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TREE SURVEY - ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT (AIA)

Prepared For:

Lindridge Ln,
Desford,
Leicester
LE9 9GN

Prepared By:

Ben Edmonds BSc Tech.Arbor.A

19th March 2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Brief:

I am instructed by Adam Page of XL Designs (Midlands Ltd) to inspect the significant trees at Lindridge Ln, Desford, Leicester LE9 9GN and to provide an arboricultural report. The report will provide information on tree condition and aid the design and location of a future development.

1.2 Qualifications and experience:

I have based this report on my site observations and the information provided. I have come to conclusions in the light of my experience.

1.3 Documents and information provided

S Raju of R3Design Developments Ltd provided:

RJ Tree Services Tree Survey - 2022.

RJ Tree Services Tree Constraints Plan 01 – 2022.

Indicative Layout Architectural Vista Designs Ltd AVD-767-LLD-PL01 – 2023.

Hinckley & Bosworth Borough Council Out Line Planning approval 23/00445/OUT – 2023.

Adam Page provided:

Topographical Survey 1771 produced by Fosse Surveying - 2024

1.4 Scope of this report:

This report provides an assessment of the condition of the trees on the site and guidelines for assessing the likely effects on the trees by any development on site. Each tree has been mapped and classified depending on how desirable its retention is. The report takes no account of the likelihood of future tree related subsidence, root damage to structures, drains etc.

2 SITE VISIT AND OBSERVATIONS / COLLECTION OF DATA

2.1 Site visit:

I carried out an initial site visit on the 28th of February. The initial visit identified many dead and dangerous trees making surveying of the trees very difficult. It was arranged for the immediately dangerous trees to be removed and the site made safe to allow the site to be plotted. I re-visited the site on the 13th March 2024 when I could survey the site. All observations were from ground level without detailed investigations. Any trees outside the property that could be affected by a development have also been recorded. If possible, details from trees outside the boundaries are also recorded. When access is not available values are estimated.

2.2 Brief site description:

The site covers approx. 4,300 m² and consists of a spinney covering approximately 1/3 of the site, with the remaining 2/3 being rough grass and a concrete slab. The spinney is approximately 30 years old, many of the trees are dead or in poor condition. To the north of the site is Tropical Birdland with agricultural properties to the east and south.

2.3 Identification and location of the trees:

The locations of these trees have been plotted (exact locations should be checked) with the tree data and this has been added to the survey to produce a Tree Constraints Plan (Appendix 4). All the relevant information on it is contained within this report and the provided documents.

2.4 Collection of basic data:

Individual trees have been identified and assessed, where appropriate hedges and groups have been recorded together. For each individual tree, group and hedge, information on species, height, maturity and potential for contribution to amenity in a development context was recorded; this is included in the tree schedule (Appendix 1). I stress that the inspection was of a preliminary nature and did not involve any climbing or detailed investigation beyond what was visible from accessible points at ground level.

3. APPRAISAL

3.1 Mitigating tree loss/new planting:

Tree loss could take place as a result of any development on site. A landscape plan should be drawn up to mitigate the loss of any trees. This should incorporate new planting of trees sympathetic to the environment and to the benefit of the new development and the surrounding landscape.

3.2 Construction processes of the proposed development or demolition:

Pruning and tree felling works may be required to enable any construction. All tree surgery works must be undertaken prior to construction activity. Development processes that lead to soil compaction in tree rooting zones and physical damage to trees can adversely affect long-term tree health. This can lead to unnecessary tree loss if not controlled properly. Access to the Root Protection Areas (RPA) of any retained tree will be restricted as per Arboricultural Method Statement, before any demolition or construction activity.

3.3 Infrastructure requirements – highway visibility, lighting, CCTV, services:

The installation of services within the rooting zones of trees can have a large detrimental impact on the long-term survival of retained trees leading to their unnecessary loss or root failure in high winds. Services should not be installed within any tree root protection area (RPA) without prior approval of the site arboriculturist. Siting of above ground services, CCTV cameras, electrical sub-stations, refuse stores, lighting and other infrastructure requirements can also lead to unnecessary pruning of tree crowns or root loss during or post development, The trees and their future growth should be considered in the siting of services.

