



Project: 20_5837_09_44
Site: 58 Leicester Road, Narborough, Leicester, LE19 2DG
Client: Jay Badiani



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BS5837: 2012	Planning Only	N/A

Report no: 20_5837_09_44
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Summary:

The tree survey for 58 Leicester Road contains the details of one tree group and four individual trees. Tree T5 is located onsite, south of the existing property. Tree group G3 and trees T1, T2 and T4 are located on the sites boundary.

Our brief has been to obtain details of the tree population on site with a view to assessing any arboricultural constraints.

We understand that the site is to be redeveloped with a double-storey rear extension to increase the total number of hotel bedrooms and a single-storey extension to create a ground floor store room.

No tree pruning or removal is required in order to facilitate the proposed development. However, the mature tree cover on site would benefit from some management work (recommended in Section 4).

Some temporary tree protection will be required in the form of HERAS fencing and possibly some ground protection boarding during the construction phase.

Tree protection fencing will be required around tree group G3 and trees T1, T2, T4 and T5 before any works commence on site.

If construction access is required within the radial RPA of any retained trees, then ground protection boarding will be required.

Overall, the scheme has been designed to be sympathetic to the mature tree stocks which should be welcomed. There will be no unnecessary pressure on the tree as it grows to be unsympathetically pruned.

Report Author.

Matthew Harmsworth attended Merrist Wood College in Guildford, Surrey in the late 1990's studying horticulture and arboriculture as well as a National Diploma in Countryside Recreation before gaining employment as a Countryside Ranger with Surrey County Council (later Surrey Wildlife Trust).

After a number of years Matthew started an Arboricultural Contracting business serving residential and commercial clients across the SE of England and also gained his aerial NPTC certificates.

Following the sale of this business in 2009 Matthew moved to North Wales as a junior self-employed consultant for Fairley Arboriculture and studied at Myerscough online to study an FDSc in Arboriculture and become a technician member of the Arboricultural Association.

ROAVR Environmental was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy Nationwide with directly employed consultants. Matthew has written well in excess of 600 BS 5837 2012 tree reports.



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Arboricultural implications assessment to BS 5837 2012 of trees at: 58 Leicester Road, Narborough, Leicester, LE19 2DG.

1 Scope

- 1.1 We have recently been instructed to undertake an appraisal of mature tree cover at 58 Leicester Road, Narborough, Leicester, LE19 2DG.
- 1.2 The data was collected to the British Standard BS5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' 2012.
- 1.3 The survey has been commissioned to offer guidance on the arboricultural constraints with a view to the future development of the site.
- 1.4 The trees were inspected on the 02/10/2020 following the guidance in the British Standard by Connor Harmsworth. The crowns and stems were inspected from the ground using the 'Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)' method; non invasive techniques were used at this stage. Although a sounding hammer was used to determine the presence of any decay.
- 1.5 The site was assessed and data was collected on one tree group and four individual trees. Trees were grouped or designated woodlands as per the allowance in the British Standard when the area in question was uniform in terms of species, age or geography.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing tree T1, a mature Corsican Pine located on the site's boundary.



Photographic plate showing tree T2, a mature Copper Beech located on the site's boundary.



Photographic plate showing tree T2 growing within a hard surface area of paving.



Photographic plate showing tree group G3, consisting of Cherry Laurel and Willow.



Photographic plate showing tree group G3, adjacent the north-east boundary wall.



Photographic plate showing tree group G3, located on the site's north-eastern boundary.



Photographic plate showing trees T4 and T5, growing within a hard surface area of concrete.



Photographic plate showing tree group G3 within the survey site.



Photographic plate showing tree T2 within the survey site.



Photographic plate showing tree T2 within the survey site.

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Narborough in the Blaby District Council control area. The site is located on the eastern side of the village and has a sub-urban feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to a hotel with associated hard and soft landscaping.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly residential. The site is accessed via a private driveway off the adjacent public highway.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has highlighted that site is within the Narborough Conservation Area. However, data could not be collected on the presence/absence of TPO protected trees on, or adjacent to, the property plot.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 05/10/2020 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority and cross checked with the DEFRA MAGIC database.

