

## Ecus Ltd

**Report to:** Roadchef

**Report Title:** Roadchef Rownhams Tree Survey

**Version:** V1.0  
**Issue Date:** August 2023  
**Report Ref:** 21560

**Originated By:** [Redacted]  
 John Mitchener  
 Arboricultural Consultant      Date: 14 August 2023

**Reviewed By:** [Redacted]  
 Andy O'Brien  
 Arboricultural Consultant      Date: 15th August 2023

**Approved By:** [Redacted]  
 Dave Farmer  
 Senior Arboricultural Consultant      Date: 16 August 2023

*Prepared by:*  
 Baleen House, Whale Wharf, Littleton-upon-Severn, Bristol, BS35 1NP  
 0117 403 9050

Version	Author	Description	Date
0.1	John Mitchener	First draft	14/08/2023
0.2	Andy O'Brien	QA1	15/08/2023
0.3	Dave Farmer	QA2	16/08/2023
1.0	John Mitchener	Final	16/08/2023

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## 1. Introduction

- 1.1.1 Ecus Limited (Ecus) was commissioned by Roadchef to undertake a survey of trees on, and adjacent to, land at Roadchef Rownhams, M27 Northbound, Hampshire, Rownhams, SO16 8AP (NGR: SU 38836 17823). (hereafter referred to as 'the Site').
- 1.1.2 The purpose of this report is to provide the information necessary for Roadchef to develop proposals for the construction of a new drive thru whilst also giving due regard to existing trees and their associated constraints.

### 1.2 Scope of report

- 1.2.1 The scope of this report has been determined with reference to British Standard BS 5837:2012 *Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations* (British Standards Institution, 2012) (BS 5837). It includes reference to the following:

A tree survey schedule which includes all trees, tree groups, hedges and wooded areas within the Site, and those external to the Site which may foreseeably be impacted during construction,

A description of the arboricultural constraints identified through the tree survey, and

A Tree Constraints Plan.

- 1.2.2 Root protection areas (RPAs) have been identified and represent the minimum area around a tree (m<sup>2</sup>) deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain a tree's viability. The RPA, initially plotted as a circle, has been adjusted to account for constraints to root growth such as retaining walls, carriageways and building foundations.

### 1.3 Validity period

- 1.3.1 Trees are dynamic organisms which are influenced by a variety of environmental variables and whose health and condition can rapidly change. Because of this any recommendations made within this report are valid for a period of 24 months from the date of survey or when any site conditions change or pruning or other works unspecified in this report are carried out to, or affecting, the subject trees, whichever is sooner.

### 1.4 Site description

- 1.4.1 Site usage is a service station located on the M27 Northbound. The Site is within a semi-urban area located at the Rownhams Roadchef services with the M27 on the south side, woodland to the north, and additional woodland to the west. The surrounding area is a mix of hardstanding including

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roads, residential and commercial buildings and green space including coppices, woodland, and grassland.

## 2. Tree survey

### 2.1 Baseline data collection

#### *Desktop Study*

- 2.1.1 A desktop study was undertaken in July 2023. The purpose of the desktop study is to identify the presence of statutory and environmental designations which may apply to arboricultural features within the study area.
- 2.1.2 The desktop study reviewed existing information available in the public domain. The sources of information presented in Table 1.2 were consulted to inform the arboricultural assessment.

**Table 1: Data sources used to inform the arboricultural assessment**

Source	Summary
Test Valley Borough Council	Tree Preservation Orders and conservation areas
Ancient Tree Forum	Ancient and veteran trees
Multi-Agency Geographical Information for the Countryside (MAGIC)	Ancient semi-natural woodland

#### *Tree Survey*

- 2.1.3 The tree survey was undertaken in July 2023. The survey was conducted by John Mitchener (Arboricultural Consultant) with topographical data and aerial imagery used as base mapping.
- 2.1.4 The results of the tree survey are presented in **Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule** and **Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan**.
- 2.1.5 The tree survey has been undertaken with reference to BS 5837. The tree survey was undertaken without reference to any site layout proposals; tree quality assessments account for health, condition and an estimated remaining contribution based on current site conditions.
- 2.1.6 Further details on the methodology used to obtain tree survey data are provided in **Appendix 1: Tree Survey Methodology**.

## 2.2 Summary of tree survey results

### **Desktop Study**

2.2.1 The desktop study indicates that none of the surveyed trees are the subject of a Tree Preservation Order nor are they located within a conservation area or semi-natural ancient woodland. The desktop study also indicates an absence of records relating to the likely presence of ancient or veteran trees.