3.4 Proximity of trees to structures:

The impact of trees on buildings (and buildings on trees) and the allowance for future growth must be considered in the siting of the new dwellings. Trees can have a significant effect on daylight that can potentially affect land use or living conditions. An indication of the potential direct obstruction of sunlight is illustrated in the tree constraints plan (Appendix 4.).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Design Team:

This report provides guidance for the design team and sets out constraints relating to the trees on site. Tree survey and RPA detail can be found in the Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1.) and seen graphically on the Tree Constraints Plan - RPA (Appendix 3.)

- 4.2 Many of the trees on site are dead or in a poor condition. Dead and dangerous trees had to be removed to make the site safe to survey. These trees were primarily norway spruce and ash trees. The norway spruce trees were likely killed by the great spruce bark beetle (*Dendroctonus micans*). This is a notifiable disease and I have informed the Forestry Commission of its presence on the site. The ash trees have been killed by ash dieback disease (*Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*). Ash dieback has been moving into the area in recent years and has been predicted to kill up to 80% of ash trees in the UK.
- 4.3 Of the remaining standing 66 spruce trees 44 are already dead and should be removed. Of the 22 spruce trees that are currently still alive most are in poor condition or will be left exposed once the dead ones have been removed. With the exception of Trees 6,7 and 8 these have been categorised as U grade trees. Due to their current condition and position the spruce trees 6,7 and 8 have been classified as C category trees, these are of low quality and should not be seen as a constraint to development, it is quite likely that these will also succumb to the spruce bark beetle in the near future so it may be prudent to remove before the start of the development.
- 4.4 The ash trees 4, 12, & 70 have been classified as an B grade trees. These trees are currently good quality, offering good amenity to the local area. While there is a high chance that these trees will succumb to ash dieback in the near future it is also possible that these could be naturally resistant trees. Initial findings estimate that 1-5% of trees show reasonable tolerance to ash dieback. If resistant these trees could be important in allowing ash to recover over time. Every effort should be made to ensure these trees are not damaged during any development.
- 4.5 The other trees have been classified as C grade trees. These trees should not be considered as a material constraint, they are relatively small or in below average condition and their loss could be mitigated with replanting.
- 4.6 At the edge of the block of dead and dying spruce trees are a row of 7 trees (2 ash trees 49 & 50 and 5 cherry trees 51-55) classified as C category trees. These trees have grown very one-sided, suppressed by the faster growing spruce trees shading them out. While currently the trees are in a reasonable physiological condition, they all have very poor form. This form is normal for trees growing on the edge of a woodland block and if the woodland remained would not normally be an issue. However, once the dead, dying and exposed trees have been removed their one-sided nature will leave the trees looking very bizarre. I would therefore also recommend their removal.
- 4.7 The group of willow trees 118 are located just off site to the east, these crack willow or *Salix fragilis* are known to have poor strength characteristics and as their name suggests are prone

to cracking and failing. Several trees in the group have already failed. Care should be taken that any development is clear of the potential catastrophic failure.

- 4.8 The Tree Constraints Plan RPA (Appendix 3.) illustrates the root protection area as calculated by BS5837. Any development in the calculated RPA will need to be carefully designed to ensure no significant damage occurs and the rooting zone or root protection area (RPA) MUST be protected by a construction limitation zone (CLZ) during any build.
- 4.9 The Tree Constraints Plan - Shading (Appendix 4.) indicates areas that will be most affected by shading. Any development should take into account the reduced light levels caused by the shading of the trees.
- 4.10 Leaf fall from the trees could be significant and can cause issues in the autumn, blocking drains and becoming a slip hazard. Any development should take into account the additional nuisance that these will cause.
- 4.11 To ensure their long-term survival trees to be retained after construction should have their rooting areas protected during any development.

5. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 Trees subject to statutory controls:

The trees are not located within a conservation area. I do not know if the trees are protected by a Tree Preservation Order. Permission from the local authority is needed to undertake works on protected trees and notification is required for trees in a conservation area.

5.2 A felling licence may be required from the forestry commission to fell trees in the woodland area. There are certain exemptions including 5 cubic metres per calendar quarter for personal allowance, trees of small diameter, fruit trees, dangerous and nuisance trees, tree health and development.

5.3 Trees outside the property:

Care must be taken to ensure that trees outside the property are not damaged during construction. If the trees were to die or fall over as a direct result then the persons responsible could be held liable. The implications of non-cooperation require legal interpretation and are beyond the scope of this report. By common law, branches from trees on adjacent properties extending over boundaries can be pruned back to the boundary line without the permission of the owners. However, the material belongs to the tree owner and any arising should be offered back to them (they do not have to accept them). The same guidance on statutory controls applies as discussed in 5.1 above.

5.4 Statutory wildlife obligations:

The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 and the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regs 2010 provides statutory protection to birds, bats and other species that inhabit trees. All tree work operations are covered by these provisions and advice from an ecologist must be obtained before undertaking any works that might constitute an offence.

5.5 Implementation of works:

All tree works should be carried out to BS3998 Tree work - *recommendations* as modified by more recent research. Canopy Tree Services can provide a quote to undertake any tree works

5.6 Future considerations:

The remaining trees should be inspected on a regular basis (3-5 years) by a qualified arboriculturist.

6. REFERENCES

BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction: ISBN: 978 0 580 69917 7
BS 3998:2010 Tree work - Recommendations ISBN: 978 0 580 53777 6

Appendix 1. Tree Survey Schedule

Date of Survey: 13th March 2024

Surveyor: Ben Edmonds

Tree number	Species	Height (m)	N	E	S	W	Diameter (mm)	Age class	Physiological (p) and Structural (s) Condition and Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution Years	Retention Key	Protective fence (cm)
1	Ash	6	3	3	3	3	500 est	Ma	Poor- topped at 4m, dieback in crown	Fell	<10	U	6000
2	Ash	6	1	1	1	3	400	Ma	Poor - Topped at 4m	Fell	<10	U	4800
3	Hawthorn	5	2	2	1	3	260 ms	Ma	Poor - Multi-stemmed		10-20	C2	3120
4	Ash	12	4	3	4	5	650 est	Ma	Fair - no signs of adb, obscured by ivy, significant dw in lower crown	Dw, sever ivy	40+	B1	7800
5	Spuce	13	2	1	1	1	240	Ma	Poor - top dead		<10	U	2880
6	Spruce	5	3	2	0	0	160	Ma	Fair - tree likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle		10-20	C2	1920
7	Spruce	16	1	0	1	1	280	Ma	Fair - tree likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle		10-20	C2	3360
8	Spruce	16	1	2	1	1	380	Ma	Fair - tree likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle		10-20	C2	4560
9	Liquid amber	7	2	2	2	2	190	Ma	Fair		40+	C1	2280
10	Cherry	7	3	3	3	3	180	Ma	Fair		40+	C1	2160
11	Spruce	13	3	1	0	2	190	Ma	Poor - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2280
12	Ash	12	5	4	5	5	600 est	Ma	Fair - obscured by ivy, significant dw in crown	Sever ivy, dw	40+	B1	7200
13	Thuja	8	3	2	3	3	390	Ma	Fair - top snapped at 5m, Multi-stemmed from that point		20-40	C1	4680
14	Spruce	16	2	3	1	1	290	Ma	Poor - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3480
15	Spruce	16	0	2	2	1	280	Ma	Poor - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3360
16	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
17	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640

