

Land at Bryn Derw
St George Road
Abergele

Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement

Report Ref: 442/R/200

November 2026

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Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1
1 INTRODUCTION 2
1.1 Scope of assessment 2
2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS 3
2.2 Topography 4
2.3 Soil survey 4
2.4 The Development Proposals 4
2.5 Tree roots in relation to the proposed development 4
2.6 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees 6
2.7 Protected Species 8
3 PLANNING POLICY AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE 9
3.1 Planning Policy 9
3.2 Tree Felling 11
4 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION 12
4.1 Tree species and population 12
4.2 Categorisation and value 12
5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 14
5.1 The proposed development 14
5.2 T689 14
5.3 T906 15
5.4 T953 15
5.5 Trees to be removed to facilitate development 16
6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT 17
6.1 General requirements 17
7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT WORKS TO EXISTING TREES 18
7.1 Tree works 18
7.2 Tree and root protection during construction and landscape works 18
7.3 Topsoil storage 19
7.4 Temporary pedestrian access during construction 19
7.5 Vehicular access 19
7.6 Additional precautions outside the CEZ 20

7.7 Site compounds, cabins, storage of materials and spoil 20
7.8 Installation of services and excavation within the RPA 20
7.9 Soft landscaping within the CEZ 22
7.10 Construction of new footpaths within the CEZ 22
7.11 Arboricultural watching brief and supervision of excavations 23
8 MITIGATION PLANTING & LANDSCAPING 24
8.1 Mitigation 24
9 INSPECTIONS 25
9.1 Prior to commencement of construction 25
9.2 Reinspection 25
10 FIGURES 26
11 APPENDICES 27

Figures	Document/Drawing Title	Document/Drawing Reference
1.0	Site Location Plan	
2.0	Tree Constraints Plans	442 /TCP/T/100 to 105
3.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Tree Removals Plan	442 /AIA/T/200 to 205
4.0	Arboricultural Method Statement - Tree Protection Plan	442 /AMS/T/400 to 405
5.0	Arboricultural Method Statement – Proprietary Tree Protection Measures	442 /AMS/T/500
6.0	Topographical survey	CGH.TS.21
7.0	Site Layout Phase Six	BD_ABRGL_SL02
Appendices		
1	Arboricultural survey data sheets	
2	Site photographs	
3	Tree Quality Assessment Chart	
4	Tree Inspection Proforma	
5	National Joint Utilities Group (NJUG) Guidelines	
6	Common causes of tree death poster	
7	Glossary of Terms	
	References	



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. This report has been produced to detail the arboricultural impacts of proposed residential development on land at Bryn Derw, St George Road, Abergele.
2. A tree survey has been carried out and the tree data schedule and tree constraints plans have been produced for the site reference 442/TCP/T/100-105.
3. Based on an objective assessment of the trees, groups of trees and hedges made in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*, a total of 31 individual trees and two groups of trees were recorded and three hedgerows. The features fall within category A, B, C and U of the BS5837:2012 cascade chart for tree categories.
4. An enquiry to Conwy County Borough Council, has identified that there are no trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO) at the site and no Conservation Areas are affected by the proposals.
5. Numerous trees were observed to have arboricultural features suitable for bats and a separate ecological inspection should be undertaken in the event of tree removal or pruning requirements. The capacity of any trees potentially affected by the works to support roosting bats, should be confirmed by an Ecologist prior to undertaking tree works. The trees also provide nesting opportunities for birds and any tree works should occur between September to February to avoid the nesting and breeding bird season from March to August inclusive.
6. No trees or hedgerows would be removed to facilitate development of the site.
7. Tree protection would be required to demarcate a Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) around trees to be retained prior to site establishment and commencement of construction. This would take the form of temporary tree protection fencing and ground protection to confine site access and avoid detrimental impact on the retained trees. An arboricultural watching brief would be required for any disturbance or development within the Root Protection Area (RPA).
8. This assessment considers potential impacts based on the proposed construction and occupation of the development and is valid for two years from the date of the report. Changes to trees can occur as a result of natural processes and disease, as well as the influences of development, therefore regular tree inspections at least every two years are recommended to monitor the health and condition of the groups of trees and individual trees.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of assessment

1.1.1 MDLandscape have been commissioned by Castle Green Homes to undertake an Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA) of a proposed residential development at Abergele. It has been compiled to help ensure the successful retention of trees on site during the proposed construction of the development, and details the arboricultural impact to the trees, groups of trees, and hedgerows. Proposed protection measures and mitigation are detailed in the Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS).

1.1.2 Tree surveys at the site were conducted on 12th and 16th October 2025 by M Dobson (FdScArb, MArborA, Lantra certified Professional Tree Inspector) in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

1.1.3 A topographical survey drawing reference CGH.TS.21, Figure 6.0, has been used to verify tree positions and crown spread.

1.1.4 This report includes:

- The tree data schedule and constraints plan for trees present within the survey and assessment area;
- An assessment of trees and impacts on trees in relation to development and requirements for protection during construction; and
- Recommendations for retention, protection and management.

This report should be read in conjunction with the relevant ecology reports by UES Ltd.

2 THE SITE AND SURROUNDINGS

2.1.1 The assessment area is located on land centred on grid reference SH 95442 77137, as shown in Figure 1.0 and is located to the south east of Abergele.

2.1.2 The site is farmland with trees and hedgerows to the perimeter of the development area. There are no infield trees within the proposed development area.



Figure 1.0 Site location - Contains ordnance survey data (OpenStreetMap)

2.1.3 All trees over 75mm stem diameter at breast height (DBH) and potentially impacted by development, were surveyed. Individual stem diameters of trees in larger groups were not plotted unless they were particularly notable individuals or had a stem of 150mm DBH and above[1] in accordance with BS5837:2012 recommendations for woodland surveys.

2.1.4 The north boundary of the survey area is formed by an access road that leads to The Kinmel Hotel and Kinspa, to the east of the site. Beyond the access road is the A55 and roundabout, with Rhuddlan Road to the north. To the north west are playing fields and residential development including the local estate roads of Maes Y Ffynnon and Hendre Wen. A Public Right of Way (PRoW) forms the west survey boundary and the PRoW passes through the north of the site, linking Rhuddlan Road to the north and St George Road to the south. To the east is the property of Bryn Derw.

[1] Clause 4.2.4 of BS5837:2012 states that *In the case of woodlands or substantial tree groups, only individual trees with stem diameters greater than 150mm usually need to be plotted.*

2.1.5 The survey area can be accessed from St George Road to the south. There are views of the site from this access point, as well as the PRoW and residential area to the west. There are also views of the site from the hotel to the east, Bryn Derw and buildings and from residential properties to the south on St George Road.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The topography of the site is flat to gently rolling.

2.3 Soil survey

2.3.1 A soil survey has not been undertaken as part of the tree survey. An examination of magic.defra.gov.uk website identifies the site soilscape as freely draining, loamy soils of high natural fertility.

2.4 The Development Proposals

2.4.1 The AIA and MS have been prepared in relation to a planning application for residential development in two fields to the centre of the survey area and east of the PRoW.

2.4.2 The proposed site layout is shown on Figure 7.0, Site Layout Phase Six, planning application drawing BD_ABRGL_SL02.

2.4.3 An enquiry to the Conwy County Borough Council to confirm Tree Preservation Order (TPO) status was made on 15/01/2026. Confirmation has been received that no trees at the site are the subject of a TPO and the site is not within a conservation area.

2.5 Tree roots in relation to the proposed development

2.5.1 Understanding root architecture can aid design and site decisions in relation to trees. This is an important consideration when planning developments and deciding construction methodologies in relation to tree and root protection requirements.

2.5.2 Root architecture is described in publications by Forest Research[2]:

> *Fine roots gather the water and nutrients the tree needs to grow and survive, and these are carried through coarse, woody roots to the stem. The coarse roots have the additional role of supporting the tree and resisting the overturning force of the wind on the crown. The combined network of fine and coarse roots holds the soil together, and on steep slopes they help to resist soil erosion and landslides.*
>
> *Tree roots extend outward in all directions, but they grow and multiply most rapidly where the soil environment supports them best. The upper horizons of soil generally contain higher nutrient levels, good oxygen availability and warmer temperatures, making them ideal for root development. As a result, the majority of a tree's root system is concentrated near the surface.*

[2] Tree roots and trenching - Forest Research

In regions with hot climates and limited rainfall, moisture can condense beneath pavements, further improving conditions for shallow rooting. By contrast, deeper soil layers usually offer fewer nutrients, reduced oxygen, cooler temperatures during the growing season and greater mechanical resistance due to compaction, all of which limit root growth. Although roots do not actively "seek out" favourable zones, those that happen to grow into better conditions elongate and thicken more quickly. These rapidly developing roots—often the surface roots—form the main structural root system that anchors the tree. A stable tree typically relies on between three and eleven major structural roots distributed evenly around the trunk. If structural roots fail to develop evenly, or if some are removed during trenching or road construction, the tree's stability can be compromised and its vulnerability to windthrow increased.

On slopes, tree roots will develop an asymmetrical architecture in the root system[3] to ensure the tree remains stable. Trees growing on steep slopes face strong forces that try to push them over. To stay upright, they usually develop an uneven root system, with most of their major roots growing up the slope and down the slope rather than evenly in all directions. This "bilateral-fan" pattern helps the tree spread mechanical forces more effectively and improves stability. These upslope and downslope roots often have different shapes and internal structures compared with roots on level ground, suggesting they play a specialised role in anchorage.

However, predicting exactly how a tree's roots will develop on a slope is difficult. Root growth is influenced not only by the slope angle but also by soil depth, past disturbance, moisture patterns, compaction, obstacles, and species-specific behaviour. Because these factors vary from site to site, trees do not always form the same root pattern, even under similar slope conditions. As a result, while the general tendency toward upslope and downslope rooting is well-established, the precise layout and extent of the root system cannot be reliably modelled.

[3] Chiatante et al., "The Influence of Steep Slopes on Root System Development", *Journal of Plant Growth Regulation*, 21(4):247-260, December 2003.

2.6 Ancient Woodland, Veteran and Ancient Trees

2.6.1 An examination of the Natural Resources Wales (NRW) Interactive Map Viewer on 02/10/2026[4] confirms there is no ancient woodland within the survey area. There is no comprehensive national register of veteran trees, however, the Woodland Trust Ancient Tree Inventory (ATI)[5] is a publicly accessible database of notable, veteran and ancient trees. The ATI shows that there are no recorded veteran, ancient or notable trees at the site, however this does not confirm definite absence.

2.6.2 The girth of a veteran or ancient tree is measured using a standard measuring tape rather than a calibrated diameter tape and provides the circumference measurement of the stem or trunk. The Woodland Trust guidance on veteran and ancient trees[6] identifies trees with a sizeable girth for their species. Table 1.0 reproduced from The Woodland Trust Guide, provides guidance on girth size and species.

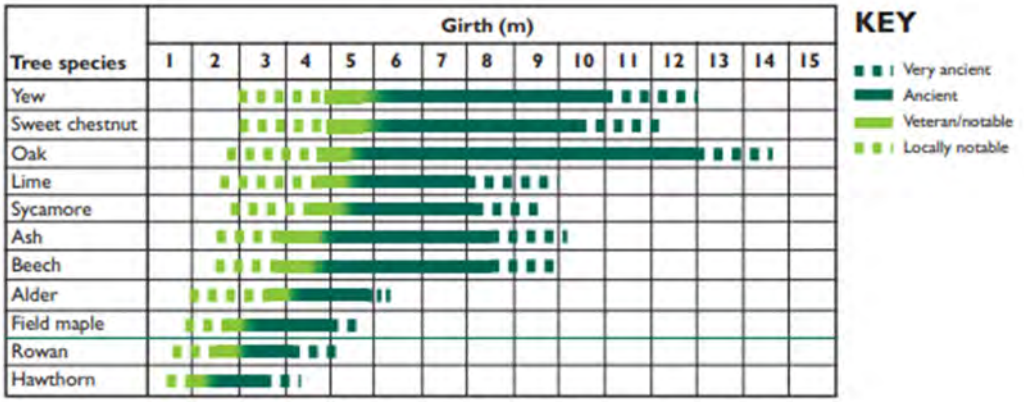
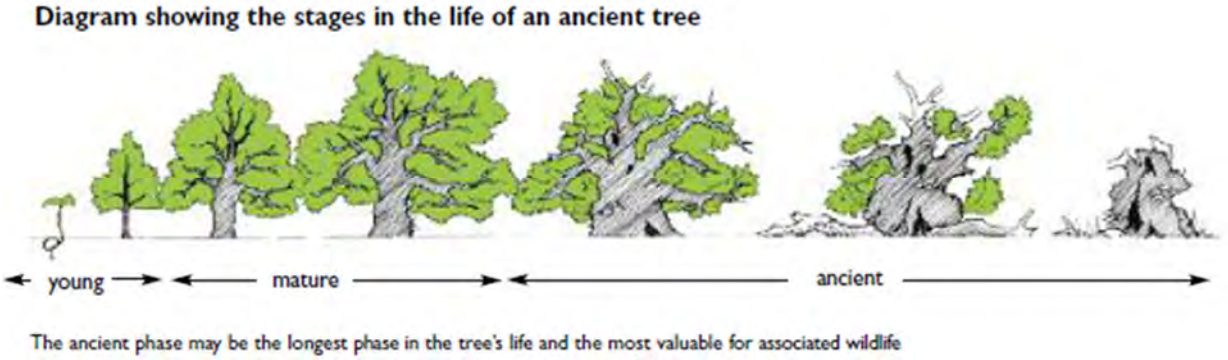


Table 1.0 Chart showing typical relationship between girth and tree species growing in average conditions (source Ancient Tree Guide no 4, The Woodland Trust)



(source Ancient Tree Guide no 4, The Woodland Trust)

[4] Natural Resources Wales Interactive Map Viewer Geocortex Viewer for HTML5 (cyfoethnaturiolcymru.gov.uk)
[5] Ancient Tree Inventory How to record ancient trees - Ancient Tree Inventory (woodlandtrust.org.uk)
[6] Ancient Tree Guide no.4: What is an ancient tree? The Woodland Trust, November 2008

2.6.3 Veteran and ancient trees may also present ecological and niche habitat features of value such as cavities and presence of fungi, as well as being of considerable age and girth.

2.6.4 There are trees within the survey area that are considered to be locally notable and of veteran or ancient status due to girth and presence of ecological and niche habitat features, as shown in Table 2.0. Further detail on these trees may also be found in the UES Ltd ecology reports.

