



Tree Survey

At

**Bayfield
Chepstow**

*Inspected by:-
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I have been instructed by Zoe Aubrey of Barratt Homes to carry out a survey on trees at Bayfield, Chepstow.

Scope of Report

This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current good arboricultural practice.

The survey entailed a visual inspection from ground level of all trees.

Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, have been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.

Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres.

Trunk/stem diameters are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level, or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees.

Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of crown shape.

An assessment of a tree's age classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site's landscape.

An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is made as good, fair, poor, dead.

Data on the structural condition of the tree has been entered, e.g., collapsing, leaning and the presence of any decay or physical defect has been noted.

Preliminary management recommendations include further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment or potential for wildlife habitat.

An assessment of a tree's future life expectancy is made as <10, 10-20, 20-40 or >40 etc.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<p><u>Category U</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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 U category trees (i.e. 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 <p>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7</p>		
	1 Mainly Arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation
<p><u>Category A</u> Those of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of 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)
<p><u>Category B</u> Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	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 benefits
<p><u>Category C</u> Those of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	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

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G1	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra) and Hazel (Corylus avellana)	3	Multi	0.1	1	1	1	1	0	Young	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming slightly gappy hedgerow that have been heavily flailed on northern side	Trim annual growth from top and sides	10-20	C
T2	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	4	Multi	0.25	2	2	2	2	1	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of poor form that has previously partially collapsed to the north. This specimen is unsuitable for retention.	Remove	<10	U
G3	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) and Oak (Quercus robur)	12	Single and multi	0.35 (est.)	5	4	5	4	2	Middle aged	Fair	Off-site trees thus preventing full inspection and accurate measurement. Trees of generally variable form sited in rear gardens.	Monitor for health	20-40	B

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G4	Group of Oak (Quercus robur) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	13	Single and multi	0.35 (est.)	5	4	5	4	2	Middle aged	Fair	Off-site trees thus preventing full inspection and accurate measurement. Linear feature sited in rear gardens.	Monitor for health	20-40	B
G5	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	Multi	0.25	3	1	1	1	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow	Trim annual growth from top and sides	10-20	C
T6	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	Multi	0.4	3	2	2	3	4	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Twin stemmed specimen of variable form with evidence of included fork at base. This specimen may become at risk of failure as the stem diameter increases over time.	Monitor for safety	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T7	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	Multi	0.5	4	4	4	5	2	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Twin stemmed specimen of variable form with evidence of potentially weak basal fork which may be at risk of failure at a later date	Monitor for safety	10-20	C
T8	Oak (Quercus robur)	12	Single	1m (est.)	4	5	5	5	2	Veteran	Fair	Veteran tree of reasonable form that has previously been heavily reduced in the past	No action required at this time	>40	A3
T9	Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	10	Multi	0.9	3	4	7	5	1	Mature	Poor	Multi stemmed specimen of poor form with evidence of weak basal forks that could lead to stem failure in relation to the adjacent highway	Remove	<10	U
G10	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Elder (Sambucus nigra)	6	Multi	0.25	1	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Most specimens exhibit signs of die-back and low vigour. Some specimens are dead or dying.	Remove dead or dying specimens. Monitor remaining trees for health and safety.	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T11	Oak (Quercus robur)	10	Single	0.34	2	4	5	5	2	Middle aged	Fair	Hedgerow tree of reasonable form that has been pruned in relation to adjacent overhead cables	No action required at this time	20-40	B
T12	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	11	Single	0.2	2	2	3	3	5	Middle aged	Fair	Hedgerow tree of reasonable form	No action required at this time	>40	B
G13	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	10	Single and multi	0.2	2	5	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Woodland edge trees of variable form with crowns developed on eastern side due to suppression from adjacent woodland trees to the west	Monitor for stability	10-20	C
T14	Elm (Ulmus spp)	15	Multi	0.45	5	9	5	5	1	Mature	Fair	Woodland edge tree of reasonable form with crown more heavily developed on eastern side. This specimen may become at risk of developing Dutch Elm disease.	Monitor for health	20-40	B

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G15	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Cherry (Prunus spp), Elm (Ulmus spp), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	14	Single and multi	0.25	3	5	3	3	2	Middle aged	Fair	Woodland edge trees of reasonable form with crowns more heavily developed on eastern side	Monitor for stability	20-40	B
T16	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	6	Multi	0.4	2	6	1	1	1	Mature	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form leaning excessively to the east	Undertake 15% crown reduction. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T17	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	11	Single	0.21	1	10	0	0	2	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of poor form leaning excessively to the east. This specimen is at risk of failure.	Remove	<10	U
T18	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	8	Multi	0.3	1	6	1	0	3	Middle aged	Poor	Twin stemmed specimen of poor form leaning excessively to the east	Remove	<10	U

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					N	E	S	W							
T19	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	Single	0.31	2	7	3	3	6	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Tree of variable form with evidence of wire damage at 1m on eastern side of main stem. Notable sweep to the east of the main stem up to a height of approximately 6m.	Undertake 15% crown reduction. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
G20	Group of Cherry (Prunus spp), Holly (Ilex aquifolium), Field Maple (Acer campestre) and Spindle (Euonymus europaea)	6	Single and multi	0.15	1	4	1	1	1	Young	Poor	Trees of poor form leaning excessively to the east	Remove	<10	U
T21	Cherry (Prunus spp)	9	Multi	0.35	2	6	5	2	2	Middle aged	Poor	Twin stemmed specimen with extensive basal decay	Remove	<10	U
T22	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	18	Single	0.7	6	9	8	7	3	Mature	Poor	Woodland edge tree with massive basal decay. This specimen is at risk of immediate failure.	Remove	<10	U

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T23	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	17	Single	0.66	2	6	7	4	2	Mature	Fair to poor	Woodland edge tree of variable form. Main stem and mid crown heavily colonised by ivy thus preventing full inspection. Evidence that serious storm damage has occurred in mid crown in the past, which has led to commencement of decay on main stem.	Undertake 20% overall crown reduction. Sever ivy at base. Monitor for safety.	10-20	C
G24	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Cherry (Prunus spp)	Up to 11	Single and multi	0.3	3	5	3	3	2	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Woodland edge trees of generally variable form. Most Cherries exhibit signs of severe die-back. Some are dead.	Remove all specimens of Cherry. Monitor remaining trees for safety.	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G25	Group of Elm (Ulmus spp), Cherry (Prunus spp), Sycamore (Acer pseudo-platanus), Ash (Fraxinus excelsior) Hazel (Corylus avellana), Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Birch (Betula pendula) and Goat Willow (Salix caprea)	Up to 16	Single and multi	0.35 (avg.)	4	6	4	4	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Woodland edge trees of generally variable form. Many specimens, particularly Goat Willow and Cherry, exhibit signs of die-back and decline in health. Some specimens have already failed. Evidence of root disturbance on eastern side of root protection area which may have led to a decline in health of some specimens.	Remove dead, dying or dangerous specimens of trees. Monitor remaining trees for safety.	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G26	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	Multi	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow	No action required at this time	10-20	C
T27	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	Single	0.28	2	1	3	3	3	Middle aged	Poor	Tree of poor form with extensive basal decay	Remove	<10	U
T28	Oak (Quercus robur)	7	Single	0.34	4	3	5	3	3	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Hedgerow tree of variable form with evidence of basal decay	Monitor for safety	10-20	C
T29	Field Maple (Acer campestre)	8	Single	0.41	3	3	3	3	1	Mature	Fair	Tree of reasonable form. Some evidence of slight thinning and die-back on northern side of crown.	Monitor for health	20-40	B
G30	Group of Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra) and Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna)	9	Multi	0.3	2	3	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair	Scrubby specimens forming overgrown hedgerow	Monitor for stability	20-40	B