<https://www.blaby.gov.uk/media/2787/narborough-1.pdf>

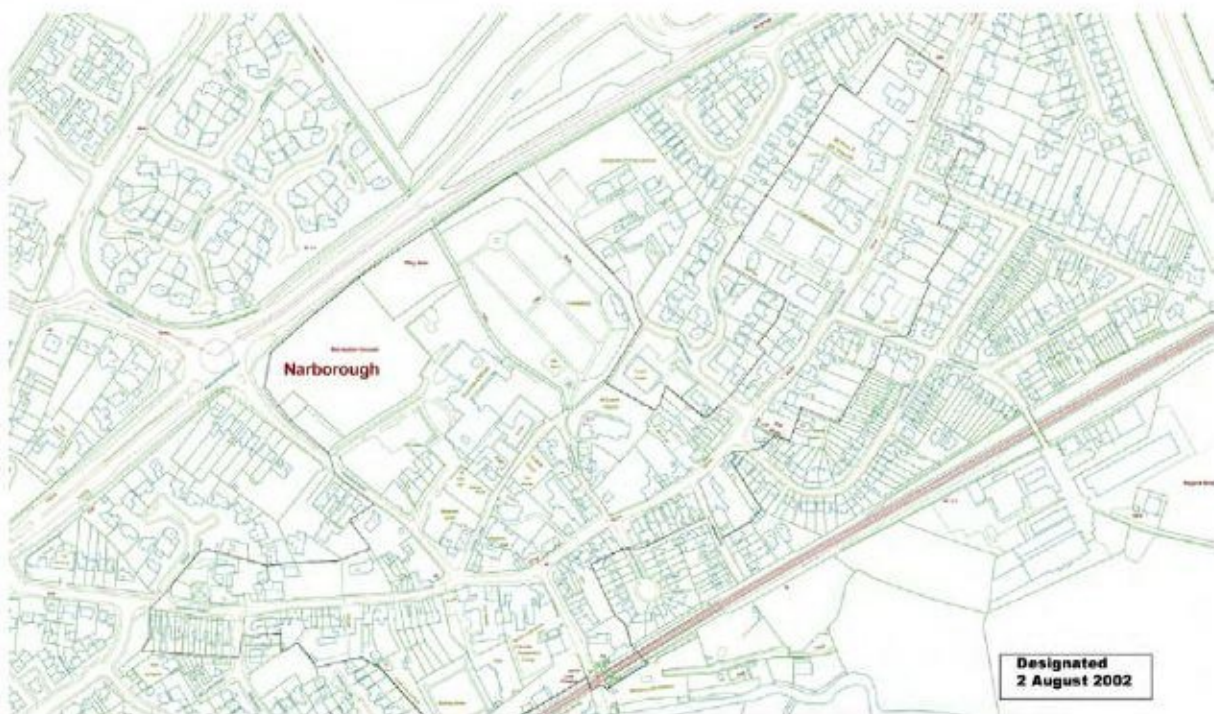


Image plate showing the desktop analysis results of the surveyed plot.

- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.



- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible.
- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offense to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter.
- 2.10 Birds. It is an offense to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August.



3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is the drawing Jay Badiani 58 Leicester Road-TcP1_A3_250.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using an OS supplied .dwg (AutoCAD) base plan as no topographical survey was available. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through Auto CAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line.



4. The Tree Population

4.1 BS5837: 2012 Tree Categorisation:

BS5837: 2012 sets out the methodology for surveying trees on potential development sites in order to identify them within a prioritised system of retention categories, as summarised below and given in full within the BS5837: 2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Retention.

A Category Trees of high quality and value in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution for a minimum of 40 years.

B Category Trees of moderate quality and value in such a condition as to make a significant contribution for a minimum of 20 years.

C Category Trees of low quality and value currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established and expected to remain for a minimum of 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter less than 150mm measured at 1.5 meters above ground level.

U Category Trees in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural or forestry management.

4.2 Additionally, BS5837: 2012 provides subcategories 1-3 within the category system outlined above which indicate the area(s) in which a tree or group retention value lies. An explanation of these values is given within the BS5837: 2012 Cascade Chart for Tree Retention.

1 - Retention values that are mainly arboricultural

2 - Retention values that are mainly landscape.

3 - Retention values that are mainly cultural, including conservation.