18	Spruce	16	3	2	2	1	330	Ma	Poor - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3960
19	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	290	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3480
20	Spruce	16	2	2	2	2	240	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2880
21	Spruce	12	1	2	1	1	190	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2280
22	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	260	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3120
23	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
24	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
25	Spruce	10	1	1	1	1	170	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2040
26	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	200	Ma	Poor- thin crown and ivy	Fell	<10	U	2400
27	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	190	Ma	Poor- thin crown and ivy, one-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2280
28	Spruce	16	2	2	2	2	345 ms	Ma	Poor - twin stem, one-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	4140
29	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	190	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2280
30	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	210	Ma	Fair - thin crown, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2520
31	Spruce	16	2	2	1	2	300	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3600
32	Spruce	16	1	2	1	2	290	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3480
33	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	260	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3120
34	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	240	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2880
35	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	290	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3480
36	Spruce	16	1	1	1	1	280	Ma	Fair - thin crown, obscured by ivy, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3360

37	Spruce	15	1	1	1	1	150	Ma	Fair - thin crown, obscured by ivy, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	1800
38	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	170	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2040
39	Scots pine	16	2	2	2	2	300	Ma	Fair - thin crown, obscured by ivy, tree will become exposed	Fell	<10	C1	3600
40	Spruce	15	1	2	2	0	210	Ma	Poor - exposed after death of other trees, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2520
41	Spruce	14	2	1	1	2	260	Ma	Fair - tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3120
42	Spruce	13	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
43	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
44	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	190	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2280
45	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
46	Spruce	14	1	1	1	1	150	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1800
47	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	190	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2280
48	Spruce	6	1	1	1	1	140	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1680
49	Ash	13	4	7	4	0	320	Ma	Fair - One-sided, minor dw in crown, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3840
50	Ash	13	4	6	4	0	310	Ma	Fair - One-sided, minor dw in crown, damage on trunk at base, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3720
51	Cherry	11	3	5	3	0	220	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	2640
52	Cherry	13	3	5	3	0	290	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3480
53	Cherry	13	3	5	3	0	250	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3000
54	Cherry	13	3	5	3	0	270	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3240

55	Cherry	13	3	5	3	0	300	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed and have poor form once spruce trees removed	Consider removal	40+	C2	3600
56	Field maple	5	4	1	4	4	200	Ma	Poor- very one-sided		20-40	C2	2400
57	Field maple	8	4	4	2	3	320	Ma	Fair - Obscured by ivy		20-40	C2	3840
58	Ash	8	4	3	3	5	300	Ma	Fair - Obscured by ivy, no signs of adb	Reinspect summer	40+	C2	3600
59	Ash	8	2	0	1	3	220	Y	Fair - twin stem, one stem dead	Reinspect summer	40+	C2	2640
60	Elm	6	1	0	2	1	180	Y	Fair, leaning over rd		20-40	C2	2160
61	Field maple	5	2	2	2	2	163 ms	Y	Poor- Multi-stemmed, obscured by ivy lost top at 5m		20-40	C2	1956
62	Elm	7	3	3	3	3	170	Y	Fair		10-20	C2	2040
63	Elm	8	4	1	4	5	384 ms	Ma	Fair		10-20	C2	4608
64	Ash	10	3	3	1	4	280	Ma	Fair - dieback in crown likely early adb	Reinspect summer	10-20	C2	3360
65	Ash	10	2	2	2	2	382 ms	Ma	Fair -twin stem	Reinspect summer	40+	C2	4584
66	Elm	8	3	0	4	1	190	Y	Fair, leaning over rd		10-20	C2	2280
67	Elm	8	3	0	3	3	200	Y	Fair - leaning over rd		10-20	C2	2400
68	Ash	11	3	3	3	3	320	Ma	Fair - no signs of adb		10-20	C2	3840
69	Ash	10	1	4	1	0	190	Y	Fair - one sided		40+	C2	2280
70	Ash	13	4	5	5	5	750	M	Fair -obscured by ivy, no signs of adb, sig dw in low crown	Reinspect in summer	40+	B1	9000
71	Sycamore	5	3	2	2	3	190	Y	Poor - regrownfrom stump at 1.5m		20-40	C2	2280
72	Spruce	13	1	1	4	4	310	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3720
73	Spruce	13	1	1	2	1	280	Ma	Fair - One-sided, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	3360
74	Spruce	8	1	1	1	1	120	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1440
75	Spruce	5	1	1	1	1	120	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1440
76	Spruce	6	1	1	1	1	100	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1200
77	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	320	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3840
78	Spruce	10	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640