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					N	E	S	W							
G31	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	3	Multi	0.15	1	1	1	1	0	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow	Monitor for health	10-20	C
G32	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra) and Spindle (Euonymus europaea)	3	Multi	0.2	1	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming several gappy sections of hedgerow	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T33	Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	9	Multi	0.6	5	5	4	5	2	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Twin stemmed specimen of variable form with evidence of bulging at base of lower fork which may indicate a point of weakness	Monitor for stability	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G34	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna) and Elder (Sambucus nigra)	3	Multi	0.15	1	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens which form a part of a gappy remnant hedgerow	Monitor for health	10-20	C
T35	Hazel (Corylus avellana)	3	Multi	0.15	2	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Poor	Isolated remnant of hedgerow which has suffered severe animal damage which is likely to lead to stem failure	Remove	<10	U
T36	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	4	Single	0.29	3	3	2	2	2	Mature	Poor	Tree of variable form with extensive stem decay	Remove	<10	U
G37	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Blackthorn (Prunus spinosa) and Hazel (Corylus avellana)	5	Multi	0.3	2	1	1	1	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow	Monitor for health	10-20	C

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G38	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	Multi	0.25	2	2	2	2	0	Middle aged	Fair	Scrubby specimens forming good quality hedgerow	No action required at this time	20-40	B
T39	Oak (Quercus robur)	19	Single	1.11	11	11	12	9	2	Mature	Good	Notable hedgerow specimen of good form. Evidence of minor basal decay.	No action required at this time	>40	A
G40	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Hazel (Corylus avellana), Elder (Sambucus nigra) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	8	Multi	0.3	4	2	3	2	1	Middle aged	Fair	Overgrown shrubs forming good quality hedgerow	No action required at this time	>40	B

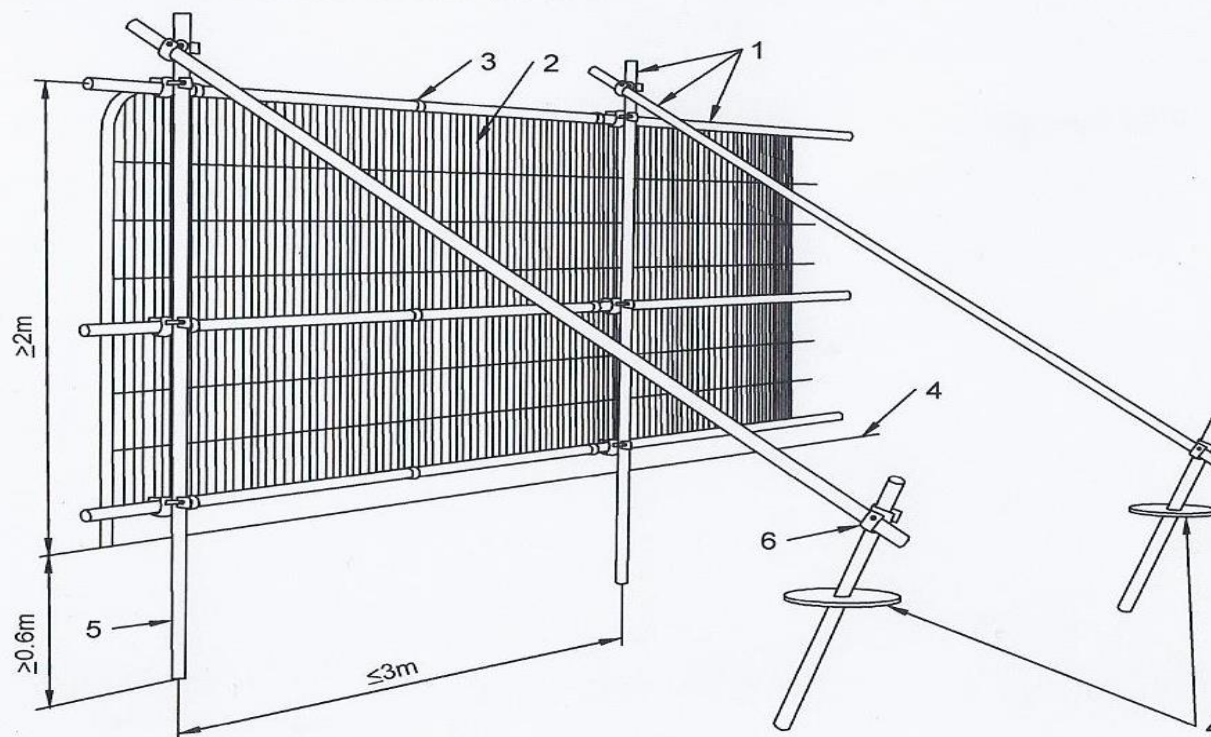
Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
T41	Oak (Quercus robur)	19	Single	1.32	13	13	12	10	2	Mature	Fair	Notable hedgerow specimen of good form. Extensive internal decay within main stem. Evidence of previous storm damage in lower and mid crown which has led to commencement of some decay within major limbs and branches.	Undertake 15% overall crown reduction. Monitor for safety.	>40	B
G42	Group of Ash (Fraxinus excelsior)	15	Multi	0.4	6	3	6	6	3	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Multi stemmed hedgerow specimens of slightly variable form with evidence of basal inclusions	Undertake 15% crown reduction. Monitor for stability.	10-20	C
T43	Oak (Quercus robur)	18	Single	1.07	8	12	9	9	3	Mature	Fair	Hedgerow tree of good form. Evidence of some basal decay. Main stem and mid crown heavily colonised by ivy thus preventing full inspection. Evidence of previous storm damage in lower crown which has led to commencement of some decay within major limbs and branches.	Monitor for safety with a view to undertaking some minor crown reduction in the future	>40	B

Tree No.	Species	Height(m)	Single/Multi Stemmed	Stem Diameter(m)	Branch Spread(m)				Height of Crown(m)	Age	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Prel. Man. Recommendations	Est. Remaining Contribution	Category
					N	E	S	W							
G44	Group of Hawthorn (Crataegus monogyna), Elder (Sambucus nigra), Hazel (Corylus avellana) and Holly (Ilex aquifolium)	7	Multi	0.35	3	2	2	2	1	Middle aged	Fair to poor	Scrubby specimens forming gappy hedgerow. Some trees are in a declining condition.	Remove any dead, dying or dangerous specimens. Monitor remaining trees for health.	10-20	C
T45	Elder (Sambucus nigra)	5	Multi	0.3	1	1	1	1	3	Mature	Poor	Tree of poor form with extensive die-back throughout crown	Remove	<10	U

Recommendations for Tree Protection during Development

Due to the high risk to established trees we would recommend the installation of protective fencing prior to commencement of **any** works on site in accordance with BS 5837:2012 “Trees in relation to Construction”. Trees should be protected using scaffold frame supporting weld mesh panel fencing sited on the edge of the Root Protection Area as defined in BS5837:2012. These fenced areas should not be used for the storage of any plant machinery or materials and personnel should be excluded at all times; these fences should remain in situ until after final landscaping has been carried out, removed by hand with great care to prevent compaction or root damage to established trees. The services of a suitably qualified arborist should be sought **prior** to the commencement of each stage.

Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier

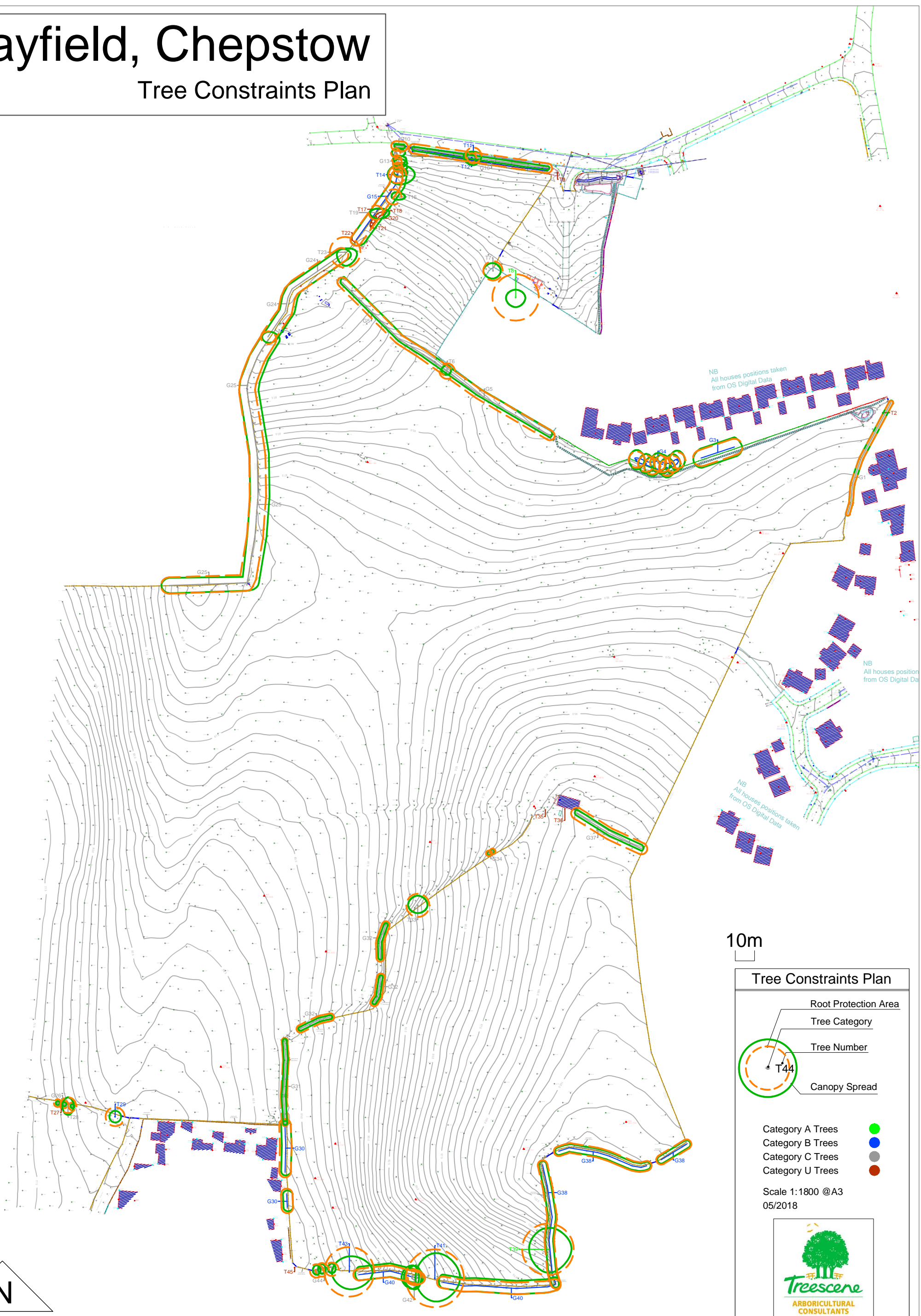


Key

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



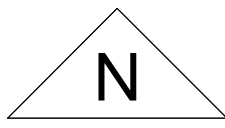
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Tree Constraints Plan

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

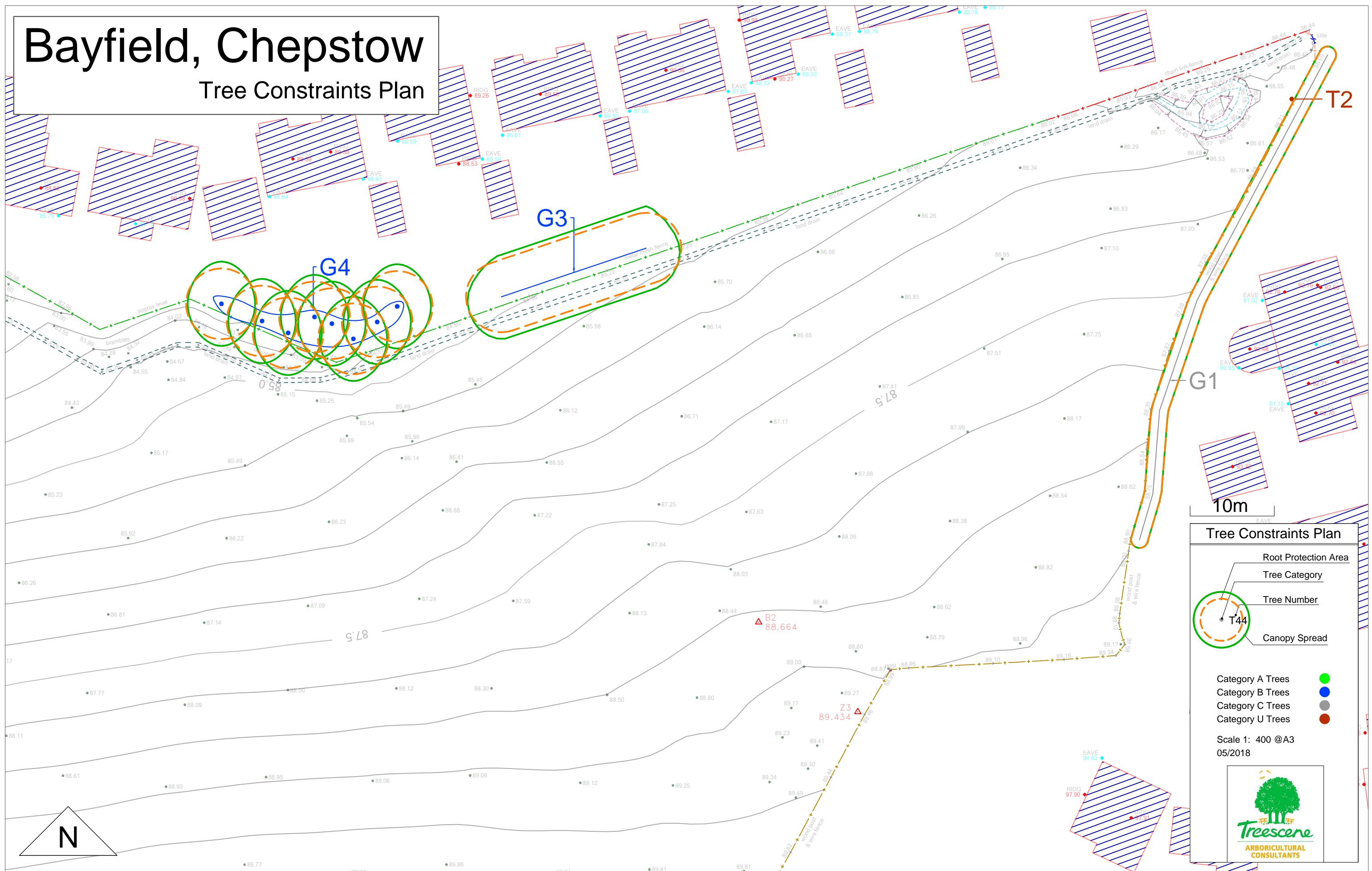
Category A Trees ●
 Category B Trees ●
 Category C Trees ●
 Category U Trees ●