### **Tree Survey**

2.2.2 Key findings from the tree survey are:

The tree survey identified 55 arboricultural features including 49 individual trees and six tree groups. These comprise eight moderate-quality BS 5837 category B trees and one tree group, 27 low-quality BS 5837 category C trees and five tree groups, and 14 very-low quality BS 5837 category U trees.

Moderate-quality trees include two silver birch *Betula pendula*, four English oak *Quercus robur* and two leylandii x *Cupressocyparis*. These trees have been valued on the basis that, as individuals, they have the capacity to provide a measurable degree of current or future visual amenity. They are referenced as T22, T23, T26, T28, T32, T34, T40 and T41. Moderate-quality tree group G30 has been valued on the basis that it provides a degree of visual screening between the Site and adjacent land.

The most frequently recorded low-quality trees are wild cherry *Prunus avium* (48% of the total) and common ash *Fraxinus excelsior* (26% of the total). Other species include field maple *Acer campestre*, sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*, sweet chestnut *Castanea sativa*, common hazel *Corylus avellana* and goat willow *Salix caprea*.

The survey identified 14 very-low quality trees. These include seven common ash which show symptoms of infection with ash dieback, six wild cherry which are either dead or dying and one dying goat willow.

### Ash dieback

2.2.3 Common ash is a frequently occurring tree species within the Site. All species of ash tree have the potential to become infected with ash dieback *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus*. This fungal disease infects ash trees with common symptoms including the death of leaves, twigs, and branches. Other symptoms include the formation of lesions at the stem base. These lesions, which appear as areas of dead bark, can provide entry points for wood decaying fungi and, if they girdle the stem, can result in the death of the entire tree.

2.2.4 Whilst there is no evidence to suggest that any ash may be resistant to ash dieback it is estimated

the 5% of the population may be genetically tolerant. Whilst mortality rates of 100% of all ash trees cannot be discounted over a period of 30 years, estimates of between 50% and 75% may be more likely.

2.2.5 Infection with ash dieback can result in the formation of tree features which present a risk in terms of health and safety. Risk related features primarily arise for the following reasons:

The fungus kills bark around the entire circumference of twigs and branches resulting in the formation of dead wood. This wood can become brittle and prone to breakage.

The fungus kills areas of bark on branches and stems which then permits the entry of wood decaying fungi. Areas of wood decay become structurally weakened and at increased risk of breakage; and,

The death of twigs and branches reduces the number of leaves on the tree which in turn leads to reduced vigour and stagnation. This in turn predisposes the tree to infection with other pests and diseases including honey fungus *Armillaria* spp. which causes decay to the stem base and roots. These pests and diseases can cause further decline in the condition of the tree and can result in an increased risk of breakage, uprooting or partial collapse.

2.2.6 Common ash trees which exhibit symptoms of infection with ash dieback have been recorded as of very-low quality on the basis that they are likely to die or require removal for safety reasons within a period not exceeding ten years. Common ash trees which do not exhibit symptoms of infection with ash dieback have been recorded as low-quality specimens on the basis may avoid succumbing to the disease for the foreseeable future.

2.2.7 Tree groups which include common ash which infected with ash dieback have been recorded as low-quality. This is on the basis that, whilst the infected trees may die within ten years, new trees of differing species are likely to grow naturally and will, over time, repopulate the group.



### 3. Arboricultural Constraints

3.1.1 Arboricultural constraints which are applicable to the Site are described below.

#### 3.2 Quality and Value

3.2.1 The BS 5837 requires that the tree survey categorise trees, tree groups, wooded areas and some hedges, based upon their quality and value. The BS 5837 requires this on the basis that categorisation identifies “*the quality and value (in a non-fiscal sense) of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees should be removed or retained in the event of development occurring*”.

3.2.2 The quality and value of surveyed arboricultural features is described with reference to the BS 5837 category classifications. These category classifications, defined as A, B, C and U, correspond to high, medium, low and very low-quality features respectively.

**Moderate-quality category B** features include those which, by virtue of age and/or size, may qualify as high-quality specimens were it not for the presence of remedial defects, limited visibility or a life-expectancy which may not exceed 40 years. Due to their age and size, moderate-quality features generally offer limited opportunities for substitution within the foreseeable future.

**Low-quality category C** features include specimens with no particular arboricultural merits and those which present few visual, conservation or cultural benefits. While they have life-expectancies which exceed ten years, they are generally insufficiently aged or unique so as to limit opportunities for effective substitution.