4.3 In line with BS5837: 2012, A and B category trees should be considered as a constraint on site and provide a substantial contribution to the site. As a result, A and B category trees should be retained and incorporated into the scheme where possible.

4.4 Generally C and U category trees are considered to be of low quality or are young specimens that can be readily replaced and therefore should not be a constraint in terms of future development.

4.5 However, it is generally considered desirable to retain trees wherever reasonably possible to ensure continuity of tree cover and to provide a mature landscape to the development.



- 4.6 The survey contains details of one tree group and four individual trees. The comments including species, age, condition and the BS5837:2012 retention category for each individual tree and group of trees are provided in detail in the Tree Schedule (data tables). The full data collection methodology is appended behind the data tables.
- 4.7 The location of each individual tree and their associated constraints are illustrated on the appended Tree Constraints Plan.

Preliminary Management Recommendations.

- 4.8 Tree T1 is a mature Corsican Pine located offsite, on the site's north-west boundary. The base is located within a hard surface area of paving and 50% of the RPA lies beneath the car park and adjacent wall. The roots may be impacting the wall, causing structural damage. The tree has good structure, form and vitality, however, has a significant overhang. A crown lift to clear the adjacent wall is recommended.
- 4.9 Tree T2 is a mature Copper Beech located on the site's south-west boundary. The base is located within a hard surface area of paving, which is being damaged by the tree's root system. The tree's stem is bordered by boundary fencing. The branches are encroaching upon the adjacent building. The tree is deemed to be in a good condition. Therefore, no managed work is required.
- 4.10 Tree group G3 consists of early-mature Cherry Laurel and Willow located offsite, on the site's north-west boundary. The stems are growing within a hard surface area of paving. The group is an outgrown boundary feature and the branches are encroaching upon the adjacent building.
- 4.11 Tree T4 is a mature Copper Beech located on the site's south-west boundary. The tree is growing within a raised bed located in a hard surface area of paving. The branches hang low over the carpark and are encroaching upon the adjacent building. There is ivy on the tree which should be removed.
- 4.12 Tree T5 is a mature Sycamore located onsite, south of the existing property. The tree is growing within a raised bed located in a hard surface area of paving. The branches hang low over the carpark and are encroaching upon the adjacent building.

Future Management Recommendations.

- 4.13 Tree group G3 and trees T1, T2, T4 and T5 should be inspected annually.



- 4.14 The trees should be inspected sooner if there is a noticeable decline in their condition, or following extreme weather events.
- 4.15 Trees T4 and T5 may require a crown reduction and crown raise in the future to prevent the branches from further encroaching upon the carpark and adjacent building.



5. Trees & Construction - General Issues

- 5.1 This report has been prepared to inform the design layout of potential development and should be submitted with a planning application.
- 5.2 Due to the changing nature of trees and other site circumstances this report and recommendations are limited to a one year period. Similarly, this report could be invalidated if any alterations are made to the site that could change the conditions as seen at the time of inspection.
- 5.3 Under certain circumstances, roots can affect foundations, drains and other underground services. These issues have not been addressed by this report. Trees are dynamic structures that can never be guaranteed 100% safe; even those in good condition can suffer occasional damage under only average weather conditions. A lack of recommended work does not imply that a tree will never suffer damage.
- 5.4 Typically, about 80% of roots will be found in the upper 500mm of soil and often extending well beyond the canopy spread. The threat to the trees by development comes from:
 - (a) root severance or fracture
 - (b) compaction of the soil, preventing gaseous exchange and moisture percolation
 - (c) possible change to moisture gradients due to surface water run-off or interception
 - (d) physical damage to low branches and trunk.
 - (e) damage from chemical run-off from construction activities

The consequences for the tree of such damage are:

- (i) instability, if severe enough
- (ii) entry points for pathogenic fungi at wounds / fractures
- (iii) loss of vitality due to reduced oxygen, mineral and moisture take-up; all leading to
- (iv) root death, and
- (iv) a general decline or possible death of the tree.