Scale 1:1800 @A3
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Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan

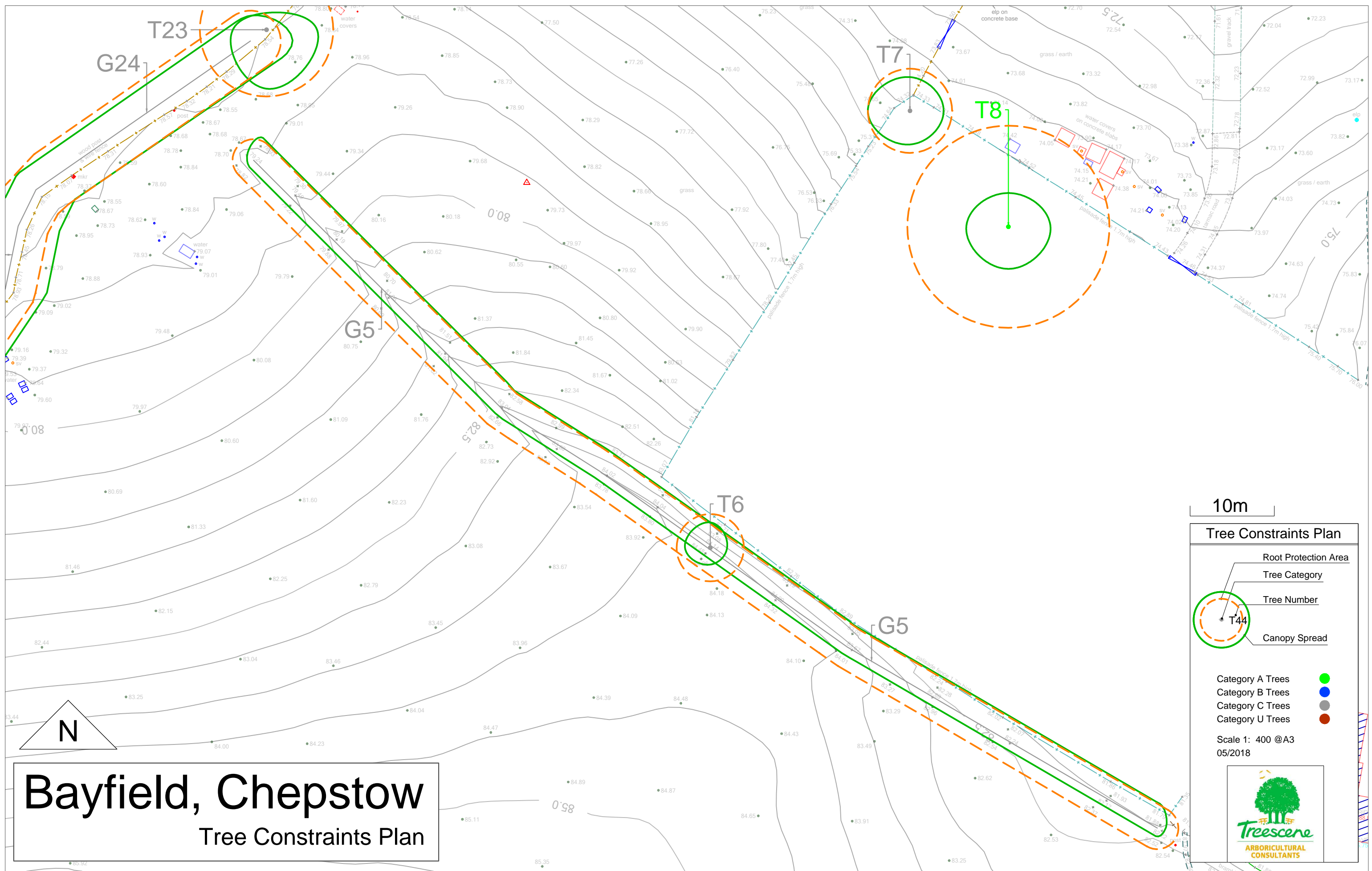


Tree Constraints Plan

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

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

Scale 1: 400 @A3
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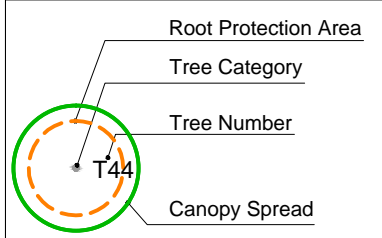


Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan

10m

Tree Constraints Plan



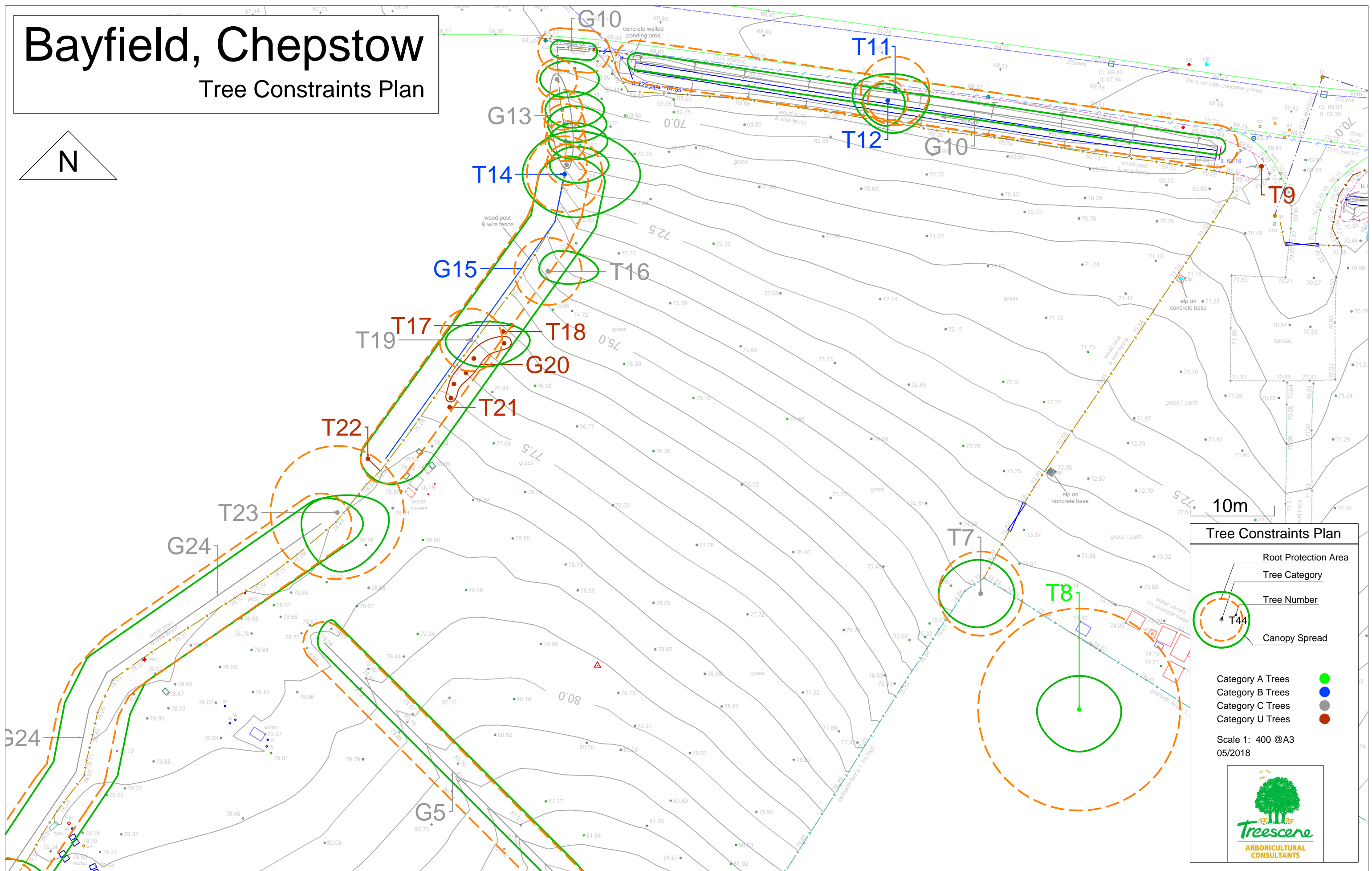
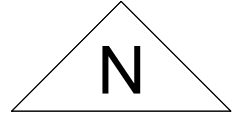
- Category A Trees ●
- Category B Trees ●
- Category C Trees ●
- Category U Trees ●

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Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



10m

Tree Constraints Plan

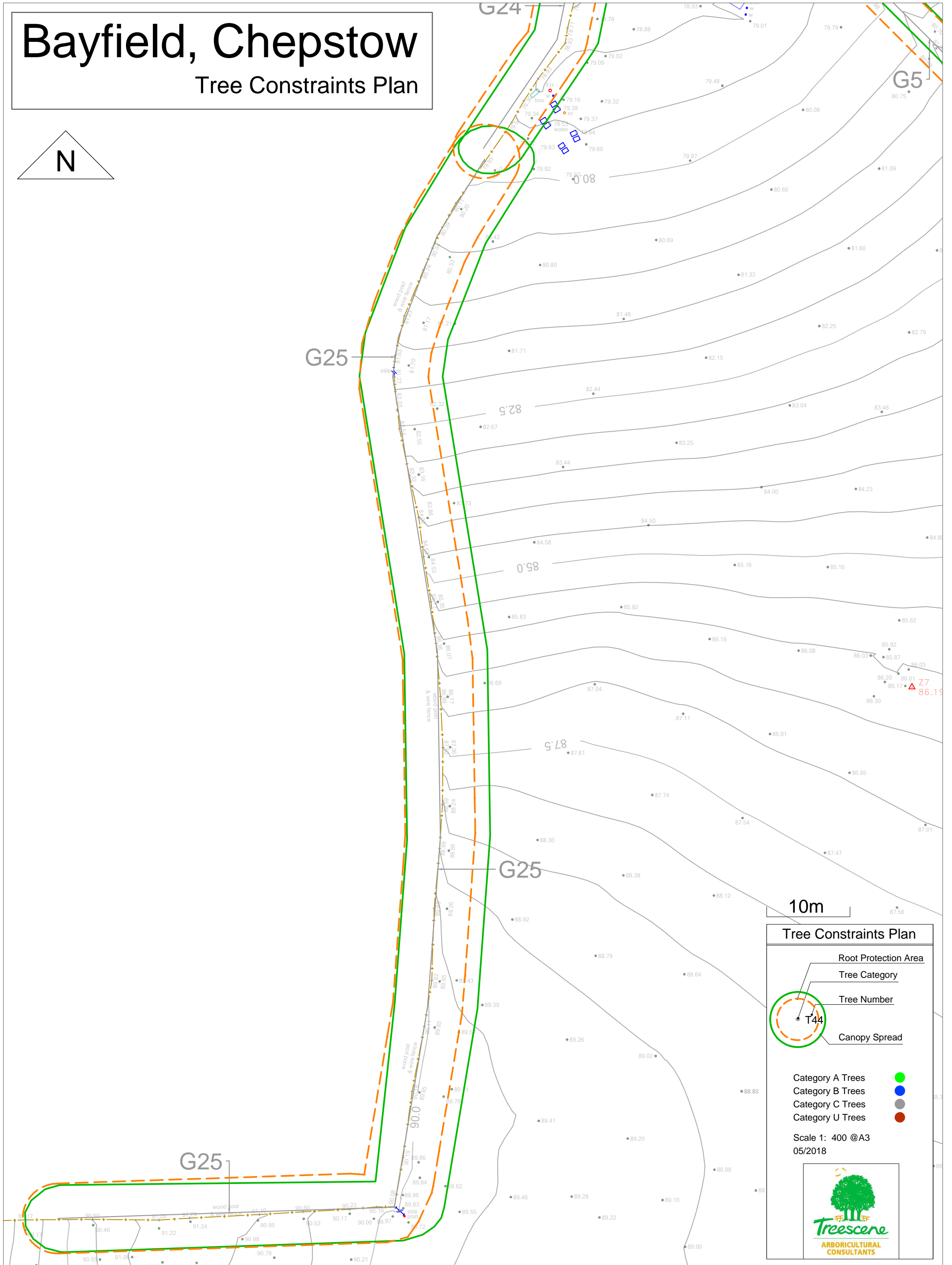
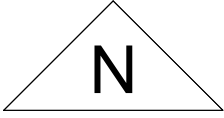
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