**Very low-quality category U** features include specimens which, by virtue of poor health or structural condition, are unsuitable for retention beyond ten years. Their short life-expectancy dictates that they are of negligible arboricultural or visual value and, in the context of development, their substitution with new trees is often desirable.

3.2.3 Tree quality and value may represent a constraint in instances where construction activities require the removal of a tree or where damage is caused which adversely affects health, life-expectancy or visual amenity. However, quality and value can represent an opportunity, particularly in instances where the removal of very-low quality specimens facilitates an improvement in land-use or permits the planting of trees with better long-term prospects.

### 3.3 Above Ground

- 3.3.1 Above ground arboricultural constraints include the physical presence of tree stems, branches and foliage. Above ground parts of the tree are susceptible to physical damage such as bark loss, scrapes and the breakage of twigs and branches. Causes are often, but not always, associated with the movement or operation of machinery such as excavators, teleporters, dumpers, lorries and cranes. Above ground damage may also arise from activities such as the unauthorised removal or shortening of branches and the use of trunks for supporting or anchoring purposes.
- 3.3.2 Above ground damage can harm trees and shorten their life. Wounds may permit the entry of pests and diseases whilst also resulting in disfigurement and a loss of visual amenity.
- 3.3.3 Stem locations and crown spreads represent areas where tree protection measures may be required during construction in order to avoid the occurrence of above ground damage.

### 3.4 Below Ground

- 3.4.1 Below ground arboricultural constraints are represented by the Root Protection Area (RPA). The BS 5837 describes the RPA as “*the minimum area around each tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree’s viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority*”. The BS 5837 Clause 4.6 advises that the shape of an RPA should be determined with reference to the “morphology and disposition of roots, when influenced by past or existing site conditions (e.g., the presence of roads, structures and underground apparatus)”.
- 3.4.2 The RPA represents a constraint due to the requirement to protect both tree roots and the soil which surrounds them. Tree roots are important in terms of stability as well as providing a means of absorbing water and nutrients from the surrounding soil. Most tree roots exist in the upper 1m of soil ; this makes them vulnerable to damage in the following ways:
- Root severance due to excavation and soil stripping.
  - Soil compaction which prevents the entry of air and water, prevents new root growth or results in the physical crushing of existing roots.
  - Soil pollution with toxic chemicals such as fuel, oil and cement washings.
- 3.4.3 The effects of below ground damage to a tree may manifest as reduced vitality, an increased susceptibility to pests, disease or drought and, in extreme circumstances, instability, uprooting or even death. It is often the case that the effects of below ground damage take months or years to become fully apparent. The result might be trees which decline slowly following completion of construction activities before finally requiring removal for reasons of ill health.

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3.4.4 The presence of RPAs represents areas where construction activities may be prohibited or restricted. They are areas which may require protection during construction if below ground damage to trees is to be avoided.

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## 4. References

British Standards Institution. 2010. *BS 3998:2010 Tree work – Recommendations*. London: BSI.

British Standards Institution. 2012. *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*. London: BSI.

## Appendix 1: Tree Survey Methodology

### Methodology

The tree survey was undertaken in accordance with the following methodology:

Arboricultural features have been recorded as tree groups or wooded areas where this has been deemed appropriate. Tree groups have been recorded on the basis that they form distinct arboricultural features either aerodynamically, visually or because they contain trees of similar cultural and biodiversity value. Wooded areas are recorded where larger expanses of trees exist and included features which may otherwise be referred to as corpses, spinneys or shelterbelts.

The trees have been inspected using the Visual Tree Assessment methodology as developed by Mattheck and Breloer.

The tree survey was carried out from ground level only.

No tissue samples were taken nor was any internal investigation of the subject trees undertaken.

Tree heights and crown spreads have been estimated to the nearest 1m.

Notes have been recorded where they relate to the quality of the arboricultural feature.

Management recommendations have been provided where work is necessary for the abatement of a hazard which presents an unacceptable or intolerable level of risk to persons or property.

Stem diameters have been measured in accordance with Annex C of BS 5837. Diameters of single stem trees on level ground have been measured at 1.5m above ground level. The combined stem diameters for multi-stemmed trees have been calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1.

By default, Root Protection Areas (RPAs) are calculated as an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter and are capped at a distance of 15 metres.

### Quality Assessment

The quality of arboricultural features has been determined in accordance with BS 5837 Table 1, a summary of which is provided in Table 1. The purpose of the quality assessment is to enable informed decisions to be made regarding site layout, land use and design. The quality assigned to each survey item is recorded within Appendix B: Arboricultural Survey Schedule.

