badly handled construction equipment,
- Root damage caused by unnecessary excavation
- Leakage of toxic liquids and powders above roots and close to tree stems.

Please keep the trees on site safe by following these simple rules carefully and in full.

There is a protective fence round each retained tree. These fenced-off areas are CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONES (CEZ). Don't enter any CEZ unless authorised to do so

In Construction Exclusion Zones

- Don't store any materials
- Don't use heavy machinery
- Don't handle toxic materials
- Stick to the planned work programme. Don't undertake unscheduled variations
- Don't light fires
- Report any damage to protective fencing to the Site Manager

Work Planning

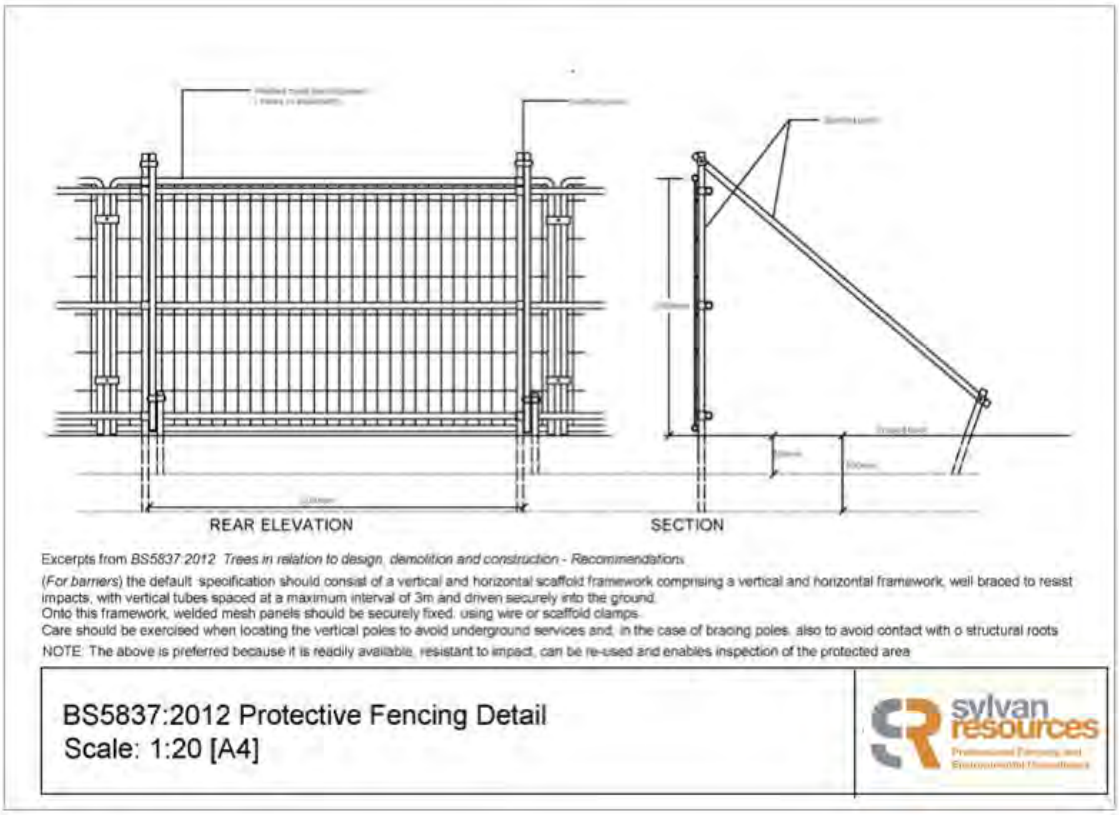
Plan your work so that construction machinery does not come into contact with and cause damage to branches and stems of retained trees.

Appoint someone to supervise movement of machinery and equipment close to CEZs

Tell the Site Manager if tree pruning is needed to get machinery in, out or around the site. Don't do it yourself

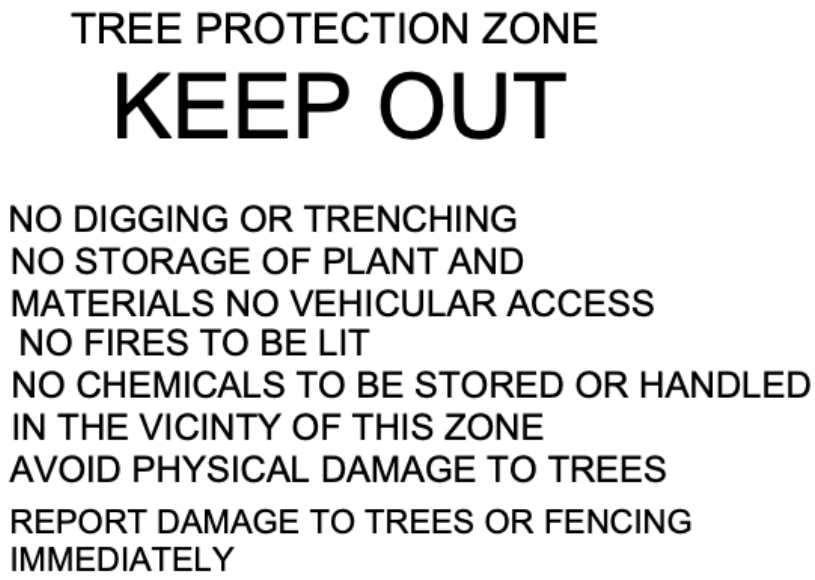
Appendix E – Tree protection fencing specification

Appendix E - 1:20 detail of specification for protective fencing



Appendix F – Access Notice

Appendix F - Example of sign to be fixed to perimeter fencing



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