Tree reference	Species	Stem diameter (dbh in mm)	Girth / circumference in m	Features observed / comments
T689 Potential veteran	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	1490	4.68	ivy to stems, large dia branch break at 5m east, 5m north with potential cavities bat roost features; dead branch with die back in crown above site of previous branch tear at 5m east, has been pruned to west and had previous failures. Ganoderma bracket to west side at 2m above road level.
T693# Notable / early veteran	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	1150	3.61	Ivy to stem base and extensive within crown, difficult to inspect stem fully, broken and pruned branch stubs to east at 2,3 and 4m over PRoW, major branch loss to south at 2 and 3m dead wood and broken branches in crown

Table 2.0 Notable and veteran trees.

2.6.5 Two trees of notable or potential veteran status have been identified within the survey area. T689 and T693 are at the boundary of the proposed development site.

2.6.6 The RPA of T689 extends into the development site. Due to the location of the tree stem at the top of a slope, the roots are likely to be concentrated in the field to the north and along the bank for anchoring and stability.

2.6.7 The site levels confirm that the base of the stem of T689 is approximately 1.35 m above the adjacent road, with a gradual fall across the field from 32.12 m (east) to 30.84 m (west). It is likely that the rooting extent of the tree is concentrated within the field and bank with less of the RPA below the road surface. The RPA is anticipated to be asymmetric as shown in the Tree Constraints Plan 442/TCP/T/101, however the full extent of roots cannot be decisively identified without further investigation. This may be achieved by hand excavation of a trench to the extent of the predicted RPA to identify and plot tree roots. Any works within the RPA would need to be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief.

2.7 Protected Species

2.7.1 Trees and hedges are a potential habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, both of which are protected under the *Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981* (as amended) and certain species under the *Conservation of Species and Habitat Regulations 2010*. This makes it an offence to intentionally or recklessly, damage or destroy an active birds' nest.

2.7.2 Several trees within the survey boundary may be suitable habitat for nesting birds and roosting habitat for bats, therefore all trees should be inspected for the absence or presence of nesting bird activity or presence of bats, before removal or major pruning work is carried out. A qualified Ecologist should be appointed to ensure a preliminary ecological assessment is undertaken.

3 PLANNING POLICY AND RELEVANT GUIDANCE

3.1 Planning Policy

3.1.1 In addition to statutory designations and protection, the planning system also confers importance on trees and woodland in the context of potential development. The Planning Policy Wales document[7] states a number of policies relating to trees and benefits of trees in design, specifically relating to green infrastructure (paragraph 6.2), trees, woodlands and hedgerows in paragraphs 6.4.37 to 6.4.44:

Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows

6.4.37 Trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland are of great importance for biodiversity. They are important connecting habitats for resilient ecological networks and make an essential wider contribution to landscape character, culture, heritage and sense of place, air quality, recreation and local climate moderation. They also play a vital role in tackling the climate emergency by locking up carbon, and can provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities, wider landscape benefits such as air and diffuse pollution interception, natural flood management, and building materials. The importance of trees, in particular urban trees, in creating distinctive and natural places which deliver health and well-being benefits to communities, now and in the future should be promoted as part of plan making and decision taking. Planning authorities must promote the planting of new trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland as part of new development.

6.4.38 Welsh native tree and hedge species, characteristic of the local area, provide a strong ecosystem resilience function, and they provide resources for local wildlife, particularly other native plants and species. Native tree and hedge species can also complement opportunities for natural regeneration. Alongside broader woodland habitat types, such as wood pasture, parkland and traditional orchards, native tree and hedge species help to define our cultural heritage and landscape, creating a strong sense of place and connection to the past.

6.4.39 Planning authorities must protect trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland where they have ecological value, contribute to the character or amenity of a particular locality, or perform a beneficial green infrastructure function. Planning authorities should consider the importance of trees and woodland, particularly native woodland and valued trees, and should have regard to local authority tree strategies or SPG and the Green Infrastructure Assessment. Planning authorities should adopt appropriate, locally relevant, time sensitive, minimum tree canopy cover targets for their authority area to guide the protection and where appropriate the expansion of canopy cover. The Green Infrastructure Assessment and tools such as NRW's Tree Cover in Wales' Towns and Cities study and Forest Research's i-Tree Eco tool would help establish a baseline of canopy cover and guide the identification of appropriate and measurable canopy targets.

[7] Planning Policy Wales, Edition 12, February 2024 Welsh Government Planning Policy Wales - Edition 12 (gov.wales)

6.4.40 Where trees, woodland and hedgerows are present, their retention, protection and integration should be identified within planning applications. Where surveys identify trees, hedgerows, groups of trees and areas of woodland capable of making a significant contribution to the area, these trees should be retained and protected. The provision of services and utilities infrastructure to the application site should also avoid the loss of trees, woodlands or hedges and must be considered as part of the development proposal; where such trees are lost, they would be subject to the replacement planting ratios set out below.

6.4.41 Whilst most focus within the planning system is targeted at urban trees, planning authorities should recognise the importance of trees within the countryside, either as woodlands, within hedgerows and hedgebanks, or free-standing trees in fields, or as wood pasture. This is particularly important as the effects of climate change are leading towards pests and diseases that are damaging many of our native species in the rural landscape. Positive mechanisms of rural tree retention should be considered, and measures taken to replace them in an effective and economic manner, either with new planting or by allowing them to grow to their full potential.

6.4.42 Permanent removal of trees, woodland and hedgerows would only be permitted where it would achieve significant and clearly defined public benefits. Where individual or groups of trees and hedgerows are removed as part of a proposed scheme, planning authorities must first follow the step-wise approach as set out in paragraph 6.4.15. Where loss is unavoidable developers would be required to provide compensatory planting (which is proportionate to the proposed loss as identified through an assessment of green infrastructure value including biodiversity, landscape value and carbon capture). Replacement planting shall be at a ratio equivalent to the quality, environmental and ecological importance of the tree(s) lost and this must be preferably onsite, or immediately adjacent to the site, and at a minimum ratio of at least 3 trees of a similar type and compensatory size planted for every 1 lost. Where a woodland or a shelterbelt area is lost as part of a proposed scheme, the compensation planting must be at a scale, design and species mix reflective of that area lost. In such circumstances, the planting rate must be at a minimum of 1600 trees per hectare for broadleaves, and 2500 trees per hectare for conifers. The planting position for each replacement tree shall be fit to support its establishment and health, and ensure its unconstrained long-term growth to optimise the environmental and ecological benefits it affords.

6.4.43 Ancient woodland, semi-natural woodlands, individual ancient, veteran and heritage trees and ancient hedgerows are irreplaceable natural resources, and have significant landscape, biodiversity and cultural value. Such trees, woodlands and hedgerows are to be afforded protection from development which would result in their loss or deterioration unless very exceptionally there are significant and clearly defined public benefits; this protection must prevent potentially damaging operations and their unnecessary loss. In the case of a site recorded on the Ancient Woodland Inventory, authorities should consider the advice of NRW. Planning authorities should also have regard to the Ancient Tree Inventory, work to improve its completeness and use it to ensure the protection of trees and woodland and identify

opportunities for more planting as part of the Green Infrastructure Assessment, particularly in terms of canopy cover.

6.4.44 The protection and planting of trees and hedgerows should be delivered, where appropriate, through locally-specific strategies and policies, through imposing conditions when granting planning permission, and/or by making Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs). They should also be incorporated into Green Infrastructure Assessments and plans.

3.2 Tree Felling

3.2.1 When considering felling or pruning trees related to development, consents for tree works may be required under different regimes, even if a planning application is not needed. These regimes include felling licences and Environmental Impact Assessments. The developer is responsible for ensuring that any necessary permissions, consents and permits are in place when required. If tree felling related to development is carried out without the necessary planning permission or felling permission, this may lead to enforcement action.

3.2.2 Additional consents or consultation may be required to undertake works to trees within designated sites, or trees or woodland that are habitat for protected species.

3.2.3 The felling of trees in England and Wales is regulated by the Forestry Act (1967), the provisions of which are enforced by the Forestry Commission in England and Natural Resources Wales (NRW) in Wales. Advice should be sought from a suitably qualified arboriculturist at least six months before any anticipated felling work is carried out to allow sufficient time to consult with the Forestry Commission or NRW, prepare documentation and apply for a felling licence. Exemptions to the need for a felling licence may apply, as specified under the Forestry Act, however it is still advisable to consult with the Forestry Commission or NRW to ask advice on whether a specific tree felling exception can be used.[8]

3.2.4 Prior to any development and removal of trees, the protected status of trees on site should be assessed again in the event of any changes since the survey and assessment were undertaken.

3.2.5 Permission from other organisations may be required before trees are felled, for example within locally or nationally designated sites, Sites of Special Scientific Interest and ancient woodland. Any tree works must comply with the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, which provides statutory protection to protected species and birds. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an Ecologist should be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

[8] Tree felling: Getting permission - updated 2023 (publishing.service.gov.uk) Forestry Commission (England) and Natural Resources Wales / Check if you need a felling licence 14 Jul 2026

4 TREE POPULATION AND CONDITION

4.1 Tree species and population

4.1.1 The trees surveyed included the following species: oak, sycamore, wych elm, Italian alder, crack willow, hybrid black poplar, silver birch, blackthorn, hawthorn, hazel, elder, holly, goat willow and rose spp.

4.1.2 A total of 31 individual trees and two groups of trees were recorded and three hedgerows.

4.1.3 A detailed description of the groups of trees, individual trees and hedgerows is given in the Tree Data Schedule in Appendix 1.

4.1.4 During the assessment, the overall tree population, composition of groups and arboricultural, landscape and conservation qualities have been considered.

4.1.5 Investigation to identify extent of cavities or decay detection was not undertaken, but further investigation may be recommended where appropriate.

4.1.6 The survey method was undertaken as follows:

- A topographical survey drawing CGH.TS.21, Figure 6.0, was available to verify tree locations. Trimble GPS survey equipment was used to map and record trees and vegetation;
- The trees were plotted as individuals and groups of trees. The position of hedges and scrub was also recorded;
- All trees over 75mm stem diameter at 1.5m above highest adjacent ground level within the survey area were surveyed Trees over 75mm stem diameter at breast height (DBH) and potentially impacted by development, were surveyed. Individual trees of note in the groups have been surveyed separately where appropriate;
- Crown spreads were measured to four cardinal points with a Disto laser distance measure to the nearest 0.5m;
- Height measurements were taken using clinometers and tree diameter measurements taken using a calibrated specialist diameter tape. Where this was not possible, heights and diameter measurements were estimated; and
- Where access to determine exact location was impeded, the measurements were estimated.

4.2 Categorisation and value

4.2.1 Trees and groups of trees within the survey area have been identified within categories A, B, C and U.

4.2.2 The trees surveyed are detailed in the tree data schedule in Appendix 1. Photographs of notable and veteran trees, groups and general character of the site vegetation are illustrated in the Appendix 2.

4.2.3 A summary of the cascade chart for tree categories is given below. The full table is included in Appendix 3.

- Category A Trees of high value including those that are particularly good examples of their species and/or those that have visual importance or significant conservation or other value.
- Category B Trees of moderate value including those that do not qualify as Category A due to impaired condition and/or those that collectively have higher value than they would as individuals; also trees with material conservation or other value.
- Category C Trees of low value including those with very limited merit or impaired condition; trees offering transient or temporary landscape benefits.
- Category U Trees with irremediable defects and anticipated early loss due to collapse; dead trees or those in immediate decline and those with infectious pathogens that threaten other trees.

5 ARBORICULTURAL IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

5.1 The proposed development

5.1.1 The proposed residential development includes an access from St George Road to the south, housing, access roads, sustainable drainage and areas of public open space.

5.1.2 There have been design iterations to reduce potential impacts on trees, however due to the location of plots 1 and 2 in the vicinity of T689, attenuation basin adjacent to T906 and the substation adjacent to T953, further investigation would be required to determine the rooting extents of the trees and to develop an appropriate mitigation methodology.

5.2 T689

5.2.1 The impact of the house development footprint (plot 1) on the predicted RPA of T689 would result in a 9.4% loss of RPA based on the dwelling floor space and external hard standing, without factoring in regrading of site levels.

5.2.2 A 1.5m buffer to the dwelling floor space and including the external hard standing, without factoring in regrading of site levels would result in a 11.9% loss of the predicted RPA.

5.2.3 Healthy trees of good structural and physiological condition with a uniform root system can accommodate some loss of roots as a result of root pruning, potentially allowing some construction within the anticipated RPA. With regard to the location of T689 in relation to proposed plot 1 and to some extent plot 2, it is recommended that the extent of the RPA be investigated by means of hand dug trial trenches to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to:

- the building footprint;
- working width for construction as a buffer from the building footprint; and
- proposed wall construction

5.2.4 To minimise invasive trench investigations, use of an air-spade could also be used along:

- the proposed building line;
- foundation excavation areas;
- retaining walls; and
- any level changes.

5.2.5 Use of an air-spade has the benefit of exposing roots with minimal damage and allows an assessment of root density. This can help with assessments of root depth distribution and may identify major structural roots that hand trenching could miss.

5.2.6 Analysis of the existing soils can help to predict where roots may be most prevalent. For example, on heavy clay soils roots are often concentrated within the upper soil horizon and may be particularly sensitive to level changes.

5.2.7 These investigations would then allow an evidence based and modified RPA to be calculated and marked out on site prior to development. If trenching demonstrates that there is very limited rooting then it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm; and
- Install a tree root barrier to the face of the permanent excavation to prevent future ingress towards the house

5.2.8 The site levels for the proposed development are not yet confirmed. If the site levels within the RPA are to be similar to existing then the impact on tree roots could be managed through appropriate design of foundations, external hard surfacing and routing of services and utilities.

5.2.9 Any site level changes within the RPA can affect natural drainage patterns (soil hydrology) and would need a detailed assessment.

5.2.10 A similar approach is also recommended for proposed works in the vicinity of trees T906 and T953 as follows:

5.3 T906

- Impact of basin on the predicted RPA would be a 11.2% loss based on the footprint without factoring in regrading of site levels
- A 1.5m buffer to the edge of the basin would result in a 19.2% loss of the predicted RPA overall
- Recommendations would be for further investigation by means of hand dug trial trenches to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to the basin.

Depending on the extent and type of roots present in the trench, it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm
- Consider modifying the footprint of the basin to minimise impact on the RPA.

5.4 T953

- Impact of the pumping station on the predicted RPA would be a 6.4% loss based on the footprint without factoring in regrading of site levels
- A 1.5m buffer to the edge of the pumping station would result in a 12% loss of the predicted RPA overall

Recommendations would be for further investigation by means of hand dug trial trenches to the extent of the required excavation to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to the pumping station.

Depending on the extent and type of roots present in the trench, it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm

- Install a tree root barrier to the face of the permanent excavation to prevent future ingress towards the pumping station
- Consider re-orientating the footprint of the pumping station to minimise impact on the RPA.

5.4.1 Mitigation to improve and enhance the rooting environment following construction to encourage and support new root growth could include:

- managing and retaining moisture,
- making clean cuts to roots of the smallest surface area,
- applying protective mulch to 50-100mm depth and at least 250mm clear of the stem base,
- soil decompaction, but only if considered necessary;
- protection from traffic, compaction and disturbance; and
- supporting the tree's energy reserves and avoiding additional stress.