79	Sycamore	14	0	5	5	5	440	M	Fair - One-sided, sig dw and squirrel damage on several branches	If retained reduce by 3m to even out form	40+	C1	5280
80	Leylandii	5	1	1	1	1	90	Y	Fair		40+	C2	1080
81	Leylandii	6	1	1	1	1	110	Y	Fair		40+	C2	1320
82	Leylandii	7	2	2	2	1	150	Y	Fair		40+	C2	1800
83	Oak	7	0	1	3	2	150	Y	Fair		40+	C1	1800
84	Leylandii	5	1	1	1	1	150	Y	Fair		40+	C2	1800
85	Leylandii	5	1	1	1	1	130	Y	Fair		40+	C2	1560
86	Leylandii	5	1	1	1	1	130	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1560
87	Spruce	5	1	1	1	1	140	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1680
88	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
89	Leylandii	12	1	3	4	3	390	M	Fair One-sided,	If retained reduce by 5m	40+	C1	4680
90	Spruce	7	1	1	1	1	110	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1320
91	Spruce	13	1	1	1	1	260	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3120
92	Spruce	5	1	1	1	1	180	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2160
93	Spruce	10	1	1	1	1	180	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2160
94	Spruce	12	2	2	2	2	340	Ma	Fair - tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	4080
95	Spruce	6	1	1	1	1	100	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1200
96	Spruce	10	1	1	1	1	140	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	1680
97	Spruce	5	1	3	1	1	240	Ma	Fair - beetle exit holes on stem, tree will become exposed & likely to succumb to spruce bark beetle	Fell	<10	U	2880
98	Spruce	11	1	1	1	1	240	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2880
99	Spruce	11	1	1	1	1	280	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3360
100	Spruce	11	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640
101	Spruce	4	1	1	1	1	70	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	840
102	Spruce	11	1	1	1	1	280	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3360
103	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	290	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3480
104	Scots pine	12	1	3	3	1	290	Y	Fair - tree will be exposed when dead trees removed	Fell	<10	C1	3480
105	Spruce	7	1	1	1	1	220	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	2640

106	Spruce	6	1	1	1	1	70	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	840
107	Spruce	12	1	1	1	1	280	Dead	Killed by spruce bark beetle	Fell	0	U	3360
108	Lawson cypress	10	1	2	2	2	240	Y	Fair		40+	C1	2880
109	Lawson cypress	7	1	1	1	1	200	Y	Fair		40+	C1	2400
110	Leylandii	6	3	3	3	3	500	Ma	Good - Topped at 6m		40+	C1	6000
111	Leylandii	6	1	2	2	1	300	Ma	Poor - Topped at 6m		40+	C1	3600
112	Leylandii	6	1	2	3	2	370	Ma	Fair - topped at 6m		40+	C1	4440
113	Umbrella pine	6	1	2	2	2	160	Y	Fair - topped at 6m		40+	C1	1920
114	Cedar	5	2	2	2	2	190	Y	Good		40+	C1	2280
115	Pine	5	1	1	1	1	190	Y	Obscured by ivy	Sever ivy	40+	C1	2280
116	Ash	9	5	5	5	5	590 ms	M	Good - twin stem from base, no signs of adb		40+	B1	7080
117	Hawthorn	5	3	3	1	2	160	Y	Fair		20-40	C1	1920
118	Gp willows x5	15					300est	M	Poor - trees are beginning to collapse	Pollard	20-40	C2	3600
119	Ash	12	3	3	3	3	310	Ma	Good - no signs of adb	Reinspect in summer	40+	C1	3720
120	Ash	7	3	3	1	2	210	Y	Fair - no signs of adb	Reinspect in summer	40+	C1	2520

* estimated, ms multi-stemmed equivalent.

