Tree Survey data

This survey is an assessment of the existing site and any recommendations are preliminary and do not reflect a particular layout or proposal.

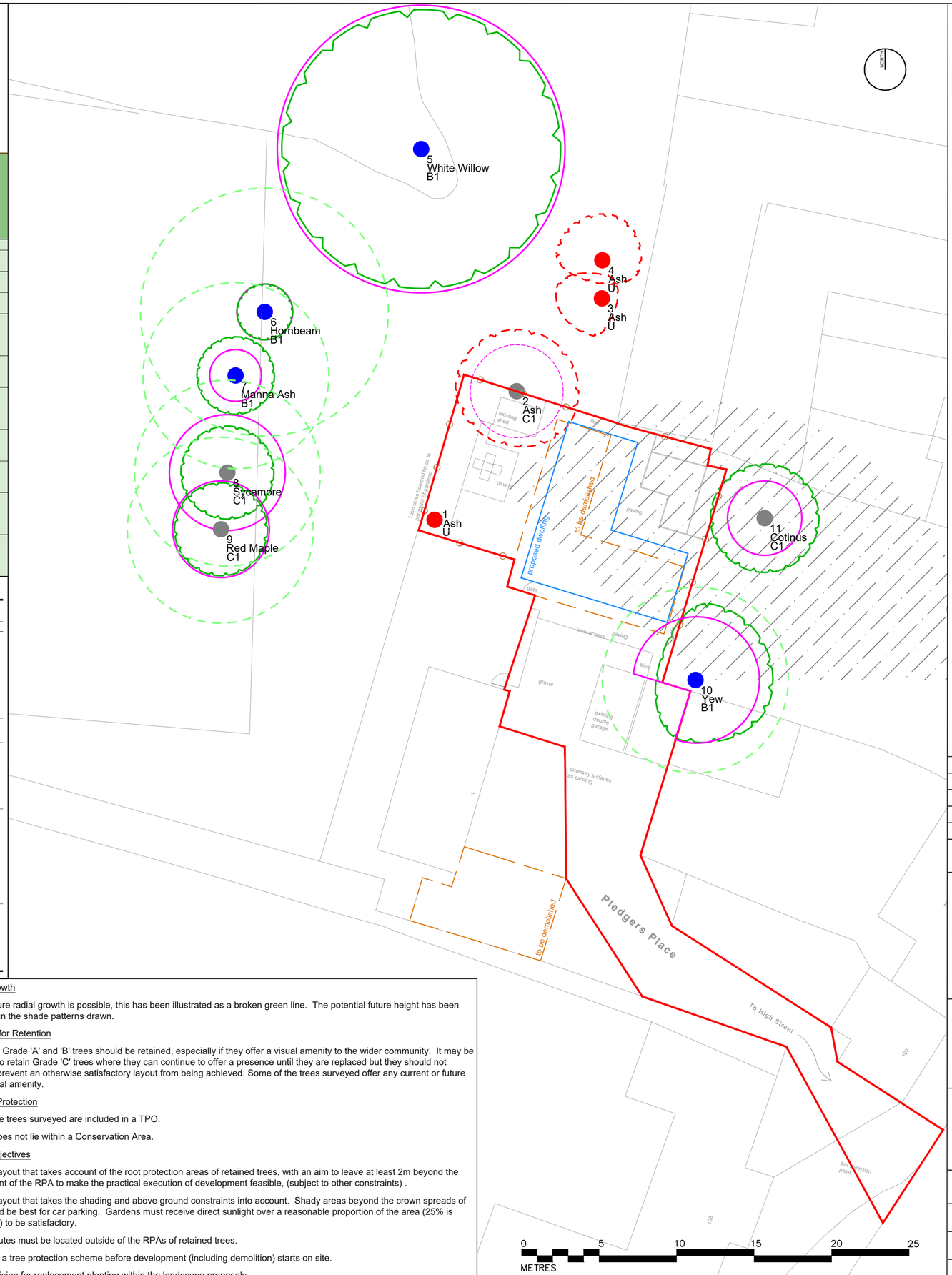
Key

Age Class	Y = Young (Less than 1/3 of normal expected life) OM = Over-mature or in decline SM = Semi-mature (1/3 – 2/3 of normal expected life) V = Veteran M = Mature
Main Stem Diameter	Measured at 1.5 metres above ground or in accordance BS5837: 2012 Annex C and D
Height	Estimated or measured with clinometer where considered critical (m)
Crown spread	At cardinal points (m)
RPA (Radius)/(Area)	Distance in metres from centre of tree to achieve a circular Root Protection Area/ Root Protection Area in square metres.
Remaining Contribution	Estimated number of years the tree may contribute in a safe condition