5.4.2 Monitoring of crown condition and shoot extension is recommended on an annual basis to review the continued healthy growth of the tree.

5.5 Trees to be removed to facilitate development

5.5.1 The proposed site layout has been overlaid onto the Tree Constraints Plans 442/TCP/T/100 to 105 in Figure 2.0 to identify the potential impact of the permanent works on existing trees.

5.5.2 Hedgerows have not been afforded a quality category rating, as they do not fall within the scope of BS5837:2012, but their composition, height, width, approximate age and condition are noted in the survey data schedule.

5.5.3 Due to sensitive site layout and design, no trees or hedgerows need to be removed to facilitate the development. Removal of self set silver birch under 75mm dbh and scrub at the site entrance off St George Road would be required to formalise the new entrance. Hedgerow management pruning prior to construction would be recommended to ensure the hedgerows are of a maintainable height for new homeowners prior to occupation.

6 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT

6.1 General requirements

6.1.1 A copy of this document should be provided to the Project Manager and Site Manager and retained at the site office, with all relevant drawings included in the appendices clearly displayed on site notice boards. The method statement must be made freely available for inspection to contractors and sub-contractors. The document shall be introduced to all new contractors as part of the general site induction.

6.1.2 An Arboricultural Consultant shall be appointed to inspect the tree protection measures to ensure compliance with this method statement in accordance with the draft Arboricultural Inspection Proforma in Appendix 4 and reporting procedures. Timing of inspections would generally be every 6-8 weeks, timed to coincide with planned work stages and include ad-hoc inspections.

6.1.3 No tree works are proposed. If any tree works are required, the Site Manager should contact the Arboricultural Consultant as soon as possible to discuss requirements. Any tree works that are not identified as part of the planning application process would require consent from the Local Planning Authority and would need to comply with all appropriate legislation, including planning application decision notices and conditions, felling licences, statutory Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area constraints and requirements.

6.1.4 The Site Manager shall be responsible for daily compliance with this method statement and shall contact the Arboricultural Consultant as required for general queries, ad-hoc inspections and unexpected occurrences affecting trees during the course of the works, such as encountering large roots over 25mm diameter or if additional pruning is required.

6.1.5 The installation of tree protection must be carried out prior to the commencement of construction, ground preparation works, establishment of site compounds, delivery of construction plant and materials or other investigation works.

7 ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT WORKS TO EXISTING TREES

7.1 Tree works

7.1.1 No tree removal or pruning is required to facilitate construction and permanent occupation of the site.

7.1.2 Further investigation into the rooting extent of T689, T906 and T953 is required to confirm the potential impact on the RPA in the context of development with regard to plots 1 and 2, the attenuation basin and the proposed substation.

7.1.3 All operations must be carried out to avoid damaging neighbouring retained trees. Trees to be retained must not be used for anchorage or winching purposes.

7.1.4 Any requirements for pruning must be agreed with the Arboricultural Consultant and the Ecologist, as ecology constraints may be present and formal consent may be required to undertake works.

7.1.5 Any pruning to facilitate access must ensure there is no significant adverse impact on tree physiology or amenity value. A suitable working area may be created by temporarily tying back tree branches to avoid excessive pruning. The visual appearance, health and stability of a tree must be considered when undertaking pruning works and remedial pruning may be required as part of the tree works.

7.2 Tree and root protection during construction and landscape works

7.2.1 The Site Manager shall arrange installation of the temporary tree protection fencing in accordance with BS5837:2012, see Figure 5.0 drawing 442/AMS/T/500 for details, or other suitable robust and immovable fence to minimum 1.8m in height. The fence type is to be approved by the Arboricultural Consultant and LPA Tree Officer, and shall be erected prior to the commencement of any of the following activities:

- Soil stripping;
- Delivery of any plant or materials;
- Demolition and site clearance;
- Commencement of construction works;
- Installation of any utilities;
- Soiling / ground reinstatement; and
- Landscape works.

7.2.2 The protective fencing shall be erected to the alignment as shown on the Tree Protection Plans Figure 4.0, 442 /AMS/T/400 to 405.

7.2.3 Weather proof tree protection fence signs (drawing 442/AMS/T/500) shall be attached to the fencing at 20m intervals and positioned at eye level. These signs must be replaced if they are removed or become illegible.

7.2.4 Once erected these fenced areas should be respected and after installation, barriers and ground protection should not be removed or altered without prior recommendation by the Arboricultural Consultant and must remain in place until completion of all construction works on site.

7.2.5 No works are proposed within the CEZ once the fence and ground protection measures are installed. The CEZ must not be altered and the following restrictions shall apply:

- No change in ground level, reprofiling or mechanical excavations;
- No excavations by other means without the advice and agreement of the Arboricultural Consultant;
- No removal of grass areas by mechanical means;
- No storage of plant or materials;
- No storage or handling of any chemicals, fuels, wash out areas; and
- No vehicular access.

7.2.6 Where the Root Protection Areas (RPA) for retained trees extends beyond the tree protection fencing, temporary ground protection shall be installed in accordance with BS5837:2012. Such ground protection must ensure that there is no soil compaction and root growth is uninhibited. The ground protection shall consist of the following as relevant to the proposed site layout and construction requirements:

7.3 Topsoil storage

7.3.1 Topsoil storage within the RPA of existing trees to be retained should be avoided. It is recommended that geotextile be laid below the proposed topsoil storage bund to segregate existing and stored soils to prevent inadvertent excavation at reinstatement. Topsoil should not be stored more than 1m in height.

7.4 Temporary pedestrian access during construction

7.4.1 Single thickness non-slip boards on a 100mm compression-resistant layer of woodchip, over a robust geo/textile membrane; or, geotextile laid over existing ground with 100mm depth clean inert hardcore; or, non-slip boards laid on a purpose formed scaffold frame, creating a suspended walkway. Alternative proposals may be submitted to the Arboricultural Consultant.

7.5 Vehicular access

7.5.1 Where vehicular construction access is required within the RPA of trees to be retained, an above ground protection system shall be provided. This shall be installed to accommodate the potential loading within the RPA and shall be designed to an engineering specification in conjunction with arboricultural advice.

7.5.2 On completion of construction and reinstatement works the above ground protection systems shall be removed only with the approval of the Arboricultural Consultant. Surface de-compaction and root zone enhancement measures may be required and can then be undertaken.

7.6 Additional precautions outside the CEZ

7.6.1 Care should be taken when planning site operations to ensure that all types of machinery can operate without encountering retained trees. Such contact can result in significant damage and compromise safe retention of the tree. It is recommended that a banksman is employed to ensure adequate clearance from trees is always maintained. Where this is not possible, access facilitation pruning in consultation with the Arboricultural Consultant may be required. No signs, apparatus or any other services shall be attached to any part of a retained tree.

7.7 Site compounds, cabins, storage of materials and spoil

7.7.1 Temporary site compounds, including portable welfare facilities and temporary service connections, are to be positioned clear of the RPA of retained trees. The site poster 'Common causes of tree death' (see Appendix 6) shall be posted in the site cabin(s).

7.7.2 The delivery, storage, mixing and discharge of concrete and all other cement based materials shall be carried out away from retained trees, so that there is no risk of runoff and spillage in the RPA. No substances that are potentially injurious to trees (including fuels, building materials and other phyto-toxic materials) shall be stored or used in the vicinity of retained trees where there is a risk of injurious contact. Emergency spillage kits must be available to minimise the impacts of any accidental spillages to the local environment.

7.7.3 No materials shall be stored within the RPA of retained trees. Spoil from any site activity shall be removed or if to be retained for reuse, stored or piled outside the CEZ.

7.8 Installation of services and excavation within the RPA

7.8.1 Underground services should be routed outside the RPA of all retained trees to avoid risk of roots being severed during excavation. Mechanical trenching can also affect local soil hydrology. Common ducts should be used to minimise disturbance and segregated from the RPA.

7.8.2 Where there is no alternative and new services are to pass within the RPA, the service plans should be developed with input from the Arboricultural Consultant. Trenchless insertion methods should be used where possible, with the entry and exit pits situated outside the RPA.

7.8.3 Where this is not possible the NJUG 10 Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Services in Proximity to Trees should be adopted, refer to Appendix 5. Hand excavation may be acceptable for shallow service runs, where they can be undertaken with the supervision of the Arboricultural Consultant and where roots can be retained and suitably protected. Where possible an air spade or air lance should be used to loosen the soil and removed using a vacuum excavator. Soils should be stored and retained on site for reinstatement on completion of the works. This may also involve wrapping or covering exposed roots to prevent desiccation and the effects of rapid temperature change. All wrappings must be removed prior to backfilling.

7.8.4 Prior to backfilling of soils the installation of a root protection barrier may be required to ensure there are no long-term effects of root growth on buried assets. Backfilling to trenches should ensure that subsoils are replaced first in 300mm layers and soils consolidated but not compacted. The final 300mm of soil backfill to ground level should be topsoil excavated from the trench or a 50/50 mix by volume of as dug topsoil and proprietary tree and shrub compost with organic matter content to replicate the upper soil profile. Injection of soils with mycorrhizal inoculant may also be considered where fibrous roots have been lost due to excavation.

7.8.5 Where roots are encountered during the course of the works, they shall be retained and carefully worked around, wherever practicable. No root greater than 25mm dia. shall be cut without advice from the Arboricultural Consultant. If damage does occur to a root greater than 25mm diameter, then advice must be sought from the Arboricultural Consultant. Where it is essential to sever roots, they shall be cleanly cut, using an appropriate, sharp clean bladed hand tool. Roots that are to be retained shall be covered with hessian, or similar, to protect from desiccation. Prior to backfilling, any hessian wrapping should be removed and retained roots should be surrounded with sharp sand, or other loose granular fill before soil or other material is replaced.

7.8.6 To minimise risk of damage to tree roots to be retained, an air spade or vacuum excavator may be used to loosen and remove soils, in order to identify the location of roots adjacent to a planned excavation. Roots may then be pruned as previously described.

7.8.7 Where there is a deficit of cover due to removal of existing surfacing, inert sandy subsoil shall be placed where the depth exceeds 300mm. Where the depth of cover is 300mm or less, a loam-sand-based topsoil shall be placed to provide at least 300mm of cover. Grading shall be undertaken using hand tools only to avoid compaction. No reduction of levels of the underlying soil surface shall be carried out. Soiling shall be undertaken in accordance with construction industry standards for sustainable use of soils on construction sites.

7.9 Soft landscaping within the CEZ

7.9.1 Reinstatement and soft landscape works, excavation and ground preparation within the CEZ shall be carried out using hand tools to minimise risk of damage to roots. Mechanical cultivation and rotovation shall be avoided.

7.9.2 Chemical application for treatment of woody plant matter shall be minimised. Where used, all instructions, warnings and other relevant information from manufacturers should be strictly observed and followed. Care must be taken to avoid damage to adjacent vegetation and trees to be retained.

7.9.3 During reinstatement, there must be no unplanned changes in ground levels within the RPA and works should only be carried out when ground conditions are suitable to avoid risk of compaction. Final grading to marry in new levels with existing ground with imported soils shall be carried out by hand tools only. Cultivations for seeding shall also be by hand.

7.9.4 All new tree planting should be undertaken in accordance with *BS8545:2014 Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape - Recommendations.* Planting pits for hedgerows, shrubs or trees within the RPA of existing retained trees, must be hand excavated. If substantial roots are encountered, the planting pit should be relocated if possible.

7.9.5 Plants and materials for the landscape works should be transported in wheelbarrows and must be moved across existing hard surfacing where possible, or via temporary ground protection minimise risk of compaction.

7.10 Construction of new footpaths within the CEZ

7.10.1 New footpaths would be constructed where the RPA of retained trees are not affected. The construction of any new footpaths and vehicle access within the CEZ or potentially affecting RPA of retained trees must be installed using a 'no dig' construction method using a 3D cellular confinement system such as Cellweb TRP or equivalent product, in accordance with the Manufacturer's recommendations.

7.10.2 The process for installation should be in accordance with Manufacturer's recommendations and generally involves:

- Remove all existing vegetation from the surface using hand tools only. Arisings should be removed from the RPA using wheelbarrows only. No further excavations in this area are to take place. Any voids or depressions within the ground surface are to be made good using sharp sand (not builder's sand) to maintain levels.
- Position kerb edges where there is no conflict with tree roots with minimal haunching, or Install a metal edging to the full depth of proposed surfacing.
- Install geotextile to the ground surface and lay 3D cellular confinement mat (e.g. Cellweb) to the recommended thickness for the proposed access use on top of this membrane. Expand the mat to its full length and trim to the desired length and width. Carefully peg down the matting with proprietary staking pins to keep the cells open. Fill all the cells with a 20-40mm no fines angular granular stone working from

the area furthest from the tree first. Continue filling all the cells using the previously filled cells as a working platform.

- The finished surface of the access area may be the gravel surface or laid as required with block paving or similar to manufacturers recommendations.

7.10.3 Topsoil is to be graded from the top of the kerb edge or installed edge restraints to the existing ground level to avoid creating trip hazards.

7.11 Arboricultural watching brief and supervision of excavations

7.11.1 The Site Manager shall inform the Arboricultural Consultant as soon as possible of the need to undertake excavation works within the RPA of existing trees and programme in an arboricultural watching brief. All watching briefs must be performed by an Arboricultural Consultant. This should ideally be a planned activity and relating to specific work stages.

7.11.2 An arboricultural watching brief may be required to identify the location of existing tree roots and ensure the pruning of roots is minimised, kept to within acceptable limits and to supervise the reinstatement of soils. Where possible, root pruning should be carried out at the same time as the installation of the temporary fencing to ensure the fence is in the correct position immediately after the root pruning and reinstatement of soils has been completed.

7.11.3 The root pruning work should be undertaken in dry conditions, ideally whilst the ground is moist. Reinstatement of soils, should be carried out as soon as possible after root pruning to avoid drying out of roots to retained trees. There should be at least 300mm of topsoil cover over tree roots to the final ground profile and levels should marry in with existing ground levels.

7.11.4 The watching brief would also ensure that roots of trees to be retained at the edge the area to be regraded are not damaged.

7.11.5 The Arboricultural Consultant would make a photographic record of the watching brief for inspection by the local authority and the completion of the watching brief must be verified by the Arboricultural Consultant.

8 MITIGATION PLANTING & LANDSCAPING

8.1 Mitigation

8.1.1 On completion of construction, soil stored within the working area would be reinstated to marry in levels with the adjacent soils. Temporary geotextile membranes and temporary surfacing shall be lifted and removed, and the soil surface beneath shall be lightly raked over. Works are to be carried out in accordance with section 7.10 and the reseeding and replanting requirements would be detailed on the Landscape Proposals Plan.