6. Tree Constraints - Information

- 6.1 Constraints imposed by trees during development, both above and below ground need to be considered within the site layout design. Protection is afforded to the tree by defining a Root Protection Area (RPA) within which no development activity should take place. The size of the RPA is defined in the British Standard and relates to trunk diameter. The RPA is normally the minimum position for placement of tree protective fencing. The data tables hold a column figure as an offset in meters from the stem that the root protection area extends to.
- 6.2 Nominally the RPA is represented by a circle around the tree. The area of the RPA may however, subject to the consideration of the arboricultural consultant, and be altered to a polygon in order to reflect the site conditions and requirements. For example, existing hard surfaces and foundations are likely to restrict or limit root growth while good quality soil may promote and extend root growth.
- 6.3 Root Protection Areas primarily relate to below ground constraints (root protection). Other constraints that must be considered include:
- The current as well as ultimate height and spread of a tree
 - Large trees close to a building, particularly a dwelling, can cause apprehension to owners/occupiers that result in pressure for tree removal or inappropriate pruning. Buildings should be sited allowing for the species height, spread and overall habit
 - Species characteristics; i.e. density of foliage, fruit-fall, susceptibility to honeydew drip, or branch drop. Trees are shedding organisms. The leaves of some species may cause problems with blocking of gullies and gutters. Fruit may cause slippery patches and honeydew drop can affect surfaces (particularly cars).
If conflicts may arise, detailed design may address such issues, such as non-slip paths, use of car-ports, provision of leaf guards or grilles etc.
 - The potential impact on direct and diffuse light of a particular location of land; shading of buildings by trees can be a problem, especially where rooms require natural light, in addition open spaces such as gardens and sitting areas should be designed to meet requirements for direct sunlight (for at least part of the day)
 - Infrastructure requirements in relation to trees e.g. easements for underground or above ground apparatus and visibility splays
 - Space for the provision of new planting or landscaping
 - The proposed end use of space within Root Protection Areas
 - The requirement to protect overhanging canopies of trees that overhang or extend beyond Root Protection Areas



7. Structures within the RPA of trees - Information

- 7.1 In the development layout design structures should be positioned outside of RPAs as far as practicable. In some exceptional instances there may be an overriding justification for construction within the RPA. In such cases technical solutions may be available to minimise to an acceptable level of disturbance to the tree or trees. Where such technical solutions may be relied upon full details will need to be included within a method statement. Advice must be sought from a suitably qualified arboriculturalist to develop a solution.
- 7.2 In some cases it may be unavoidable to place permanent hard surfacing within an RPA (for example the placement of an access driveway or parking area). In such cases the following should apply:
- No excavation of the soil should take place, other than scraping of the turf/vegetation layer
 - Any design must avoid compaction, allowing an even distribution of weight
 - New hard surfacing should not exceed 20% of any existing unsurfaced ground within the RPA
- If the proposed surface is likely to require de-icing salt then run-off should be directed away from the RPA
- Permeable hard surfacing can result in soil moisture saturation for long periods (resulting in root death). Where there is a risk of water-logging a design should incorporate land drainage
- 7.3 Appropriate sub-base options for new hard surfacing include three-dimensional cellular confinement systems (cell-web). Piles, pads or elevated beams can support bridges over RPAs. In all cases full specifications and methodology must be included within a supporting method statement.



8. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

8.1 Overview

8.1.1. It is proposed to redevelop the site with a double-storey rear extension to increase the total number of hotel bedrooms and a single-storey extension to create a ground floor store room.

8.1.2. A tree assessment plan has been produced to allow us to accurately assess the implications to the current tree stocks.

8.1.3. The proposed development does not conflict with the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

8.1.4. A precautionary approach will be required to ensure successful retention of the trees throughout the construction phase.

8.1.6. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Trees Potentially Affected:

Retention Category A: None
Retention Category B: Four
Retention Category C: One Tree Group
Retention Category U: None

Tree Pruning:

The proposed development does not conflict with the canopies of any trees.

RPA:

RPA: Change of Ground Levels are not required within the RPA of any trees.

RPA: Soil Compaction Trees adjacent the construction area (preventable by installing tree protection measures).

8.1.7. Other potentially damaging activities often associated with construction sites include, demolition or the careless use of plant machinery, hazardous materials, or fires.



8.1.8. All of the above potential impacts are considered in detail throughout this section. Section 9 specifies the measures proposed to minimise all possible potential risks of damage to the retained trees.

8.2. Tree Removal.

8.2.1. All trees to be removed are indicated on the Tree Removal Plan and are listed below:

Retention Category A: Our survey did not identify any Retention Category A trees.