Appendix 2.

Explanation of Tree Survey Schedule -

Species:

Approximate Height:

The current height of the tree is estimated to the nearest metre.

Branch Spread:

The current lateral crown spread is estimated to the nearest metre at 4 cardinal points.

Stem Diameter:

The stem diameter in mm at 1.5m above ground level or as described in BS 5837:2012 Annex C. Diameters marked with an 8 have been estimated, Multi stemmed trees are recorded the prefix (Eq) and the equivalent resultant combined stem diameter is calculated as per BS 5837:2012 section 4.6

Age Class:

Y	Young; tree in first third of life expectancy
M.A	Middle Aged; tree in second third of life expectancy
M	Mature; tree in final third of life expectancy
O.M	Over Mature; tree in decline
V	Veteran; tree with major physiological decline, surviving beyond the Typical age range for the species

Physiological and Structural Condition and Comments:

Physiological (P)		Structural (S)	
Good	No health problems	Good	no significant defects
Fair	remedial symptoms of ill health	Fair	remedial defects
Poor	signs of decline/significant ill health	Poor	significant defects

Those trees marked 'Dead' have no visible foliage and brown cell structure under young bark.

Preliminary Management Recommendations:

Works required regardless of development proposals. All work should comply with British Standards (BS3998). DW-Dead Wood, GL – Ground Level.

Estimated Remaining Contribution:

Estimated remaining life of the tree - less than 10 years, 10-20 years, 20-40 years, more than 40 years.

Retention Category:

Corresponds with Table 1 of BS 5837 2012:

A	Trees of a high quality and value (Sub categories 1, 2, 3). It is usual for such trees to be retained unless the merits of a particular scheme or layout over-ride
B	Trees of moderate quality and value (Sub categories 1, 2, 3). Such trees should be considered for retention
C	Trees of lower quality and value including amenity value. The loss of such trees could relatively easily be mitigated.(Sub categories 1,2, 3)
U	Trees in such a condition that they should be removed

The retention of Category C trees should not be allowed to impose a constraint on development.

Sub-categories are also awarded and reflect where the value of a particular tree:

Sub-category 1	awarded in recognition of arboricultural value
Sub-category 2	awarded in recognition of landscape value
Sub-category 3	awarded in recognition of cultural value, including conservation value

Protective Fence Distance from Stem:

The radial distance, from the trees trunk, at which the barriers should be erected assuming a circular RPA from the center of the tree.

Root Protection Area (RPA):

the RPA has been calculated (British Standard 5837 2012, Annex D) of all Retention Category A, B and C trees and is given in the Tree Survey Schedule. The figure given represents the area in m² which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree. The RPA's of category A, B and C trees has been plotted on the attached tree constraints plan (TCP). The TCP indicates both the above and below ground constraints and should be used as a design tool in preparing the proposed site layout.