8.1.2 Plants and materials for the landscape works should be transported along the new footpaths and hard surfacing areas to avoid trafficking over existing soils.

8.1.3 Soils to either side of the hard surfacing areas should be graded to smooth, flowing contours, suitable for seeding and planting as per the reinstatement proposals. Care should be taken not to overwork soils.

8.1.4 There are opportunities on site to improve the composition and quality of existing tree groups and therefore enhance screening, biodiversity and visual amenity.

8.1.5 Native trees and shrubs appropriate to the area are recommended to be consistent with the vegetation of the locality and for the benefit of biodiversity and site ecology, however it is accepted that cultivated and ornamental species are also appropriate in the context of residential development and to provide species diversity in response to changing climate.

8.1.6 Planting works would be undertaken between November to March.

9 INSPECTIONS

9.1 Prior to commencement of construction

9.1.1 Once the protective fencing and ground protection measures have been installed but prior to the commencement of the development a site inspection should be undertaken by the Arboricultural Consultant. This is to confirm that all protection measures have been installed in accordance with the Tree Protection Plans and the method statement.

9.1.2 Checks of the tree fence and ground protection should be carried out by the contractor at regular intervals during the development to ensure trees remain adequately protected.

9.1.3 On completion of the development a general survey of the trees by the Arboricultural Consultant is recommended to identify any remedial action necessary as a result of the works. Note that permission for any additional tree works not included in the original development consent may need to be obtained through application to the LPA, Conwy County Borough Council.

9.1.4 If any arboricultural issues arise during the development then the site manager should immediately contact the Arboricultural Consultant for advice on how to proceed.

9.2 Reinspection

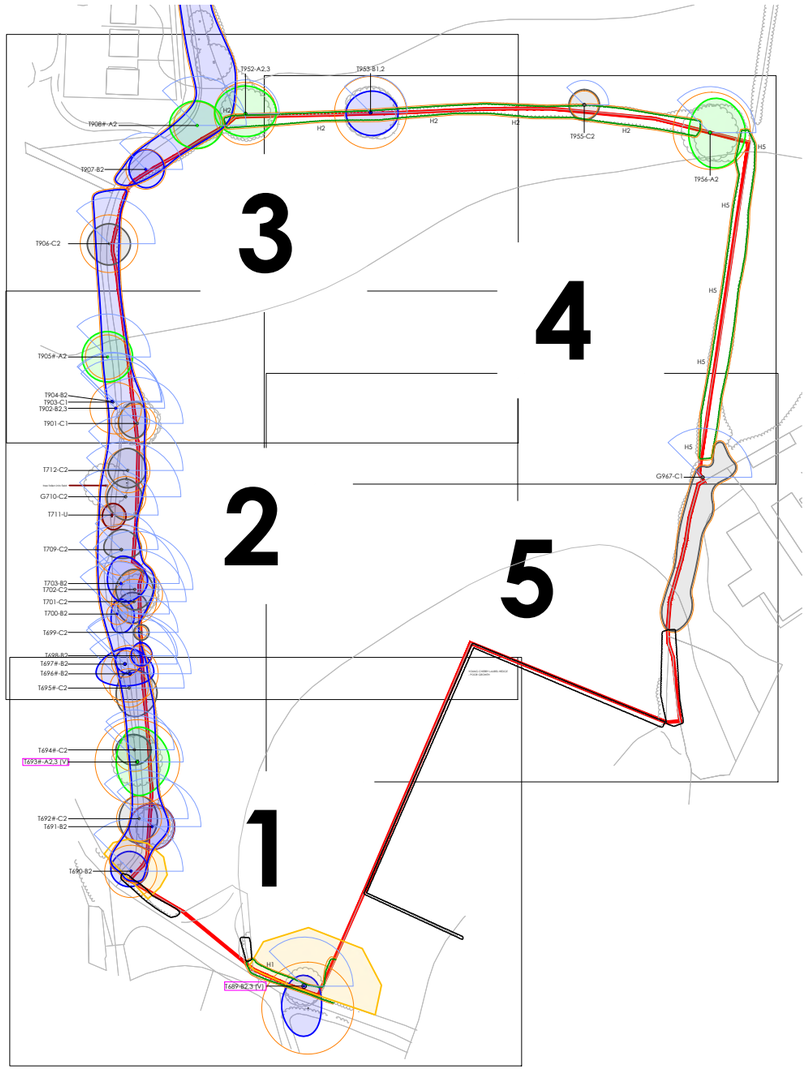
9.2.1 It is recommended that trees are inspected every two years, particularly after storms or other extreme weather events, to identify potential new hazards or changes to known defects. Annual inspections have been recommended for specific trees where fungal fruiting bodies or defects are known to be present. Inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboriculturist/Arboricultural Consultant and records of inspection held at the site or with the landowner.

9.2.2 Hazard recommendations are based on observations at the time of survey. Trees are dynamic living organisms whose structure is constantly changing. Even those in good condition can suffer from damage or stress. Following site development, regular (annual or biennial) inspections of all retained trees should be undertaken by a qualified Arboricultural Consultant.

10 FIGURES

Figures	Document/Drawing Title	Document/Drawing Reference
1.0	Site Location Plan	
2.0	Tree Constraints Plans	442 /TCP/T/100 to 105
3.0	Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Tree Removals Plan	442 /AIA/T/200 to 205
4.0	Arboricultural Method Statement - Tree Protection Plan	442 /AMS/T/400 to 405
5.0	Arboricultural Method Statement – Proprietary Tree Protection Measures	442 /AMS/T/500
6.0	Topographical survey	CGH.TS.21
7.0	Site Layout Phase Six	BD_ABRGL_SL02

north



Notes

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2. Centre of site is located at approximately grid reference SH 95429 77169.
3. Trees, hedges and vegetation from topo survey are shown.
4. Tree positions are matched to the topo as appropriate but may vary depending on GPS point of survey.
5. Tree shadow shows the movement of the shadow from west to east and is an area which will experience shade but is unlikely to be completely shaded all day.
6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

OS LICENCE

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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SCALE 1:1000 (A1)
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
METRES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/TCP/T/100	**Revision**	P01
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN OVERVIEW AND SHEET PLAN	**Scale**	1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3	**Date**	09/01/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2
T694#-C2
T693#-A2,3 (V)
T692#-C2
T691-B2
T690-B2
T689-B2,3 (V)
H1

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE
- POOR GROWTH

RL38.82
RL37.90
EL38.20
RL39.61
EL35.15
RL36.96

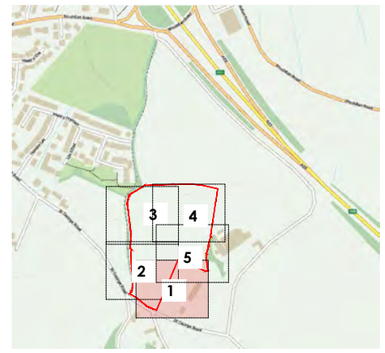
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)
METRES

Notes

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6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

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Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/TCP/T/101	**Revision**	P01	
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 1	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	09/01/2026	

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T905#-A2
T904-B2
T903-C1
T902-B2,3
T901-C1
T712-C2
tree fallen into field
G710-C2
T711-U
T709-C2
T703-B2
T702-C2
T701-C2
T700-B2
T699-C2
T698-B2
T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE
- POOR GROWTH

Notes

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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/TCP/T/102	**Revision**	P01
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 2	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	09/01/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T952-A2,3

T953-B1,2

H2

H2

H2

T908#-A2

T907-B2

T906-C2

T905#-A2

T904-B2

T903-C1

T902-B2,3

T901-C1

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5. Tree shadow shows the movement of the shadow from west to east and is an area which will experience shade but is unlikely to be completely shaded all day.
6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations*
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

OS LICENCE
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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 3
Dwg No	442/TCP/T/103
Scale	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3
Revision	P01
Date	09/01/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231

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north

T953-B1,2

T955-C2

T956-A2

H2

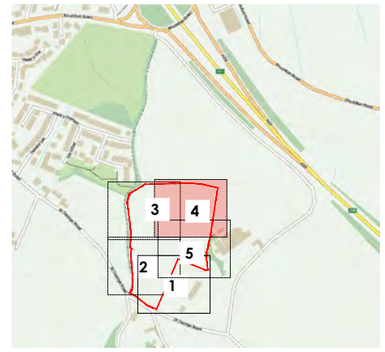
H5

TREE CANOPY

Notes

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3. Trees, hedges and vegetation from topo survey are shown.
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6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with *BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations*
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- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)
METRES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/TCP/T/104	**Revision**	P01
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 4	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	09/01/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

H5

G967-C1

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE
- POOR GROWTH

OHC36.05

OHC36.20

EP OHC34.06

OHC33.98

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

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- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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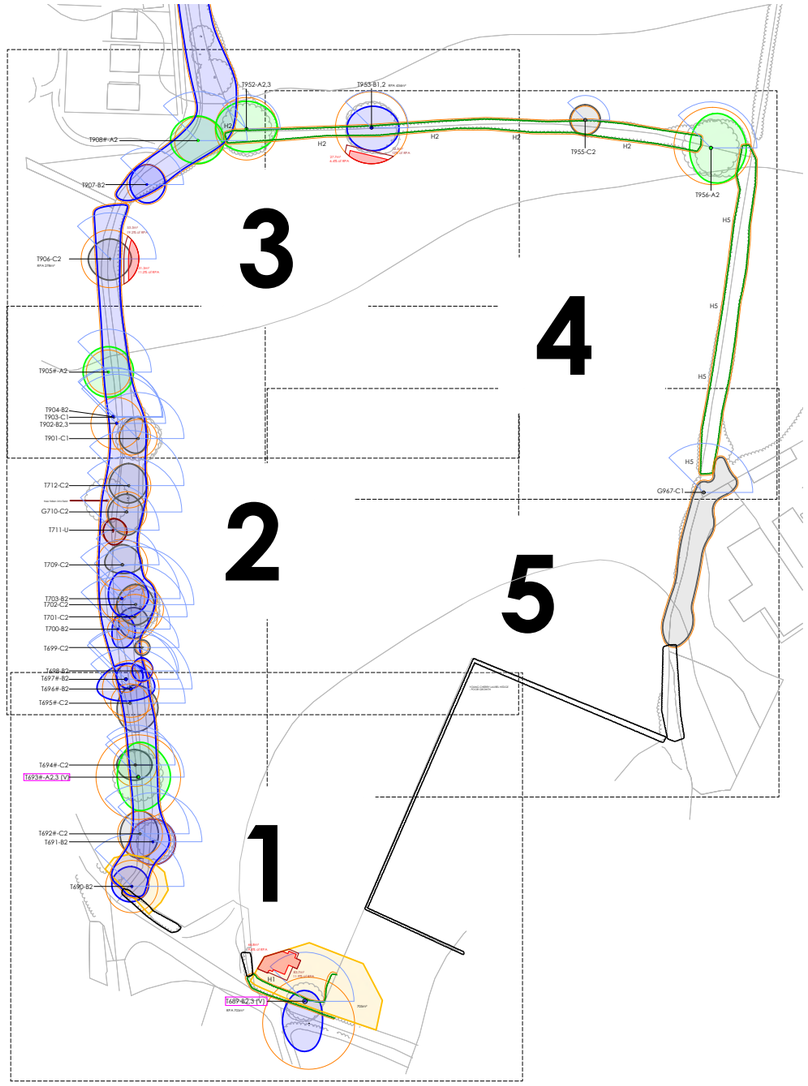
Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/TCP/T/105
Title	TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN SHEET 5	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3
		Revision	P01
		Date	09/01/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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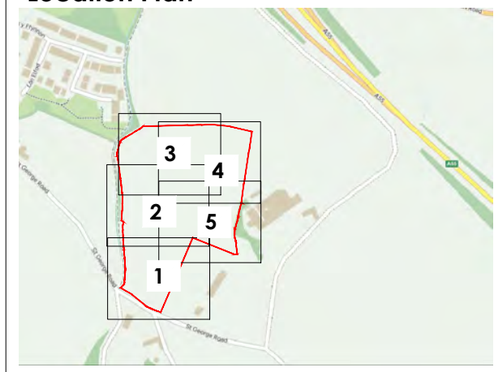
north



Notes

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5. Tree shadow shows the movement of the shadow from west to east and is an area which will experience shade but is unlikely to be completely shaded all day.
6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- 1689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- 1689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

OS LICENCE

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SCALE 1:1000 (A1)
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
METRES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/200	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN OVERVIEW AND SHEET PLAN	**Scale**	1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T698-B2
T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2
T694#-C2
T693#-A2,3 (V)
T692#-C2
T691-B2
T690-B2

Issues

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE - POOR GROWTH

T689-B2,3 (V)
RPA 705m²

66.8m²
9.4% of RPA

83.7m²
11.9% of RPA

H1

705m²

- Impact of development footprint on RPA would be a 9.4% loss based on the dwelling floor space and external hard standing, without factoring in regrading of site levels
- A 1.5m buffer to the dwelling floor space and including the external hard standing, without factoring in regrading of site levels would result in a 11.9% loss of RPA
- Recommendations would be for further investigation by means of hand dug trial trenches to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to:
  - the building footprint
  - working width for construction
  - proposed wall

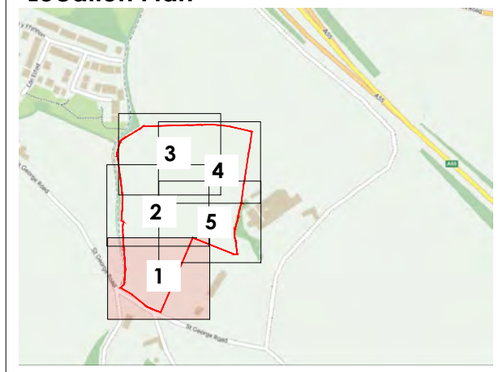
Depending on the extent and type of roots present in the trench, it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm
- Install a tree root barrier to the face of the permanent excavation to prevent future ingress towards the house
- Consider changes to the footprint of the building to minimise impact

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/201	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN SHEET ONE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

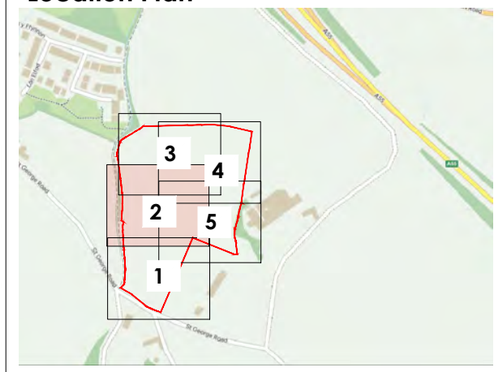
T905#-A2
T904-B2
T903-C1
T902-B2,3
T901-C1
T712-C2
tree fallen into field
G710-C2
T711-U
T709-C2
T703-B2
T702-C2
T701-C2
T700-B2
T699-C2
T698-B2
T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE - POOR GROWTH

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ENCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/202	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN SHEET TWO	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T952-A2,3

T953-B1,2 RPA 434m²

T908#-A2

T907-B2

T906-C2
RPA 278m²

T905#-A2

T904-B2

T903-C1

T902-B2,3

T901-C1

H2

H2

H2

H2

Future Potential Link Road

Potential Footpath Link

53.3m²
19.2% of RPA

31.3m²
11.2% of RPA

27.7m²
6.4% of RPA

52.3m²
12% of RPA

- Impact of basin on RPA would be a 11.2% loss based on the footprint without factoring in regrading of site levels
- A 1.5m buffer to the edge of the basin would result in a 19.2% loss of RPA overall

Recommendations would be for further investigation by means of hand dug trial trenches to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to the basin.