**Table 2: BS 5837:2012 Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment**

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)		
<b>Trees unsuitable for retention</b>			
<p><b>Category U</b></p> <p>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>	<p>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)</p> <p>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</p> <p>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>		
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>
<p><b>Category A</b></p> <p>Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Trees, groups, or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g., veteran trees or wood-pasture)</p>
<p><b>Category B</b></p> <p>Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at</p>	<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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</p>

least 40 years	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	as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality	
<b>Category C</b>  Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	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

### Limitations

This arboricultural survey is subject to the following limitations:

Arboricultural survey data is typically valid for a period of two years unless otherwise stated. Significant environmental events (such as extreme weather conditions) or changes to the Site may render it invalid within a shorter timescale.

The survey has only been undertaken from land within the client's ownership, from public land or from areas where formal access has been arranged.

The position of arboricultural features not recorded on a topographical survey has been estimated using aerial imagery.

Whilst arboricultural surveys are not seasonally limited it is the case that certain pests and diseases may be more or less evident at different times of the year. This is especially true of certain wood decaying fungi such as the Giant Polypore (*Meripilus giganteus*) where fruiting bodies are short-lived, and the early stages of root decay may not result in other identifiable symptoms. Walkover survey data is therefore based upon observations made at the time of the site visit and may be subject to change should further or more detailed inspections be undertaken.

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## **Health and Safety**

This report in no way constitutes a health and safety survey. Where concerns for tree health and safety exist the necessary and appropriate tree inspections should be carried out.

In instances where safety related features are observed during the tree survey, then their significance will be assessed on the basis that all trees will be subject to a normal programme of tree hazard assessment. Only those safety related features which pose a real and immediate safety concern will be noted and the client/landowner will be made aware at the earliest opportunity.

## **Wildlife and Conservation**

Trees have the capacity to provide habitat for species such as bats, birds, and mammals some of which may be protected under UK or European Legislation. It is a statutory offence to injure, kill or disturb any protected species or to damage or destroy their breeding site or resting place. It is also an offence to disturb any nesting bird.

Wildlife and conservation matters are beyond the scope of this report although incidental comments may be made where these are of direct relevance to the arboricultural survey or subsequent assessments. It is advised that specialist ecological advice is sought prior to any tree removal or maintenance activities; these recommendations contained within this report should be reviewed in light of any ecological constraints which may be identified.



## Appendix 2: Tree Survey Schedule

**Table 3: Tree survey descriptors**

<b>Key:</b>	<b>Description:</b>
<b>Reference Nos</b>	Individual reference number
<b>Type:</b>	T - tree; G - tree group; W - wooded area; H - hedge
<b>Species:</b>	Botanical name (common name)
<b>Height:</b>	Overall height (m) – maximum and minimum heights are recorded for tree groups, wooded areas and hedges
<b>DBH:</b>	Stem diameter (mm) - calculated in accordance with BS 5837 paragraph 4.6.1. Maximum and minimum diameters are provided for tree groups, wooded areas, and hedges
<b>Crown Spread:</b>	Spread of crown(m) - based upon the maximum lateral dimension
<b>LCH:</b>	Lowest crown height (m)
<b>LBH:</b>	Height of lowest significant branch (m)
<b>Life Stage:</b>	Young; Semi-Mature; Early Mature; Mature
<b>PC:</b>	Physiological condition - Good, Fair, Poor, Dead
<b>SC:</b>	Structural condition - Good, Fair, Poor
<b>Estimated Remaining Contribution:</b>	Estimated life expectancy - <10 years, 10+ years, 20+ years, 40+ years
<b>Category:</b>	BS 5837 Category - A (high-quality) B (moderate-quality) C (low-quality) U (very-low quality/unsuitable for retention)
<b>Sub-Category:</b>	BS 5837 Sub-Category - the primary area of value - 1) Arboricultural 2) - Visual 3) - Cultural/Conservation
<b>Notes:</b>	General observations, particularly where relevant to the assigned BS 5837 category
<b>RPA Radius:</b>	Root Protection Area Radius (m). The radius of the circular Root Protection Area associated with the tree as measured from the centre of the stem. For tree groups, wooded areas and hedges the RPA radius is calculated using the maximum stem diameter.