Retention Category B: It is proposed to retain all Retention Category B trees.

Retention Category C: It is proposed to retain all Retention Category C trees.

Retention Category U: Our survey did not identify any Retention Category U trees.

8.2.2. Details specific to each tree can also be found in the Tree Data Schedule.

8.3. Mitigation Planting.

8.3.1. As no tree pruning or removal is required in order to facilitate the development, no mitigative planting is necessary.

8.4. Impact on Tree Canopies.

8.4.1. No pruning works are required to facilitate the proposed development.

8.5. Impact on Tree Roots.

8.5.1. The proposed development does not conflict with the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

8.6. New Surfaces.

8.6.1. No new hard surfaces are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

8.7. Underground Services.

8.7.1. No underground services are to be installed through any Root Protection Areas.



8.8 Changes in Ground Levels.

8.8.1. No ground level changes should occur within the Root Protection Areas of any trees.

8.9 Soil Compaction.

8.9.1. The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.

8.9.2. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soils caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.

8.9.3. It is important therefore that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. This may be done by installing protective fencing and ground protection measures as recommended within the tree protection plan.

8.10 Demolition Activities.

8.10.1. The tree protection measures specified within the TPP should be installed prior to the commencement of all demolition activities (including soil stripping) to prevent any detrimental impact on tree health. Where this is not practicable, demolition of structures within Construction Exclusion Zones shall be undertaken very early on in the demolition phase and the protective barriers installed immediately thereafter.

8.11 Hazardous Materials.

8.11.1. All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement and cement run-off are contained outside of all Root Protection Areas.



8.12. Cabins and Site Facilities.

8.12.1. Consideration should be given to the location of any site welfare facilities in terms of potential impact on trees. Where it is proposed to install cabins or site facilities in Root Protection Areas, the appointed arborist should be consulted and approval obtained from the local authority.

8.13. Boundary Treatments.

8.13.1. No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features that might impact on trees.

8.14. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development.

8.14.1. Adequate space has been allowed between all retained trees and the proposed development works. Consequently the proposal shall not result in increased pressure to remove or prune any of the retained trees.

8.15. Summary.

8.15.1. No tree pruning or removal is required to facilitate the proposed development.

8.15.2. A precautionary approach should be taken during the construction phase.

8.15.3. Tree protection fencing will be required around tree group G3 and trees T1, T2, T4 and T5 before any works commence on site.

8.15.4. If construction access is required within the radial RPA of any retained trees, then ground protection boarding will be required.

8.15.5. As no tree pruning or removal is required no mitigative planting is necessary. However, some management work is advised for the mature tree cover on site.



9. Limitations

- 9.1 ROAVR Environmental has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 9.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR Environmental. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR Environmental has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 9.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.

Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

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Appendix 1: BS 5837: 2012 – Guidance Notes

This Standard prescribes the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees and structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to form balanced judgements.

It acknowledges the positive contribution trees may offer to a site, as well as the negative aspects of retaining inappropriate trees. It addresses the negative impacts that construction activity may have upon trees and offers mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts.

The Standard suggests a three stage approach to ensure best practice is followed when developing close to trees:

Stage 1: Survey Details and Notes

A ground level visual survey was undertaken. No climbed inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 75mm, which lie within the site boundary or relatively close to it, were included.

Where applicable, trees with significant defects have been highlighted and appropriate remedial works have been recommended. However, this report should not be seen as a substitute for a full Safety Survey or Management Plan which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

Wherever practicable dimensions were obtained using diameter tapes, logger's tapes, distometers and clinometers. Where obstacles prevent accurate measurement, dimensions are estimated. Trees on privately owned third parties are surveyed from the best available vantage point and observations relating to the condition of these trees should be treated accordingly. All height measurements should be regarded as approximate.



Appendix 2: Survey Methodology

Ground level visual surveys are carried out using the Visual Tree Assessment technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) and endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007).

Structural condition is assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches from all angles looking for weak branch junctions or symptoms of decay. Particular attention is paid to the stem- base. Cavities are explored using a metal probe in order to assess the extent of any decay. If this is not possible further inspection is recommended in the form of a climbed inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.

The physiological condition is assessed by inspecting the stem, branches and foliage for symptoms of disease. The overall vigour of the tree is also taken into account.