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

Scale 1: 400 @A3
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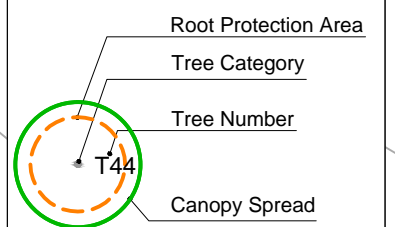
Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



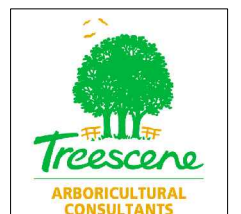
10m

Tree Constraints Plan



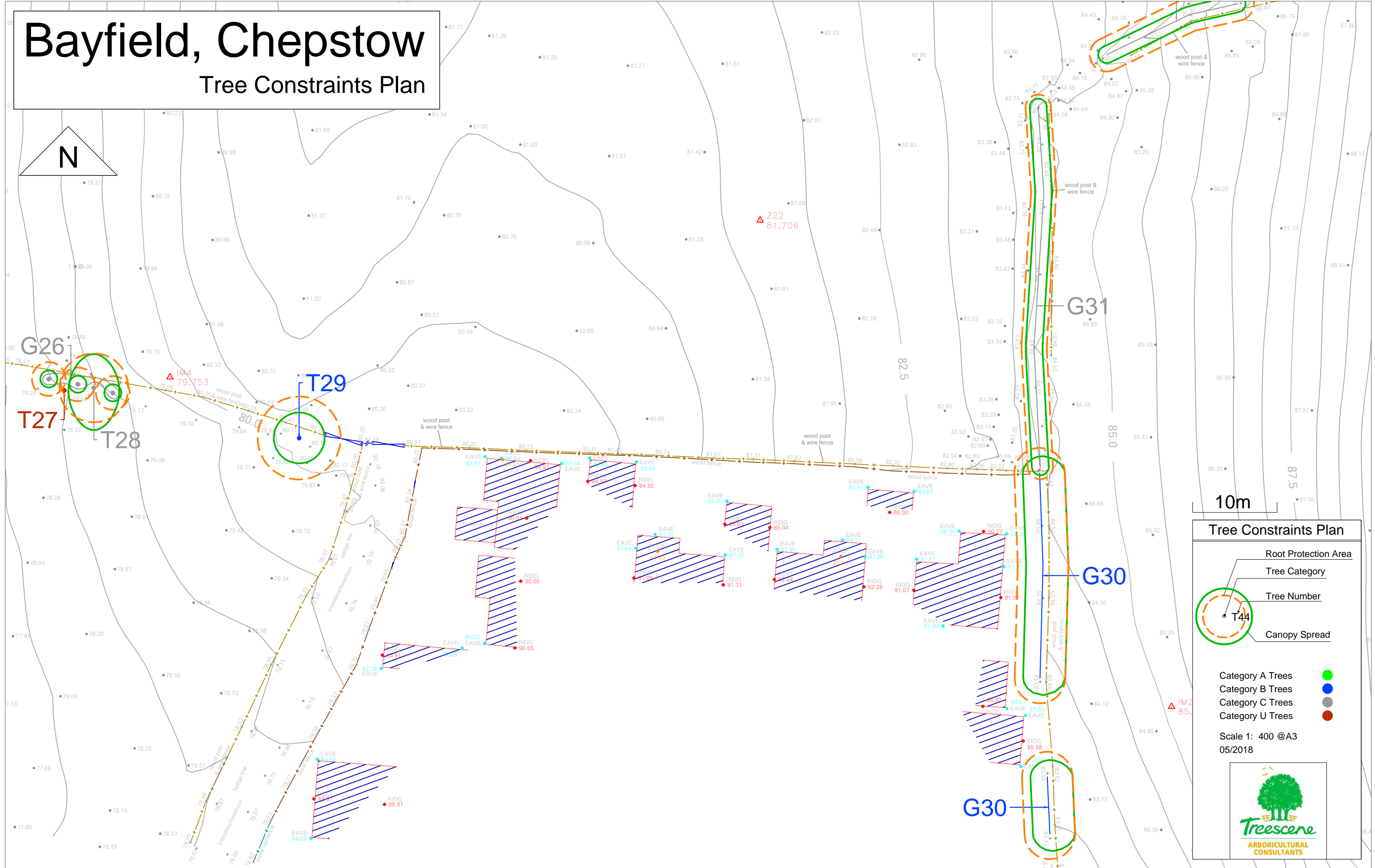
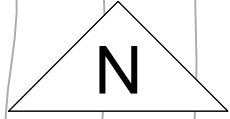
- Category A Trees
- Category B Trees
- Category C Trees
- Category U Trees

Scale 1: 400 @A3
05/2018



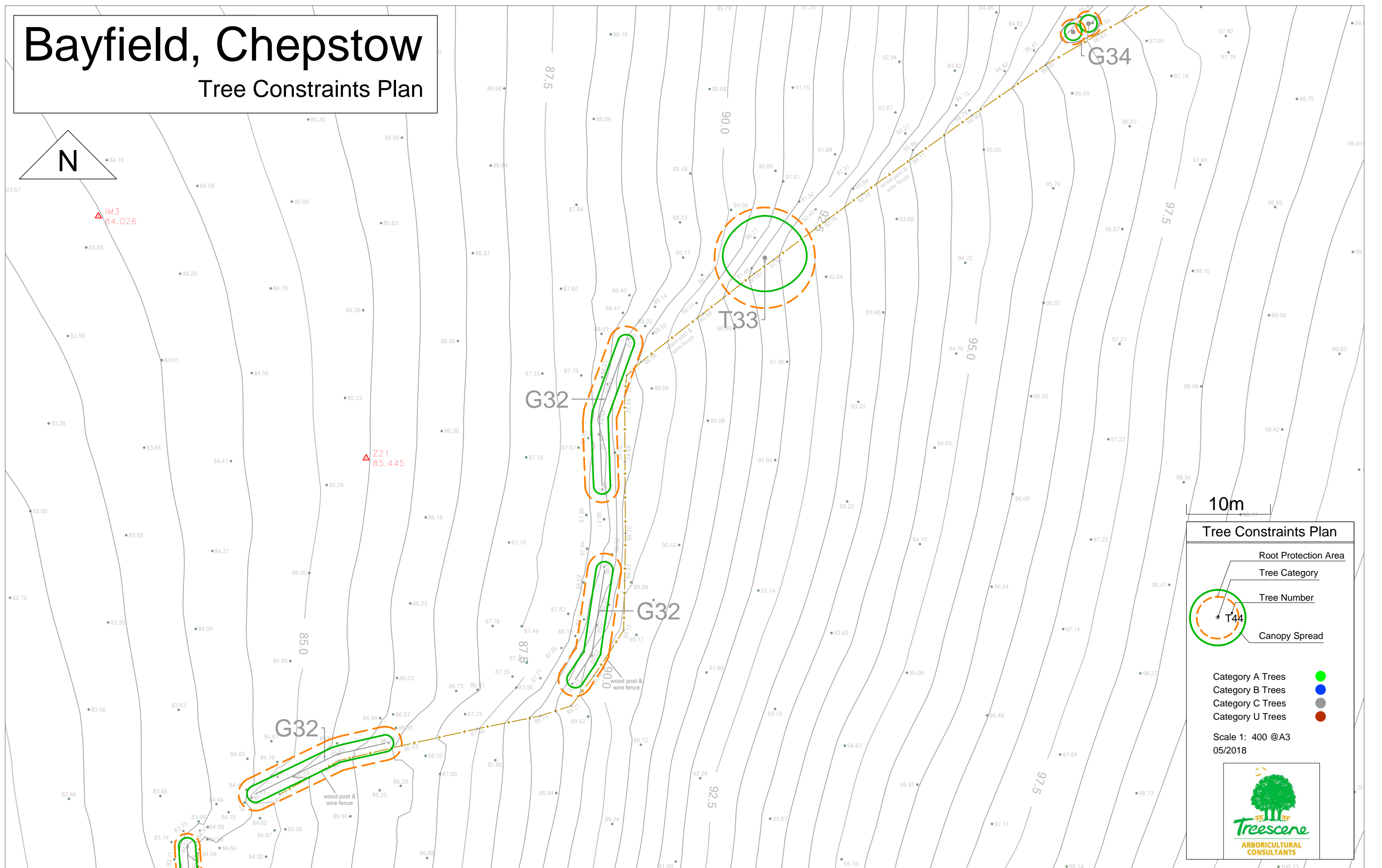
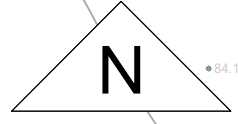
Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