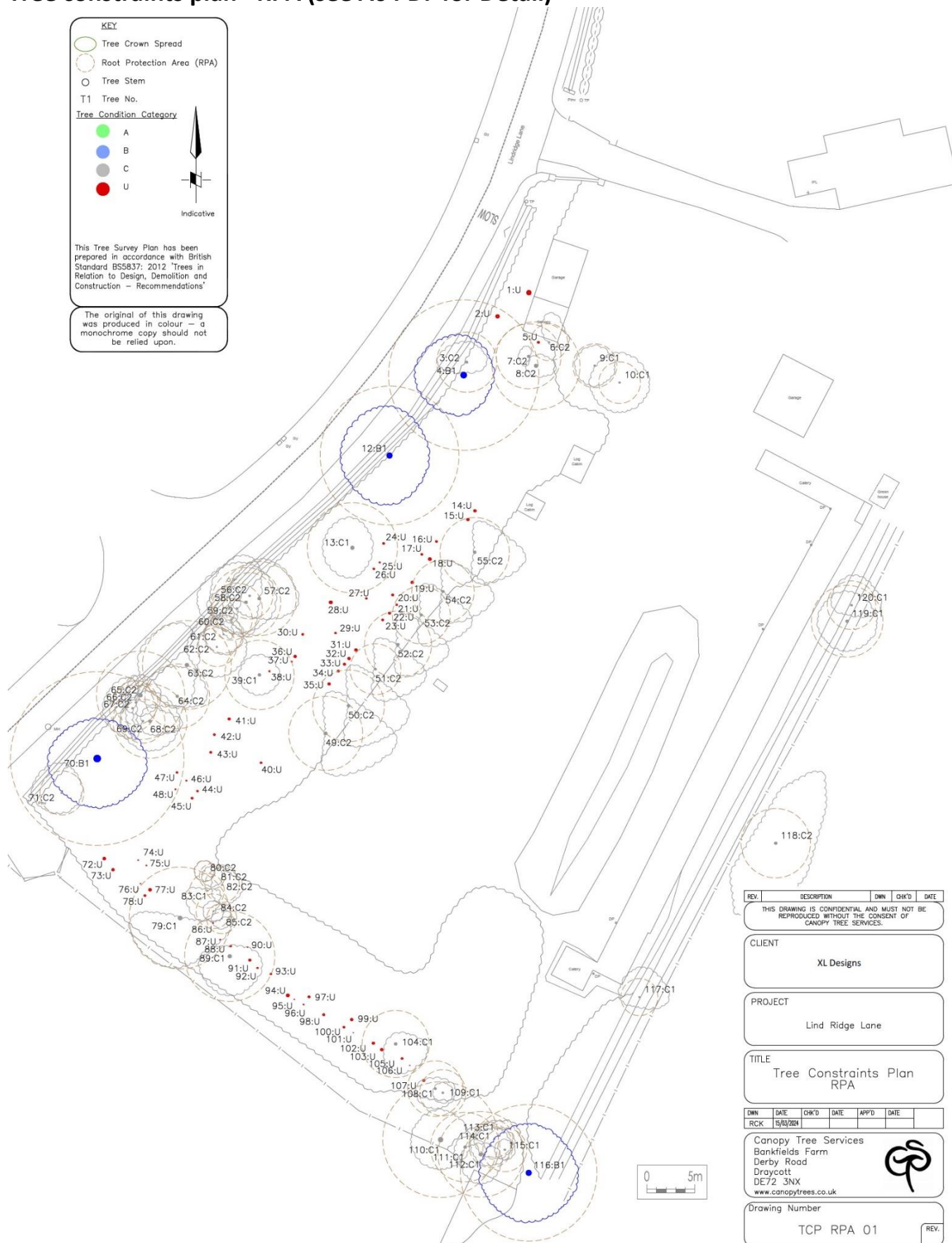
Tree Constraints & Tree Protection Plans:

British Standard 5837 2012, advises that when illustrating trees on a plan, in an effort to distinguish between the various Retention Categories, Category A trees should be illustrated in Light Green, Category B trees in Mid Blue, Category C trees in Grey and Category U trees in Dark Red.

The Tree Constraints Plan, shows the location of the trees and shows the Root Protection Areas (RPA) for category A, B and C trees. This can be used to aid the design and location of the proposed dwellings. A Tree Protection Plan may be required by the LPA which can be completed once the designs are finalised.

Appendix 3.

Tree constraints plan - RPA (see A0 PDF for Detail)



Appendix 4.

Tree constraints plan – Shading (see A0 PDF for Detail)