Where significant defects are observed, recommendations are made according to a scale of priority in order to reduce the likelihood of structural failure. The position of the tree and its potential targets are taken into account.

Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape.

Where this is not practical measurements are estimated.

Some trees are surveyed as groups, though this is usually avoided close to areas likely to be developed.

Appendix 3: Site Location



Image plate showing satellite mapping of the surveyed plot and surrounding area.



Appendix 4: Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Management Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
T1	<i>Pinus nigra</i> (Corsican Pine)	M	800 est	10(5)	5	5	5	5	Good	20+	Tree located within hard surface area. Good structure, form and vitality; maybe impacting adjacent wall	Located offsite with significant over hang; 50% of RPA under car park and wall	Crown lift to clear adjacent wall	9.6	B1
T2	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	M	1000 est	13(4)	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	Good	20+	Tree located within hard surface area. Stem divides above 1.5m. Multiple stems above 1.5m. Branches encroaching upon building.	Located on the site boundary, bordered by boundary fencing. Causing damage to the paving within its RPA.	No works required.	12	B1
G3	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> (Cherry Laurel); Willow	EM	200,150	6(2)	4	4	4	4	Fair	10+	Tree located within hard surface area. Branches encroaching upon building.	Located offsite. Outgrown boundary feature.	Crown reduction to prevent branches from adjacent building. Some formative pruning.	3	C3
T4	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i> 'Purpurea' (Copper Beech)	M	1050	15(4)	8	8	8	8	Good	20+	Tree located within hard surface area. Tree located within raised bed. Ivy on tree. Branches encroaching upon building.	Branches hang low over the driveway/car park.	May require crown lifting and crown reduction works in the future.	12.6	B1
T5	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i> (Sycamore)	M	800	13(6)	4	4	4	4	Fair	20+	Tree located within hard surface area. Tree located within raised bed. Branches encroaching upon building.	Branches hang low over the driveway/car park.	May require crown lifting and crown reduction works in the future.	9.6	B1

Arboricultural Data Tables Terms







Tree Number	Reference number (T1, T2 etc for trees / G1, G2 etc for tree groups / H1, H2 etc for hedgerows)
Species	Common name
Height	Height of tree to the nearest metre
DBH	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground)
RPA radius (m)	The radial measurement of the Root Protection Area in metres indicating the minimum distance from the centre of the trees stem to the recommended position of the protective (Heras) fencing.
RPA (m2)	The Root Protection Area, measured in square metres. This measurement is directly proportional to and calculated from the trees DBH measurement as specified in section 4.6 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations.
Crown Spread	The maximum spread of the trees canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West)
Age class	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Y - Young ○ SM - Semi-mature ○ EM - Early-mature ○ M - Mature ○ LM - Late-mature
Comments	A brief description of the tree which refers to tree form, condition, health and significant defects. Comments regarding environmental conditions affecting the tree (e.g. ground conditions) will also be included where relevant.
Preliminary management recommendations	Recommendations (made with respect to the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
Estimated remaining years	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy
Category grade	<p>Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations. Four categories are used (A, B, C, U) with categories A, B & C being assigned one of three separate sub categories (1, 2 or 3):</p> <p>A – Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B – Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. C – Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p> <p>Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation</p> <p>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</p>

General Notes
 Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
 Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
 No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
 The original of this drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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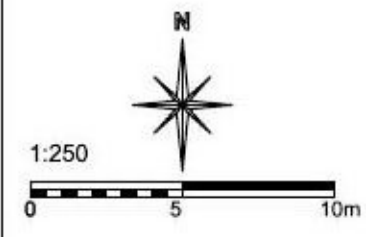


Tree Constraints Plan
 showing existing layout with
 tree categories and root
 protection zones.

BS5837:2012 Tree Categories

-  **Category A**
Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years
-  **Category B**
Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years
-  **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 100 mm
-  **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
-  **BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area**
Note: The RPA limits for some groups may be represented by a dashed/hatched category coloured line.
-  **Tree**
Showing Canopy extents, category colour, tag number (with category) and optional indication arrow showing bearing of first significant branch.

Tree/Group/Hedge numbering: 1-5.



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Drawing Title
 Tree Constraints Plan

Scale 1:250@A3 **Date** Oct 2020 **DB** CS **CS** MH

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