Depending on the extent and type of roots present in the trench, it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm
- Consider modifying the footprint of the basin to minimise impact

- Impact of the pumping station on RPA would be a 6.4% loss based on the footprint without factoring in regrading of site levels
- A 1.5m buffer to the edge of the pumping station would result in a 12% loss of RPA overall

Recommendations would be for further investigation by means of hand dug trial trenches to the extent of the required excavation to determine the extent of the tree roots in relation to the pumping station.

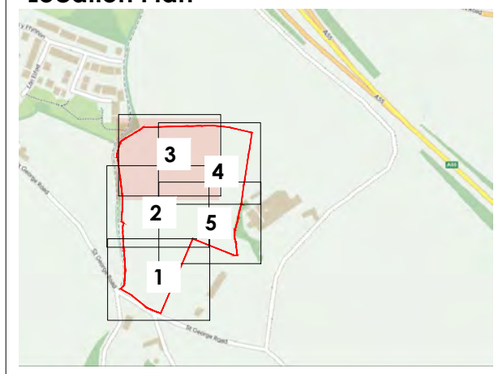
Depending on the extent and type of roots present in the trench, it may be appropriate to:

- Undertake root pruning if rooting extents within the identified area is negligible and root diameter is under 25mm
- Install a tree root barrier to the face of the permanent excavation to prevent future ingress towards the pumping station
- consider re-orientating the footprint of the pumping station to minimise impact

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-82 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-82 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
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- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

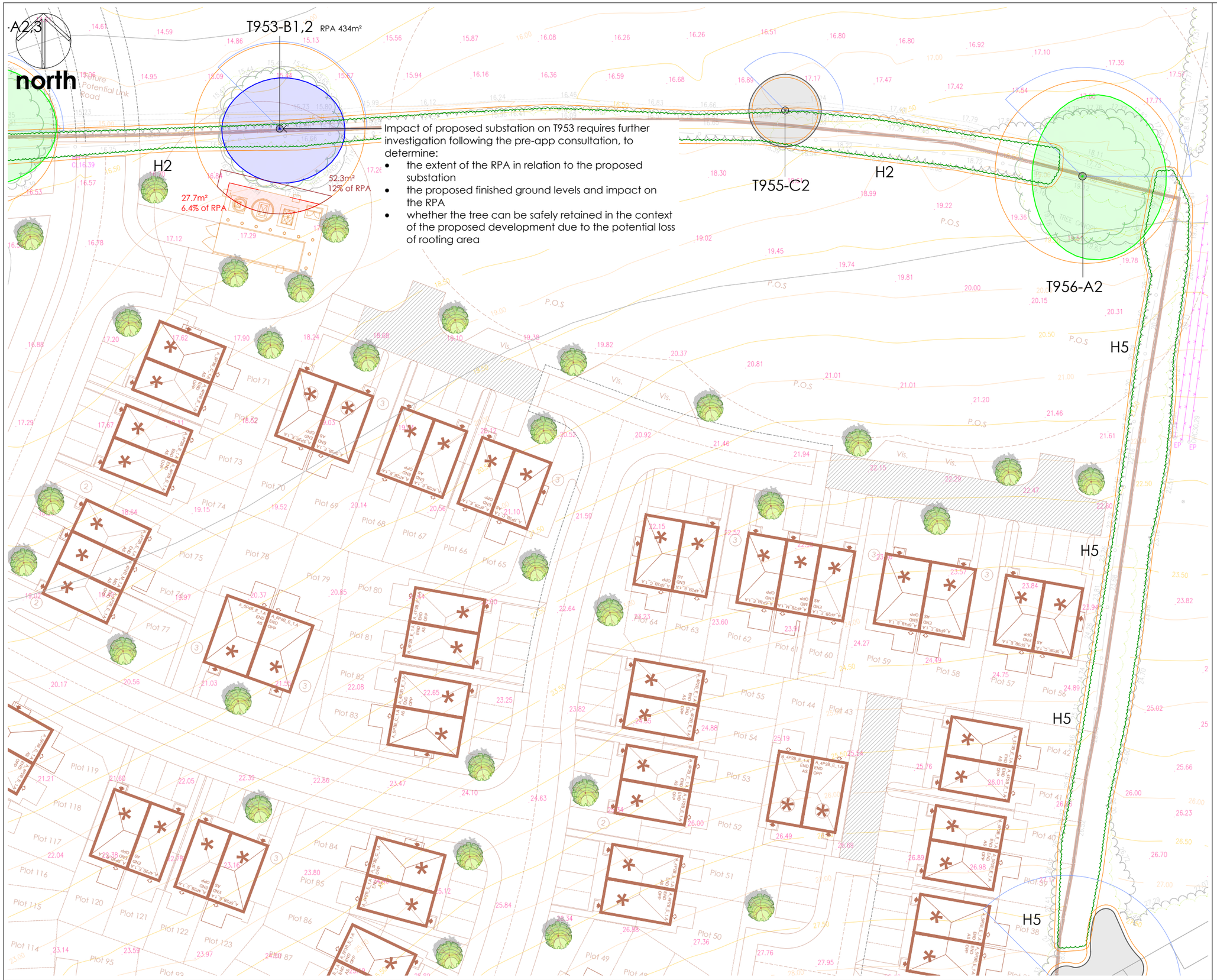
SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/203
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN SHEET THREE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3
		Revision	P02
		Date	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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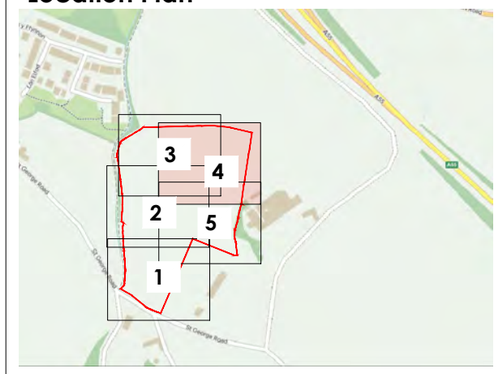
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Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
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- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/204
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN SHEET FOUR	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3
		Revision	P02
		Date	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

H5

H5

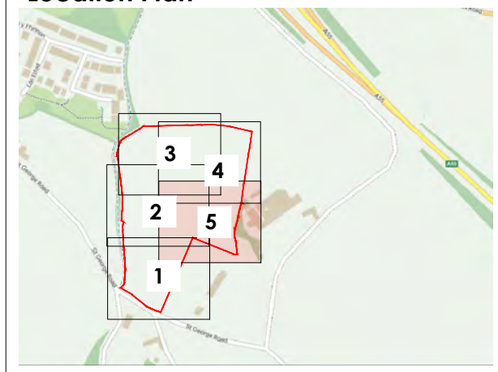
G967-C1

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE
- POOR GROWTH

Notes

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4. Tree positions are matched to the topo as appropriate but may vary depending on GPS point of survey.
5. Tree shadow shows the movement of the shadow from west to east and is an area which will experience shade but is unlikely to be completely shaded all day.
6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

Trees categorised in accordance with BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction : Recommendations
This drawing must be reproduced in colour

- CATEGORY A - high quality tree / group
- CATEGORY B - moderate quality tree / group
- CATEGORY C - low quality tree / group
- CATEGORY U - unsuitable for retention
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-82 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-82 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- SURVEY BOUNDARY

OS LICENCE
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ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20
METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

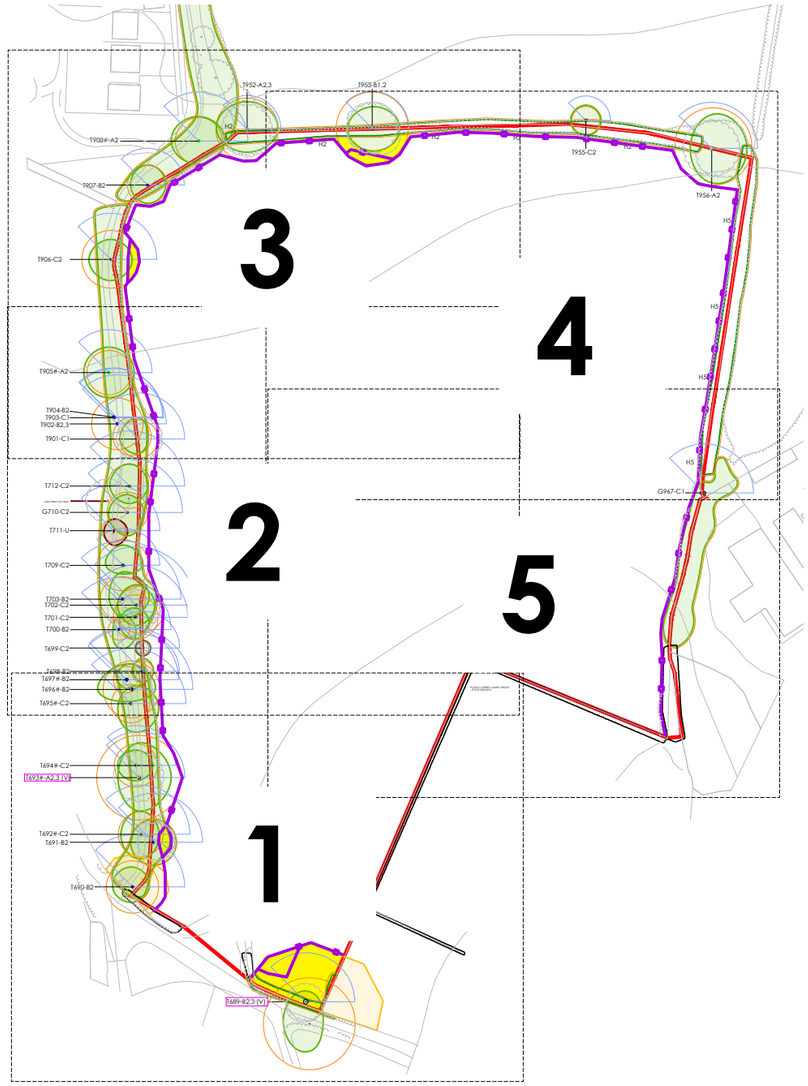
Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AIA/T/205	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PLAN SHEET FIVE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north



ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

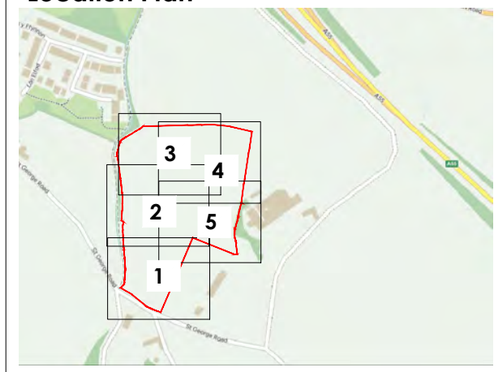
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

SCALE 1:1000 (A1)
SCALE 1:2000 (A3)
METRES

Notes

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6. Drawing must be reproduced in colour.

Location Plan



Legend

- TREE OR GROUP TO BE RETAINED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/400	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN OVERVIEW AND SHEET PLAN	**Scale**	1:1000 @ A1 / 1:2000 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T698-B2
T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2
T694#-C2
T693#-A2,3 (V)
T692#-C2
T691-B2
T690-B2
T689-B2,3 (V)

Issues

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE - POOR GROWTH

- Tree protection fence should be installed to the extent of the RPA, until such time as the plot is developed.
- Any excavation and root pruning must be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief and kept to a minimum
- Tree protection fence to be relocated to the extent of the required construction area and base of any regraded soils prior to commencement of construction
- Any regraded banks must have a minimum of 300mm cover over any exposed or pruned roots and sown with non-vigorous grass mix to protect soil from erosion

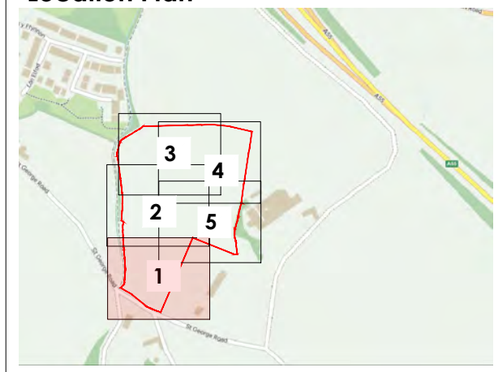
Excavation within the RPA of T691 and T692# should be avoided due to potential impact on tree roots. Proposed surfacing should be suitable for laying over the RPA using a no dig system such as CellwebTRP. Extent of LEAP to minimise impact on RPA of trees. All works within the RPA must be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief due to the potential need for root pruning.