Tree Constraints Plan

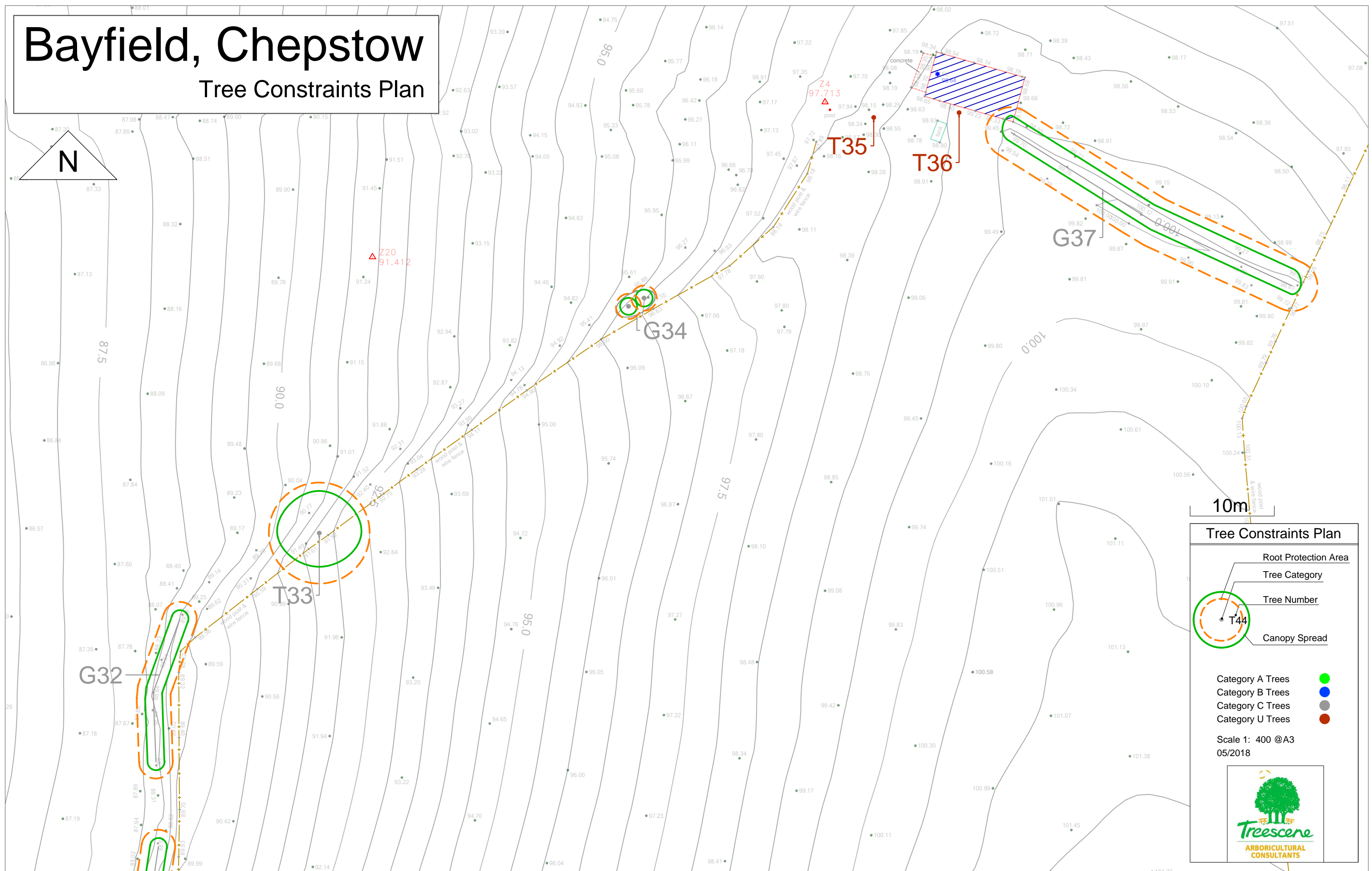
- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
- Canopy Spread

- Category A Trees ●
- Category B Trees ●
- Category C Trees ●
- Category U Trees ●