ref.	Species	Age Class	Observations: Factors affecting the quality and value of the trees	Ø m/s (mm)	Height (m)	Lower crown height (m)	Ultimate height (m)	Crown Spread N (m)	Crown Spread S (m)	Crown Spread E (m)	Crown Spread W (m)	Category	Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Preliminary management recommendations	RPA radius (m)	RPA (m²)
1	Ash	SM	Stump	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	U	<10		4.2	55.42
2	Ash	Y	Fire damage to North and Eastern bark Power lines to west	250	15	4	15	4	3.5	4	4	C1	<10	Fell and replace.	3	28.28
3	Ash	Y	Fire damage to Eastern bark on main stem	150	12	5	12	1.5	2.5	1	3	U	<10	Fell and replace.	1.8	10.18
4	Ash	Y	Fire damage to Eastern bark on main stem	234	12	5	12	3	1.5	2.5	3	U	<10	Fell and replace.	2.81	24.81
5	White Willow	M	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen.	773	22	2	22	9	9	9	9	B1	20+	No work required.	9.28	270.58
6	Hornbeam	Y	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. No visible defects seen.	150	7	2	18	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	B1	40+	No work required.	1.8	10.18
7	Manna Ash	Y	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen.	139	10	3	15	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	B1	40+	No work required.	1.67	8.76
8	Sycamore	Y	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Squirrel damage to bark	312	10	3	15	3	3	3	3	C1	20+	No work required.	3.74	43.95
9	Red Maple	Y	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Squirrel damage to bark	260	10	3	15	3	3	3	3	C1	20+	No work required.	3.12	30.59
10	Yew	SM	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Branches encroaching upon building.	300	7	2	18	5	4	5	2.5	B1	40+	Prune to clear building by 1m.	3.6	40.72
11	Cotinus	M	Tree on neighbouring property therefore not closely inspected. Regularly maintained at present dimensions.	200	5	1	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	C1	10+	Prune to clear building by 1m.	2.4	18.1

BS5837:2021 Cascade Chart for Tree Quality Assessment Trees to be considered for retention

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			On Plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
Category U Trees 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			
	1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2. Mainly landscape qualities**	**3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
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)	
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 detention 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	
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	



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NOTES Based on drawing 242028 - 105

The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

KEY

- GRADE A TREES
- GRADE B TREES
- GRADE C TREES
- GRADE U TREES
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA
- CANOPY OUTLINE - INDIVIDUAL TREE
- CANOPY OUTLINE - GROUPS
- CANOPY OUTLINE - FUTURE POTENTIAL
- TREES RECOMMENDED FOR REMOVAL
- INDICATIVE SHADE AREA

Rev	Description	Date
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Purpose of Issue

For information only

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Project

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Drawing Title

TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Drawn	Checked	Reviewed	Date
AMB	--	--	06/12/2024
Job No.	**Scale**	**Sheet Size**	**Revision**
5655	1:200	A2	—

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5655.Royston.SP.TCP

Arboricultural Constraints

Root Protection Area

The Root Protection Area (RPA) is illustrated as a magenta circle or polygon around each tree or group of trees. This is the area where if the trees are retained, ideally no excavation should take place; the soil level should not be raised or lowered; no materials should be stacked; there must be no contamination and no services should be routed.

However, trees may be tolerant of some disturbance and recent advances in construction techniques can avoid causing significant damage to roots. This will depend on a number of factors including tree species and site conditions along with the type of construction methods available to the developer.

Shade or Light-Loss

The shade area is based on a solar inclination of 45^0 in line with the median suggested by BS5837. Building within the shade area can be acceptable where internal layout, fenestration or proposed use of buildings means they are not adversely affected by a lack of daylight received. Some shading may be welcomed in the summer when solar gain can make room temperatures uncomfortable.

Above Ground Constraints

The height of the lower crown above ground is shown in the survey. Lifting (or raising) the crown to a set height above ground in order to install fences, achieve clearance over the driveway or allow access for plant and machinery would be an acceptable arboricultural practice. Crown spread may in its self be a constraint where it is greater than the RPA radius. Reference must be made to the tree survey schedule.

Trees on Neighbouring Land

Trees on neighbouring ground must be taken into consideration. These are shown on the plan.

Future Growth

Where future radial growth is possible, this has been illustrated as a broken green line. The potential future height has been illustrated in the shade patterns drawn.

Suitability for Retention

In general, Grade 'A' and 'B' trees should be retained, especially if they offer a visual amenity to the wider community. It may be desirable to retain Grade 'C' trees where they can continue to offer a presence until they are replaced but they should not generally prevent an otherwise satisfactory layout from being achieved. Some of the trees surveyed offer any current or future public visual amenity.

Statutory Protection

None of the trees surveyed are included in a TPO.

The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

Design Objectives

Design a layout that takes account of the root protection areas of retained trees, with an aim to leave at least 2m beyond the radial extent of the RPA to make the practical execution of development feasible, (subject to other constraints) .

Design a layout that takes the shading and above ground constraints into account. Shady areas beyond the crown spreads of trees would be best for car parking. Gardens must receive direct sunlight over a reasonable proportion of the area (25% is suggested) to be satisfactory.

Service routes must be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees.

Implement a tree protection scheme before development (including demolition) starts on site.

Make provision for replacement planting within the landscape proposals.