Bryn Derw

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

- TREE OR GROUP TO BE RETAINED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/401	**Revision**	P02	
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN SHEET ONE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026	

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

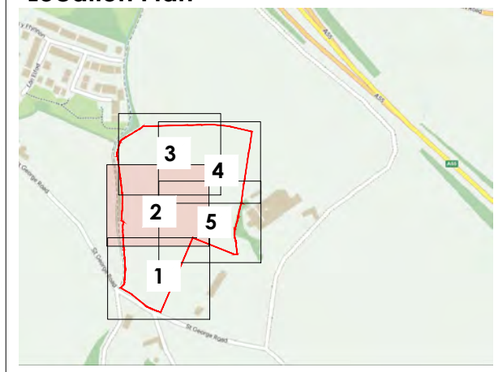
T905#-A2
T904-B2
T903-C1
T902-B2,3
T901-C1
T712-C2
tree fallen into field
G710-C2
T711-U
T709-C2
T703-B2
T702-C2
T701-C2
T700-B2
T699-C2
T698-B2
T697#-B2
T696#-B2
T695#-C2

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE - POOR GROWTH

Notes

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Location Plan



Legend

- TREE OR GROUP TO BE RETAINED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN SHEET TWO
Dwg No	442/AMS/T/402
Scale	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3
Revision	P02
Date	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

T952-A2,3

T953-B1,2

H2

T908#-A2

T907-B2

T906-C2

T905#-A2

T904-B2

T903-C1

T902-B2,3

T901-C1

Potential Footpath Link

Future Potential Link Road

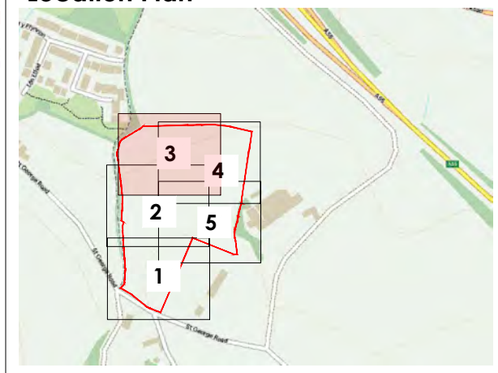
- Excavation within the RPA would need to be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief, due to the potential need for root pruning.
- Attenuation basin should be shaped to avoid the RPA where possible.
- Tree protection fence to be relocated to the extent of the required construction area and base of any regraded soils prior to commencement of construction
- Any regraded banks must have a minimum of 300mm cover over any exposed or pruned roots and sown with non-vigorous grass mix to protect soil from erosion

- Tree protection fence should be installed to the extent of the RPA, until such time as the pumping station is constructed.
- Any excavation and root pruning must be carried out under an arboricultural watching brief and kept to a minimum
- Tree protection fence to be relocated to the extent of the required construction area and base of any regraded soils prior to commencement of construction
- Any regraded banks must have a minimum of 300mm cover over any exposed or pruned roots and sown with non-vigorous grass mix to protect soil from erosion

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Location Plan



Legend

- TREE OR GROUP TO BE RETAINED
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
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- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)
METRES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/403	**Revision**	P02	
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN SHEET THREE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026	

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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A2,3

north

T953-B1,2

T955-C2

T956-A2

H2

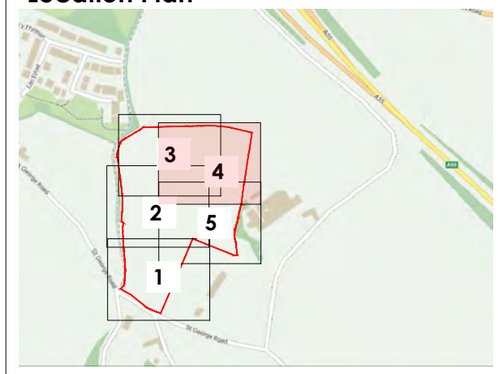
H5

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Location Plan



Legend

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- ROOT PROTECTION AREA (RPA)
- ANTICIPATED CONFINED ASYMMETRIC RPA DUE TO BOUNDARY FEATURES AND HARD SURFACING
- T689-B2 — TREE REFERENCE, TAG NUMBER CATEGORY AND SUN SHADOW
- T, G, H — TREE, GROUP, HEDGEROW
- # — OFF SITE TREE
- T689-B2 (V) — TREE HAS VETERAN OR ANCIENT TREE CHARACTERISTICS
- EXISTING HEDGEROW
- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20 METRES

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/404	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN SHEET FOUR	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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north

H5

H5

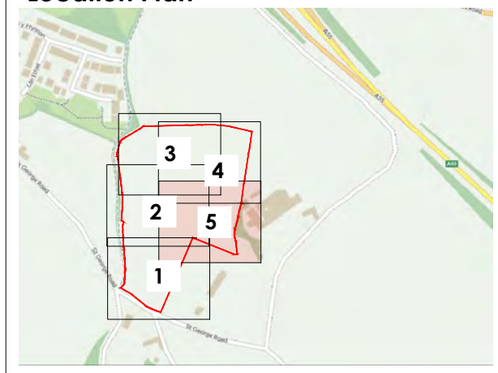
G967-C1

YOUNG CHERRY LAUREL HEDGE
- POOR GROWTH

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Location Plan



Legend

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- SCRUB AND SHRUB PLANTING
- TREES AND VEGETATION MAPPED ON TOPO SURVEY
- ASSESSMENT AREA
- TREE PROTECTION FENCE
- ANY EXCAVATION TO BE CARRIED OUT UNDER AN ARBORICULTURAL WATCHING BRIEF

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ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN

0 5 10 15 20

SCALE 1:250 (A1)
SCALE 1:500 (A3)
METRES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/405	**Revision**	P02
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PLAN SHEET FIVE	**Scale**	1:250 @ A1 / 1:500 @ A3	**Date**	05/11/2026

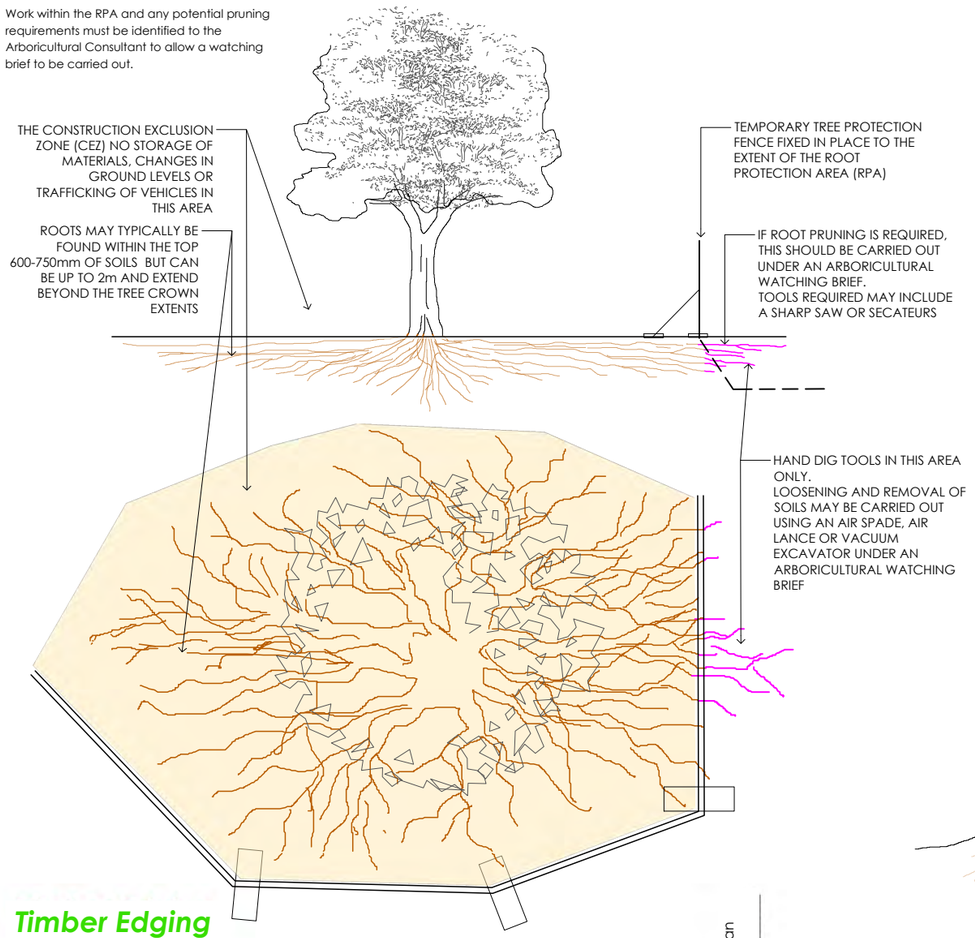
Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	09/01/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD
P02	05/11/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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Establishment of the tree root protection area

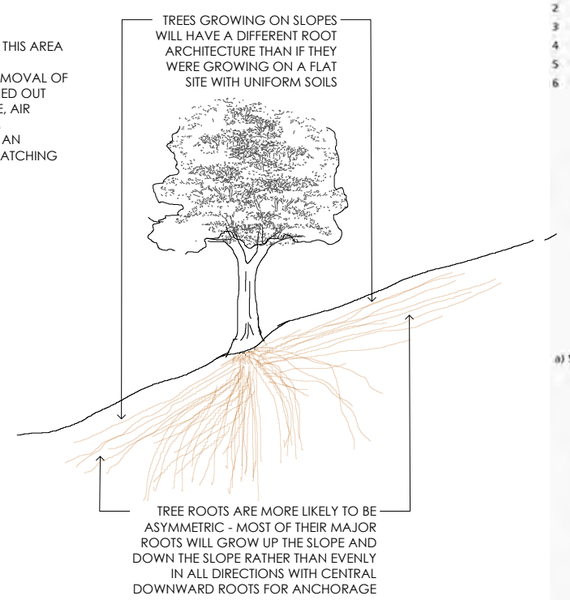
Work within the RPA and any potential pruning requirements must be identified to the Arboricultural Consultant to allow a watching brief to be carried out.

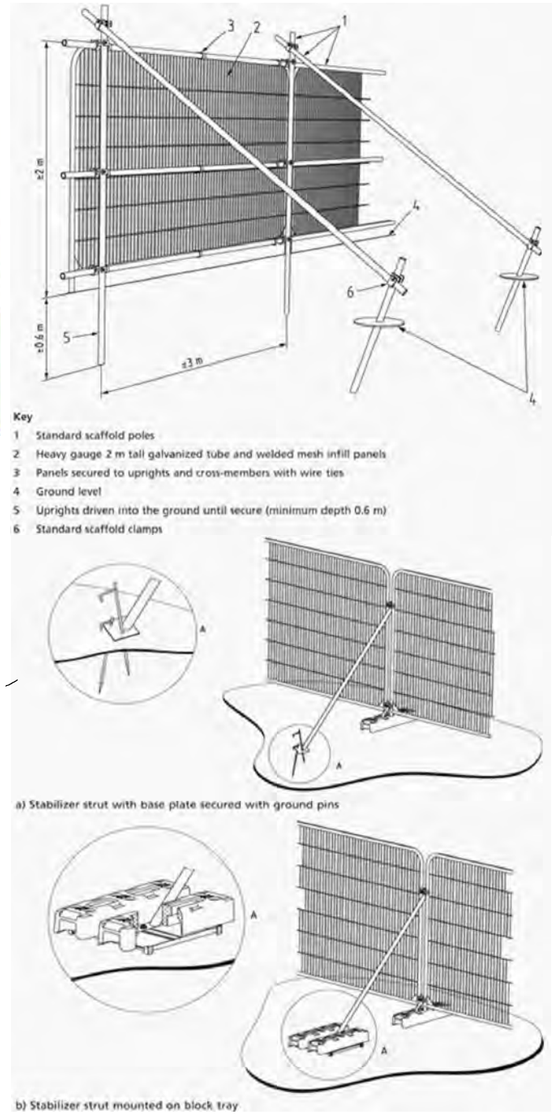


Default specification for protective barrier and associated signage

Additional signage should be included to identify trees that are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order (TPO), are in a Conservation Area, or that are veteran or ancient trees, or ancient woodland





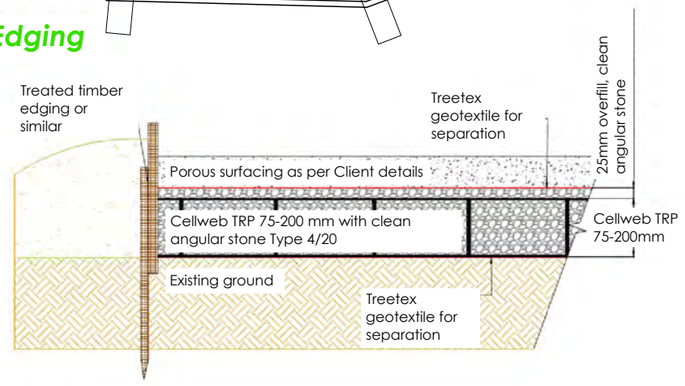




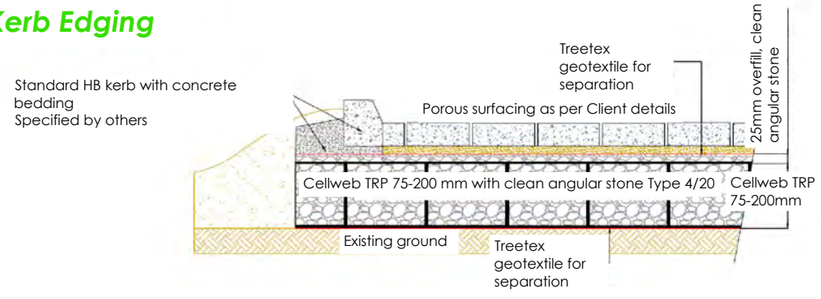
Example of heavy duty ground protection matting for temporary vehicular access

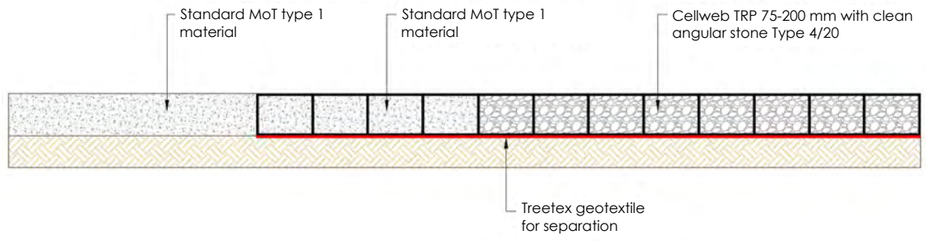
Example of temporary and permanent ground protection systems such as CellwebTRP

Timber Edging



Kerb Edging





Transition from Cellweb TRP to Crushed Hardcore or MoT Surfacing

Information taken from Cellweb TRP Product Information; please refer to website and Manufacturer for further information and specification

Drawing references	

ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PROPRIETARY TREE PROTECTION MEASURES

Project	LAND AT BRYN DERW ST GEORGE ROAD, ABERGELE	**Dwg No**	442/AMS/T/500	**Revision**	P01
Title	ARBORICULTURAL METHOD STATEMENT PROPRIETARY TREE PROTECTION MEASURES	**Scale**		**Date**	19/10/2026

Revision	Date	Details	Drawn	Checked	Reviewed
P01	19/10/2026	FOR INFORMATION	MD	KB	MD

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Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | 07710 498231

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11 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 - ARBORICULTURAL SURVEY DATA SHEETS – refer to Tree Constraints Plan 442 /TCP/T/100 to 112 inclusive.

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Tree ref: T - Individual tree, G - group, W - Woodland, H - Hedge | tree tag number | * TPO | # - off site tree | ( ) estimated measurements
Maturity: Young; Semi-mature; Early mature; Middle age; Mature; Over mature
Structural condition: Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran
Physiological condition: Good; Fair; Poor; Veteran
Estimated remaining contribution: less than 10yrs, 10-20, 20-40, 40yrs+

6 Kinderton Close | High Legh | Knutsford | Cheshire | WA16 6LZ | mdlandscape@btinternet.com | 07710 498231

Site	Land at Bryn Derw, to St George Road, Abergele	Surveyor	M Dobson	Date	12th and 16th October 2025	Weather	dry	Drawing	442 /TCP/T/100 to 105

The information in the data sheets is correct as of time of survey. Trees are dynamic organisms and their condition can change as a result of changes in their environment, stress factors, physical and man-made conditions.