Scale 1: 400 @A3
05/2018

Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



Tree Constraints Plan

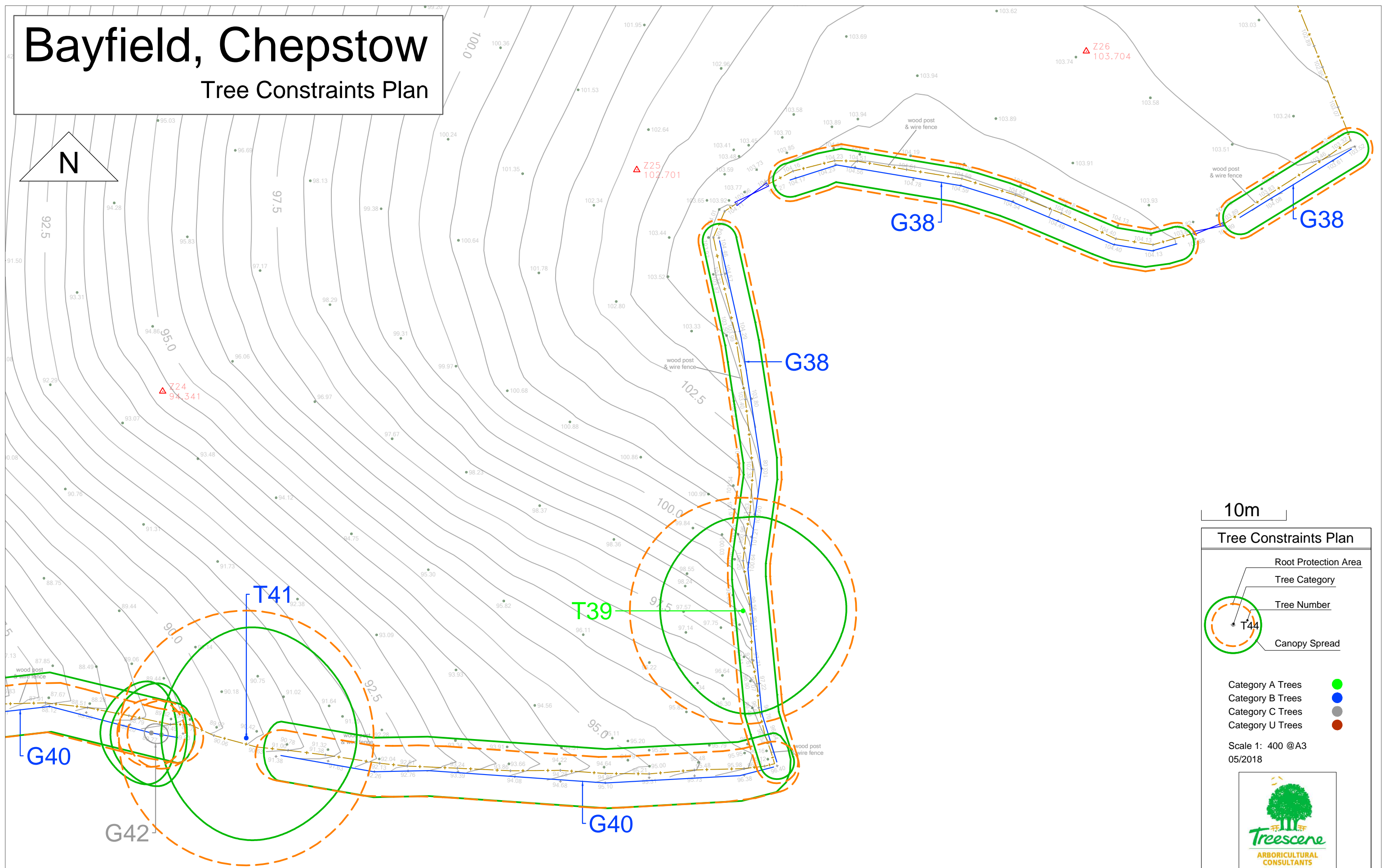
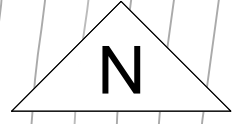
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Category A Trees ●
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 Category C Trees ●
 Category U Trees ●

Scale 1: 400 @A3
05/2018

Bayfield, Chepstow

Tree Constraints Plan



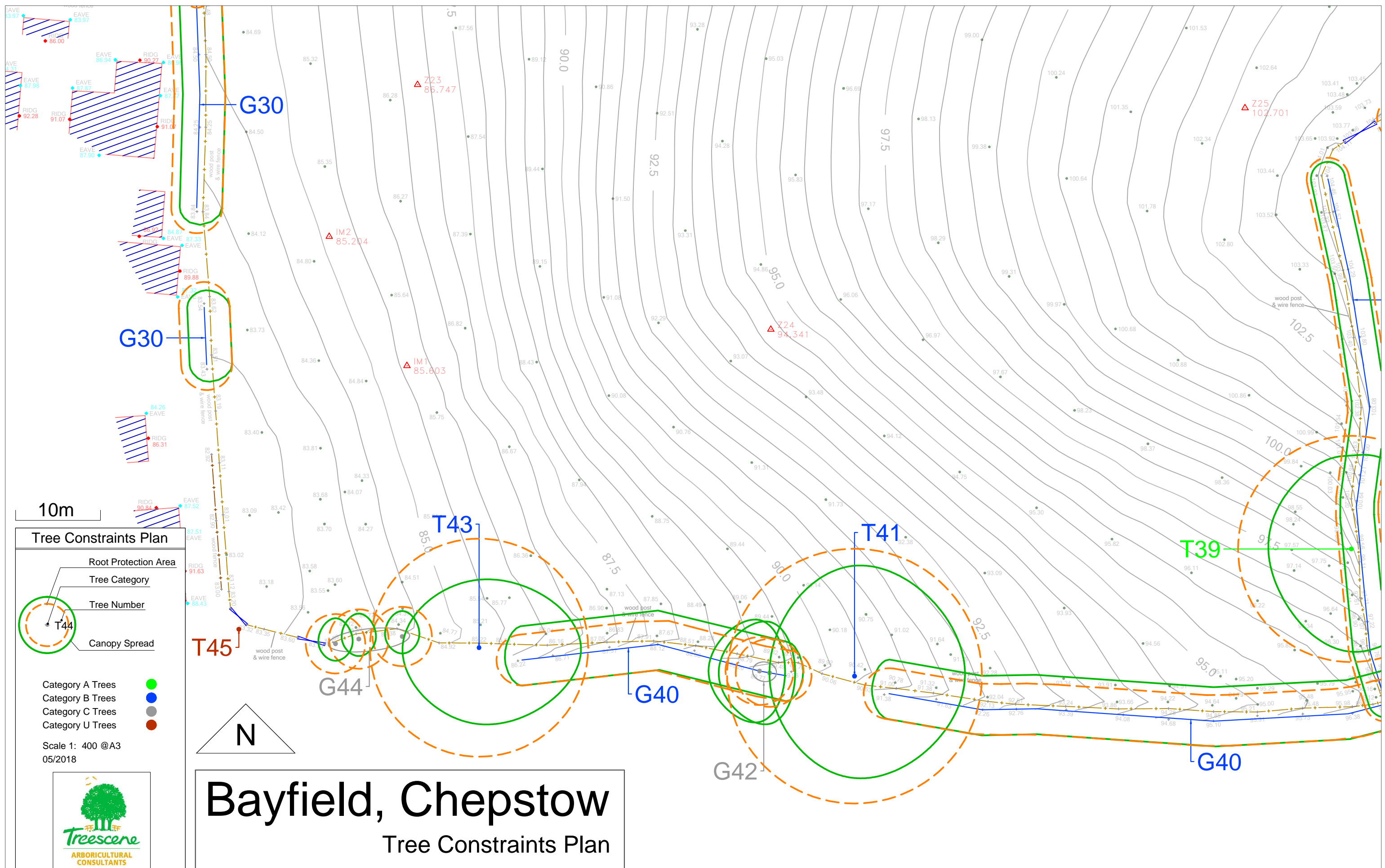
10m

Tree Constraints Plan

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Category A Trees ●
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 Category C Trees ●
 Category U Trees ●

Scale 1: 400 @A3
05/2018



10m

Tree Constraints Plan

- Root Protection Area
- Tree Category
- Tree Number
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Category A Trees ●
 Category B Trees ●
 Category C Trees ●
 Category U Trees ●

Scale 1: 400 @A3
05/2018

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Bayfield, Chepstow
 Tree Constraints Plan