Tree ref (tag numbers are not continuous, see notes)	Species Common name (Latin name)	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) *estimated dbh in italics*	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T689	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	1	1490	10.5	4.5	9	8.5	4	W4	Over mature	Veteran	Good	Bifurcate at 1.5m with south stem cut off at 3m or previously broken off; ivy to stems, large dia branch break at 5m east, 5m north with potential cavities bat roost features; dead branch with die back in crown above site of previous branch tear at 5m east, has been pruned to west and had previous failures. Ganoderma bracket to west side at 2m above road level, need to monitor and reinspect annually due to roadside position; anticipated asymmetric RPA due to roadside location; exhibits veteran tree characteristics (girth 4.68m)	B	2,3	15	Reinspect annually due to roadside position; avoid development within the RPA	20-40 years
T690	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	1	710	6.5	5.5	5	6.5	2	W2	Mature	Good	Good	At roadside and PRoW junction, basal epicormic growth with some stems up to 120mm dia, bifurcate at 2.5m, previous pruning occluding, balanced crown, minor dead wood, cavity to north at 4m, minor ivy to stem	B	2	8.52		20-40 years
T691	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	1	620	7	5.5	8	5.5	2	S2	Mature	Good	Good	Basal epicormic growth and extensive ivy to stem into crown, balanced crown, difficult to inspect; branch stubs to east side at 3m	B	2	7.44		20-40 years

Tree ref (tag numbers are not continuous, see notes)	Species Common name (Latin name)	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) *estimated dbh in italics*	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T692#	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	16	1	610	7.5	6	8	6.5	2.5	N2	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 2m with tight v shaped fork, included bark and rib and little space between stems, wire stuck in fork, extensive ivy to stem and into crown, dead wood and die back, squirrel damage to some stems	C	2	7.32		10-20 years
T693#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	15	1	1150	10	10.5	9.5	6.5	5	E5	Over mature	Notable / early Veteran	Good	Ivy to stem base and extensive within crown, difficult to inspect stem fully, broken and pruned branch stubs to east at 2,3 and 4m over PRoW, major branch loss to south at 2 and 3m dead wood and broken branches in crown but prominent tree in group along PRoW; exhibits early veteran tree characteristics	A	2,3	13.8		40 yrs Plus
T694#	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	13	3	290 320 400	5	5.5	5	6	2	W2	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at 30cm and biased growth into field to south west, tree of low value, has part fused or entwined growth with adjacent oak	C	2	7.06		10-20 years
T695#	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	4	350 310 160 170	5.5	9	9	4	5	E2	Middle Age	Fair	Good	Four stems at base and spreading habit with extensive crown spread, good vigour, ivy to stem	C	2	6.27		10-20 years
T696#	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	20	2	530 560	7.5	6.5	4.5	11	4	S2	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at base with ivy to stems, spreading crown, growth splits to branches	B	2	9.25		20-40 years
T697#	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	1	360	5	5.5	3	3	4	E3	Early Mature	Good	Good	Ivy to stem; good form and condition	B	2	4.32		20-40 years
T698	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	1	300	3	2.5	3.5	3	2.5	E1.8	Early Mature	Good	Good	Establishing oak in field boundary to PRoW	B	2	3.6		20-40 years
T699	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	1	160	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	4	E2.5	Young	Good	Good	Adjacent to damaged tree; small dia establishing ash	C	2	1.92		10-20 years
T700	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	1	290	4.5	5.5	6	2	5	E5	Semi-mature	Good	Good	At edge of ditch with biased growth over PRoW, bifurcate at 6m with spreading crown	B	2	3.48		20-40 years
T701	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	17	1	610	3	4	7	5	3	S2	Mature	Good	Fair	At change in level to field next to telegraph pole, congested branch arrangement, extensive ivy	C	2	7.32		10-20 years
T702	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	19	1	650	6.5	6	6.5	6	6	W5	Mature	Good	Good	Good form and condition, branch pruned to north aspect at 5m, abrasions and pruned branches to west	C	2	7.8		10-20 years

Tree ref (tag numbers are not continuous, see notes)	Species Common name (Latin name)	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) *estimated dbh in italics*	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T703	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	19	3	560 200 140	8.5	8.5	5.5	4.5	5	N5	Mature	Good	Good	Bifurcate at base with smaller stem further bifurcate, ivy clad stem, spreading crown overhanging into site	B	2	7.33		20-40 years
704-708	no trees or tags - ignore																		
T709	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	12	2	600 350	6	6	2	5.5	4	N4	Mature	Fair	Fair	Bifurcate at base with smaller stem dying back and mostly covered in ivy, main stem has lost leader at 8m, bracket fungus at 5m south; crown is exhibiting dieback with reactive new crown growth	C	2	8.34		10-20 years
G710	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	3	470 240 160	5	6	7	6	4	S2	Middle Age	Good	Good	Most prominent tree in group tagged; bifurcate at base, both stems having minor die back in crown, ivy clad stems, epicormic growth in crown; others in group either bifurcate or multi-stemmed and similar condition and age class	C	2	6.62		10-20 years
T711	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	2	180 270	3	4.5	4	4	6	S5	Semi-mature	Poor	Good	Damage to stem at bifurcation not easy to inspect due to bramble and scrub	U	NA	3.89		<10 years
T712	Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	18	3	460 220 320	6.5	6.5	4.5	6.5	3		Mature	Fair	Good	Low bifurcation at 50cm with epicormic growth to base, ivy to main stem, tight unions and included bark at base	C	2	7.22		10-20 years
	tag numbering changes to 901 onwards																		
T901	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	15	3	340 180 350	6	4.5	7	3.5	4.5	W1	Early Mature	Fair	Fair	Poor form with crossing stems, broken branches and lost leader to east stem, limited value	C	1	6.24		10-20 years
T902#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	1	700										Cluster of three oak trees to west of PRoW and beyond site boundary; noted for context but not surveyed	B	2,3	8.4		20-40 years
T903#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14			NA	NA	NA	NA						Cluster of three oak trees to west of PRoW and beyond site boundary; noted for context but not surveyed	C	1			10-20 years
T904#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14			NA	NA	NA	NA						Cluster of three oak trees to west of PRoW and beyond site boundary; noted for context but not surveyed	B	2			20-40 years
T905#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	14	1	600	8	8	8	8						Not In survey area but noted for context; crown overhangs site area to the east	A	2			40 yrs Plus

Tree ref (tag numbers are not continuous, see notes)	Species Common name (Latin name)	Height (m)	Number of stems	Stem dia. (mm) *estimated dbh in italics*	Crown spread N E S W				Height of crown clearance (m)	Direction and height of lowest branch (m)	Maturity	Structural condition	Physiological condition	Comments on form condition, health and significant defects	BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U	1,2,3	Radius of RPA (m)	Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date	Estimated remaining contribution
T906	Common Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	6	320	6.5	7	7	7	4		Middle Age	Fair	Good	Multiple stems at ground level with spreading crown	C	2	9.41		10-20 years
T907	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	12	1	540	6.5	6	6	5.5	4	NE3	Middle Age	Good	Good	Poor pruning practice to east to field side leaving stubs and epicormic growth, tree adjacent to PRoW otherwise good form and condition	B	2	6.48		20-40 years
T908#	Sessile oak (Quercus petraea)	16	1	640	8	8.5	7.5	9	5	E4	Mature	Good	Good	At stream edge and PRoW, 3.5m away from site boundary; good form and condition, previously pruned part way along branches on field side but not to next natural branch	A	2	7.68		40 yrs Plus
T952	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	11	1	850	9	10	7.5	10	1.5	SE2.5	Mature	Good	Good	Ivy clad stem and into crown, spreading crown, potential cavities, broken/pruned branch to south over field	A	2,3	10.2		40 yrs Plus
T953	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	12	1	980	7	9	7.5	8	2.5	W2.5	Mature	Good	Good	In hedge to south side of ditch, pruning to field side up to 3m, ivy in crown, congested branching structure with several touching and running parallel, large broken or pruned branches with epicormic growh	B	1,2	11.76		20-40 years
T955	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	8	12	110	5	5	5	5	1.5		Middle Age	Fair	Good	Multi stemmed at base, in hedgerow spreading habit	C	2	4.57		10-20 years
T956	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	15	1	1050	10.5	11	9	7.5	1	NW3	Mature	Good	Good	At field boundary and end of hedge multiple leaders arising at 4m with spreading crown, broken branch at 8m south and hung up branches in crown	A	2	12.6		40 yrs Plus
T957	Sessile Oak (Quercus petraea)	14	1	660	3.5	5	8	7	2	S3	Mature	Fair	Fair	Extensive die back in crown, dead stubs and broken branches, live growth and epicormic shooting at pruning sites	C	2	7.92	Reduce crown by one third to remove hazardous branches over publicly accessible areas	10-20 years
G967	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Alder (Alnus glutinosa) Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14		ave 300	see tree constraints plan						Early mature	Fair	Fair	Group of self set and planted tees and scrub; several dead within group, no access for clear inspection; ash present with die back to outer crown	C	1			less than 10 years

Tree ref (tag numbers are not continuous, see notes)	**Species Common name (Latin name)**	**Height (m)**	**Number of stems**	**Stem dia. (mm)** ***estimated dbh in italics***	**Crown spread** **N E S W**				**Height of crown clearance (m)**	**Direction and height of lowest branch (m)**	**Maturity**	**Structural condition**	**Physiological condition**	**Comments on form condition, health and significant defects**	**BS5837 Tree Quality Category A, B, C, U**	**1,2,3**	**Radius of RPA (m)**	**Management recommendations Reinspect all retained trees two years from survey date**	**Estimated remaining contribution**
H1	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) Sycamore (Acer pseudoplatanus)	up to 2									Mature	Good	Good	Pruned and maintained hedge to field and roadside; suckering of blackthorn to corner of field; silver birch saplings continue from west end of hedge towards access into field					
H2	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2									Mature	Good	Good	Pruned and maintained hedge faced to height, ditch to north side, hedge canopy spread wider and looser form to ditch edge; single species but robust, slightly leggy stems					
H5	Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	2-3									Mature	Good	Good	Pruned and maintained hedge; single species but slightly leggy to stems and base					

APPENDIX 2 – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs or notable trees at the site, hedgerows and typical boundary vegetation



T689 from field



T689 from St George Road



T690 at corner of St George Road and PRoW



T702 and representative of sycamore trees to west boundary with PRoW



T905



T906



T907



T952



T908



T955



T953



T956

APPENDIX 3 – CASCADE CHART FOR TREE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

Table 1 **Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	• Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality *NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual; or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	See Table 2
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects, including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually growing as groups or woodlands, such that they attract a higher collective rating than they might as individuals; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	See Table 2

Summary of *BS 5837:2012* tree quality categorisation criteria

APPENDIX 4 – ARBORICULTURAL INSPECTION PROFORMA

Part 1 Project details

RECORD OF ARBORICULTURAL INSPECTION		**Inspection by**	**Marianne Dobson** FdSCArb, MArborA, Lantra certified in Professional Tree Inspection	**Visit number**			**Date of visit**	
		Signed		**Work stage**				
		Accompanied by		**Activities inspected**				
		Signed		**Weather conditions**				
	PROJECT DETAILS							
	Title and Site		**Drawing Title**		**Drawing Number**		**Version**	
	Planning application reference							
	Tree Preservation Order and/or Conservation Area Details							
	Other Site Constraints							
	Add other information as required							

Part 2 Record of arboricultural inspection – *inspections would generally be undertaken every 4-8 weeks depending on progress of the works and complexity, unless specific visits are programmed to coincide with planned site activities. Planned dates to be entered in the table once programme of works is known.*

Ref	**Work stage** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Activity requiring on site attendance by Arboriculturist** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Planned date of inspection**	**Actual date of inspection**	**Inspection details and comments**	**Compliance with AMS**	**Follow up action required**
1	Advance works	Prestart meeting for tree works					
		Marking out for trees to be removed					
		Commencement of tree works					
		Completion of tree works					
		Commencement of installation of tree protection fencing					
		Completion of installation of tree protection fencing					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					

Ref	**Work stage** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Activity requiring on site attendance by Arboriculturist** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Planned date of inspection**	**Actual date of inspection**	**Inspection details and comments**	**Compliance with AMS**	**Follow up action required**
2	Site clearance and demolition	Toolbox talk					
		Removal of above ground structures within the crown spread or RPA of trees to be retained					
		Removal of hard standing and below ground structures or features within the crown spread or RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
3	Construction works	Toolbox talk					
		Excavation or works within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Reprofiling of ground levels within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Installation of services within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Installation of ground protection below temporary hard standing within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Installation of ground protection below permanent hard standing within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
4	Landscape reinstatement	Toolbox talk					
		Soiling within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Land drainage within RPA of trees to be retained					

Ref	**Work stage** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Activity requiring on site attendance by Arboriculturist** *Add or delete as relevant to specific works*	**Planned date of inspection**	**Actual date of inspection**	**Inspection details and comments**	**Compliance with AMS**	**Follow up action required**
		Turfing and Seeding within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Planting within RPA of trees to be retained					
		Periodic monitoring (depending on timing of specific inspection visits)					
5	Completion	Removal of tree protection fencing					
		Add other activities as required relevant to the project and construction activities					

Part 3 Follow up actions identified during inspection

Ref	**Follow up action required**	**Date completed**	**Comments and / or photographs from site team**	**Follow up or close out**

Part 4 Evidence of arboricultural inspection

	PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN DURING SITE VISIT	**Date**

Part 5 Circulation of record of inspection

	RECORD OF INSPECTION ISSUED BY		
	Print name	*Signature*	*Date*

RECORD OF SITE INSPECTION ISSUED TO THE FOLLOWING

ISSUE	PROJECT CONTACTS	NAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL SITE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ARBORICULTURAL ISSUES ON SITE
☐	**Project Manager**				• Delivery of project and compliance with legal requirements and planning consents relating to the project
☐	**Site Construction Manager**				• Ensure compliance with the Arboricultural Method Statement, monitor performance of construction site staff and sub-contractors and maintain records to demonstrate compliance with and implementation of the Arboricultural Method Statement; and • Main contact for any Third Party queries and shall keep a record of any Third Party contacts and any follow up actions that may be taken.
☐	**Site Manager with responsibility for environmental compliance / Environmental Advisor / or Environmental Clerk of Works**				• Delivery of tool box talks for inductions of construction site staff and sub-contractors to ensure arboricultural protection methods are effectively communicated to the site team; • Undertake daily audits of tree protection fencing, ground protection fencing and compliance with the Arboricultural Method Statement; and • Liaises and cooperates with the Arboricultural Consultant at each site inspection and for the duration of the project
☐	**Arboricultural Consultant**				• Delivery of initial tool box talk for construction site staff to ensure arboricultural protection methods are effectively communicated to the site team; • Undertake site inspections at key work stages identified in the programme and at 8 weekly intervals during the course of the construction project; and • Report to the Local Planning Authority within 3 days of each inspection

ISSUE	PROJECT CONTACTS	NAME	CONTACT NUMBER	EMAIL SITE	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ARBORICULTURAL ISSUES ON SITE
☐	**Site construction team and sub-contractors**	*Updated information on arboricultural constraints to be issued to site team as part of regularly site briefings, inductions and tool box talks*			• Work to agreed Arboricultural Method Statements, plans and procedures and minimise environment impacts; • Understand the importance of maintaining arboricultural protection on site and maintaining the integrity of the tree protection fencing; • Understand the importance of avoiding pollution, including silt run-off, dust, escape of fuel, chemicals, cement and concrete; • Report all incidents immediately to the Environment Site Manager; and • Monitor the site for potential environmental risks and engage with co-workers to be proactive and ensure method statements, plans and procedures are complied with
☐	**Third Party Co-ordinator / Project Co-ordinator / Customer Co-ordinator**				• Liaison with Local Planning Authority, stakeholders and Third parties
☐	**Arboricultural Contractor**				• Undertake tree removal and pruning requirements prior to commencement of construction; • Works to be in accordance with approved planning drawings; and • Works to be undertaken with regard to environmental and ecological constraints, such as nesting and breeding birds, bats, proximity to watercourse
☐	**Ecology Consultant**				• Advise on ecological constraints at the site
☐	**Local Authority, include Tree Officer details where known**				
	Additional contacts				

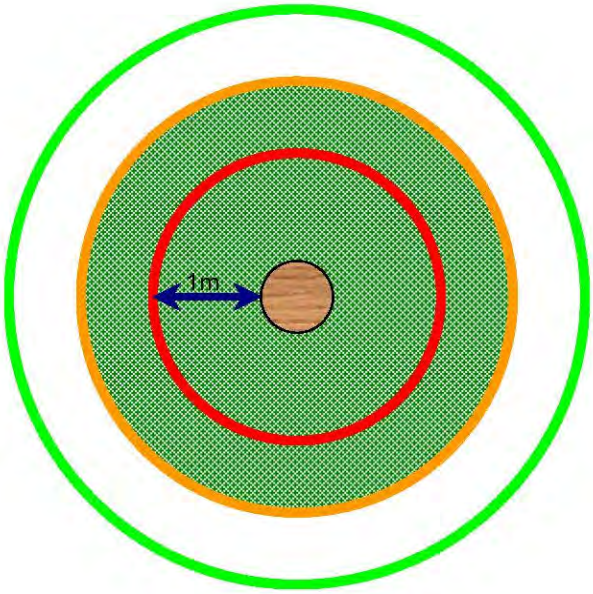
Part 6 Reporting procedure:

a) Undertake site inspection and record comments (Parts 2);
b) Discuss any follow up actions immediately with the responsible person on site for environmental compliance and set date for completion of actions (Part 3) where possible rectification works should be undertaken as soon as possible, exceptions to this may include works to protected trees that requires additional consent or work that may require LPA approval before proceeding;
c) Add evidence of rectification works or follow up actions to inspection record in Part 3;
d) Add photographic record of site visit inspection in Part 5; and
e) Issue record of inspection to nominated person for liaison with Local Planning Authority (LPA) or direct issue of record of inspection to LPA, project team and site team as per circulation list.

APPENDIX 5 – NATIONAL JOINT UTILITIES GROUP (NJUG) GUIDELINES

The National Joint Utilities Group

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2



TREE PROTECTION ZONE

Key to Diagram

Trunk of Tree

Spread of canopy or branches

PROHIBITED ZONE – 1m from trunk. Excavations of any kind must not be undertaken within this zone unless full consultation with Local Authority Tree Officer is undertaken. Materials, plant and spoil must not be stored within this zone.

PRECAUTIONARY ZONE – 4 x tree circumference. Where excavations must be undertaken within this zone the use of mechanical excavation plant should be prohibited. Precautions should be undertaken to protect any exposed roots. Materials, plant and spoil should not be stored within this zone. Consult with Local Authority Tree Officer if in any doubt.

PERMITTED ZONE – outside of precautionary zone. Excavation works may be undertaken within this zone however caution must be applied and the use of mechanical plant limited. Any exposed roots should be protected.

The National Joint Utilities Group

NJUG Guidelines for the Planning, Installation and Maintenance of Utility Apparatus in Proximity to Trees – Issue 2

DAMAGE TO TREES

Tree roots keep a tree healthy and upright. Most roots are found in the top 600mm of soil and often grow out further than the tree's height. The majority of these roots are very fine; even close to a tree few will be thicker than a pencil. Most street tree roots grow under the footway but may also extend under the carriageway. If roots are damaged the tree may suffer irreversible harm and eventually die.

PROTECTING ROOTS - DO'S and DON'TS

There are three designated zones around a tree each of which has its own criteria for working practices.

THE PROHIBITED ZONE

Don't excavate within this zone.

Don't use any form of mechanical plant within this zone

Don't store materials, plant or equipment within this zone.

Don't move plant or vehicles within this zone.

Don't lean materials against, or chain plant to, the trunk.

Do contact the local authority tree officer or owner of the tree if excavation within this zone is unavoidable.

Do protect any exposed roots uncovered within this zone with dry sacking.

Do backfill with a suitable inert granular and top soil material mix as soon as possible on completion of works.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PRECAUTIONARY ZONE

Don't excavate with machinery. Where excavation is unavoidable within this zone excavate only by hand or use trenchless techniques.

Don't cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

Don't repeatedly move / use heavy mechanical plant except on hard standing.

Don't store spoil or building material, including chemicals and fuels, within this zone.

Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

Do backfill the trench with an inert granular material and top soil mix. Compact the backfill with care around the retained roots. On non highway sites backfill only with excavated soil.

Do protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

THE PERMITTED ZONE

Don't cut roots over 25mm in diameter, unless advice has been sought from the local authority tree officer.

Do use caution if it is absolutely necessary to operate mechanical plant within this zone.

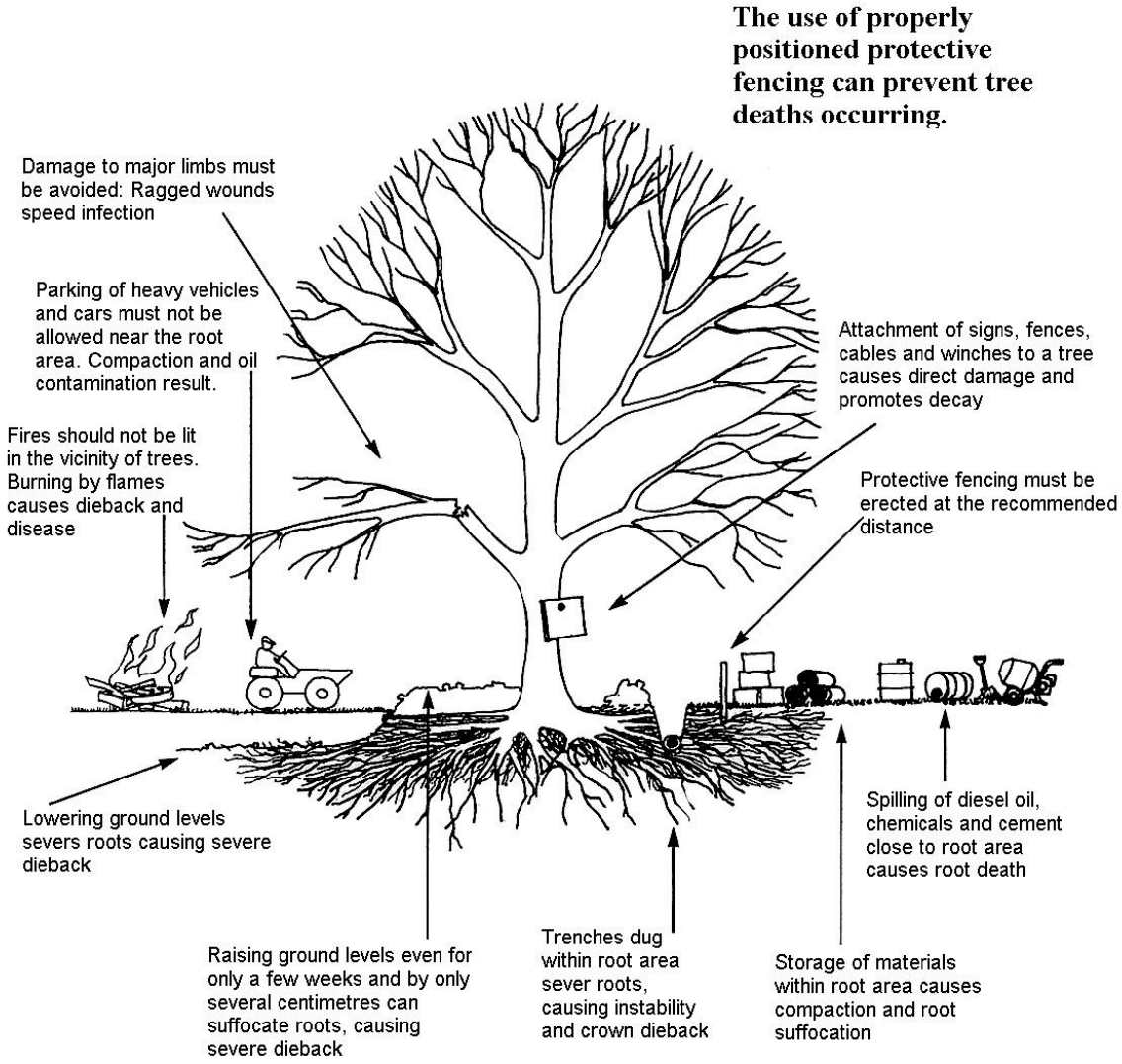
Do prune roots which have to be removed using a sharp tool (e.g. secateurs or handsaw). Make a clean cut and leave as small a wound as possible.

Do protect any exposed roots with dry sacking ensuring this is removed before backfilling.

Do notify the local authority tree officer or the tree's owner of any damage.

APPENDIX 6 – COMMON CAUSES OF TREE DEATH POSTER

Common causes of Tree Death



Please use copies of this as an on-site poster for personnel

APPENDIX 7 - GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Maturity	Newly planted - Not fully established and capable of being transplanted or easily replaced
	Young - Establishing, usually with good vigour, still capable of being transplanted or replaced
	Early mature - Established, usually vigorous and increasing in height
	Semi-mature – Established with an overall height in excess of 4 metres and or a stem girth measurement (circumference) of 20 centimetres or larger;
	Middle Age - Trees in the established growth stage of their life with the potential to continue increasing in size;
	Mature - Trees that have reached their ultimate size, given their location and surroundings;
	Over-mature - Fully mature, in last quarter of life expectancy, vigour decreasing
Condition	Good, Fair, Poor. An overall assessment of a tree's physiological and structural state
Veteran	Trees that have biological, cultural or aesthetic value due to age and / or condition. Typically trees that may be living beyond their expected age range for their species
BS 5837 Tree Quality Assessment	The tree quality assessment is based on four categories (A, B, C and U) are used to denote tree quality (A= High, B = Moderate, C = Low, U= Unsuitable for retention).
	Subcategories (1-3) denote the specific function value of the trees and the reasoning behind the allocation of a specific category.
Root Protection Area (RPA)	The theoretical rooting area of a tree as defined in *BS5837: 2012*. RPA is allocated to ensure that a sufficient area is left undisturbed during development. It is provided as an area (m^2) and as the radius of a circle (m) typically plotted from the centre of the stem.
Estimated Remaining Contribution	The approximate life expectancy as healthy functioning tree and relates to species and the condition of the tree at the time of survey. Long > 40 years Medium 20 – 40 years Short – Medium 10- 20 years Short - Imminent removal <10years
Adventitious or Epicormic shoots	Small branches that grow in clusters around the stem or base of a tree in an uncharacteristic fashion for a normally healthy tree, usually at the site of pruning wounds or as an indicator of stress
Bifurcate	Divided into two branches or forks
Buckling	Deformation of a structure subjected to a bending load Buttress zone, irreversible.
Chalara – Ash dieback	Chalara dieback of ash, also known as Chalara or ash dieback, is a disease of ash trees caused by a fungus called *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*
Decurrent	The tree crown is borne on several major wide spreading limbs of similar size
Defect	A feature which detracts from the uniform distribution of mechanical stress, or which makes the tree mechanically unsuited to its environment
Dieback	A condition in which a tree or shrub begins to die from the tip of its leaves or roots backwards, owing to disease or an unfavourable environment.
Disease	A malfunction or destruction of tissues usually caused by pathogens.
Dominance	The tendency for a leading shoot to grow faster than the lateral shoots; also a tree that maintains a taller crown than its neighbours.
Excurrent	A well-defined central main stem to the crown, bearing branches which are limited in their length, diameter and secondary branching.
Flush-cut	A pruning cut which removes part of the branch bark ridge and or branch-collar.
Girdling root	A root which circles and constricts the stem.

Hazard beam	An upward curving part of a tree in which strong internal stresses may occur without being reduced by adaptive growth; prone to longitudinal splitting or may form a banana shaped crack.
Included bark (ingrown bark)	Bark of adjacent parts of a tree (usually forks, acutely joined branches or basal flutes) which is in face-to-face contact.
Infection	The establishment of a parasitic micro-organism in the tissues of a tree or other organism.
Lopping	Removal of large branches from a tree that does not follow natural target pruning practices.
Natural target pruning	The siting of pruning cuts at the branch bark ridge with a cut of minimal surface area to allow quicker healing of the wound.
Occlusion	The process of continual radial growth and healing of a wound which is progressively closed by the formation of new wood and bark around it.
Plant pathogen	Infectious organism that causes a disease on a plant. Although relatives of some plant pathogens are human or animal pathogens, most plant pathogens only harm plants. Plants are rarely cured of disease once infected.
Pollarding	The removal of the tree canopy, back to the stem or primary branches. The management regime is usually repeated as part of a regular management programme.
Primary branch	A major branch, of greater order than secondary branches.
Pruning	The removal or cutting back of lesser branches or twigs.
Reactive Growth/ Reaction Wood	Production of woody tissue in response to mechanical stresses.
Root-collar	The transitional area between the stem/s and roots prior to development of a root flare or buttress.
Secondary branch	A branch, of lower order than primary branch.
Veteran tree	An aged old specimen that has features which increase its value as habitat for wildlife (dead wood, cavities etc.) irrespective of its chronological age and that is of interest biologically, culturally or aesthetically because of its age, size or condition, is usually of advanced age.
Windthrow	The fall of a tree in high wind, blowing over of a tree at its roots.
Wound wood	Wood developing in response to a wound which gradually heals and occludes the wound

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AAIS Tree Damage Alert Notes