**Table 4: Tree survey schedule**

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
16	G	Aesculus hippocastanum (horse chestnut), Corylus avellana (common hazel), Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0-16.0	200-400	3.0	2.0	2.0	Early-Mature	Poor	Fair	10+	C	2	Predominately common ash with two horse chestnut; Understorey limited to bramble with occasional common hazel; Common ash exhibit symptoms associated with established infection with ash dieback	4.8
29	G	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	12.0 - 17.0	200-500	3.0	2.0	2.0	Mature	-	-	10+	C	2	Predominately common ash; Includes occasional silver birch; Limited understorey of common hazel and common hawthorn. Majority of common ash display symptoms of infection with ash dieback	6.0

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
30	G	Betula pendula (silver birch), Fraxinus excelsior (common ash), Prunus avium (wild cherry), Salix caprea (goat willow)	6.0-14.0	150-300	3.0	1.0	1.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	20+	B	2	Several common ash trees present although no obvious symptoms of infection with ash dieback; Some visual amenity value, including screening	3.6
35	G	Betula pendula (silver birch), Fraxinus excelsior (common ash), Salix caprea (goat willow)	8.0-15.0	75-350	3.0	1.0	1.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Predominately goat willow	4.2

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
36	G	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash), Populus tremula (aspen), Prunus avium (wild cherry)	10.0 - 16.0	200-400	3.0	3.0	3.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Several common ash some of which show symptoms of infection with ash dieback	4.8
37	G	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash), Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8.0-12.0	250-375	4.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Group of 6 trees (including 3 common ash); One common ash shows symptoms of infection with ash dieback	4.5
1	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	7.0	370	4.0	1.5	2.0	Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Significant dieback to upper crown; Surface roots in maintained grass area surrounding tree; Damage to surface roots	4.4
2	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	220	4.0	1.0	2.0	Early-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Bark damage to buttress root; Decay to buttress root	2.6

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
3	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8.5	340	4.0	2.0	2.5	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Sparse crown	4.1
4	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	350	5.0	2.0	3.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Significant dieback to upper crown; Surface roots in maintained grass area surrounding tree; Damage to surface roots	4.2
5	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	230	4.0	1.5	1.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Damage to surface root	2.8
6	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	3.5	220	3.5	1.5	2.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Significant crown dieback throughout	2.6
7	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	7.0	250	3.5	1.5	2.0	Semi-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	-	3.0

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
8	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8.0	350	4.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Open cavity to lower stem	4.2
9	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	0	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	-	-	<10	U	-	Dead tree	0.0
10	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	4.5	200	4.0	2.0	2.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Significant crown dieback throughout	2.4
11	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8.0	300	4.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Sparse crown: Bark damage to stem base	3.6
12	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	10.0	240	4.5	1.5	3.0	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	No obvious sign of infection with ash dieback	2.9
13	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	4.0	210	2.5	1.5	2.0	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	2.5

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
14	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	0	3.0	-	2.0	-	-	-	<10	U	-	Dead tree	0.0
15	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	6.0	275	4.0	2.0	3.0	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Stem bifurcates at 1m; Crown shows symptoms of physiological stress	3.3
17	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	500	5.0	8.0	8.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	<10	U	-	Symptoms of early infection with ash dieback	6.0
18	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	250	4.0	5.0	5.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Symptoms of moderate infection with ash dieback	3.0
19	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	250	4.0	5.0	5.0	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	<10	U	-	Symptoms of early infection with ash dieback	3.0
20	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	250	4.0	5.0	5.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Symptoms of moderate infection with ash dieback	3.0

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
21	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	500	5.0	8.0	8.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	<10	U	-	Symptoms of early infection with ash dieback	6.0
22	T	Quercus robur (English oak)	16.0	500	8.0	2.0	2.0	Early-Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	Crown biased towards services	6.0
23	T	Quercus robur (English oak)	16.0	600	8.0	2.0	2.0	Early-Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	Crown biased towards services	7.2
24	T	Corylus avellana (common hazel)	6.0	250	4.0	1.0	1.0	Mature	Good	Good	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	3.0
25	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	14.0	500	5.0	2.0	3.0	Mature	Poor	Poor	<10	U	-	Symptoms of advanced infection with ash dieback	6.0
26	T	Quercus robur (English oak)	15.0	350	7.0	1.0	3.0	Early-Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	Crown biased	4.2



Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
27	T	Castanea sativa (sweet chestnut)	5.0	275	4.5	1.0	1.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Suppressed	3.3
28	T	Quercus robur (English oak)	16.0	500	7.0	1.0	2.0	Early-Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	Crown biased	6.0
31	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	450	5.0	2.0	3.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	5.4
32	T	Betula pendula (silver birch)	17.0	400	5.0	3.0	3.0	Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	-	4.8
33	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	15.0	450	5.0	2.0	3.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	5.4
34	T	Betula pendula (silver birch)	17.0	400	5.0	3.0	3.0	Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	-	4.8

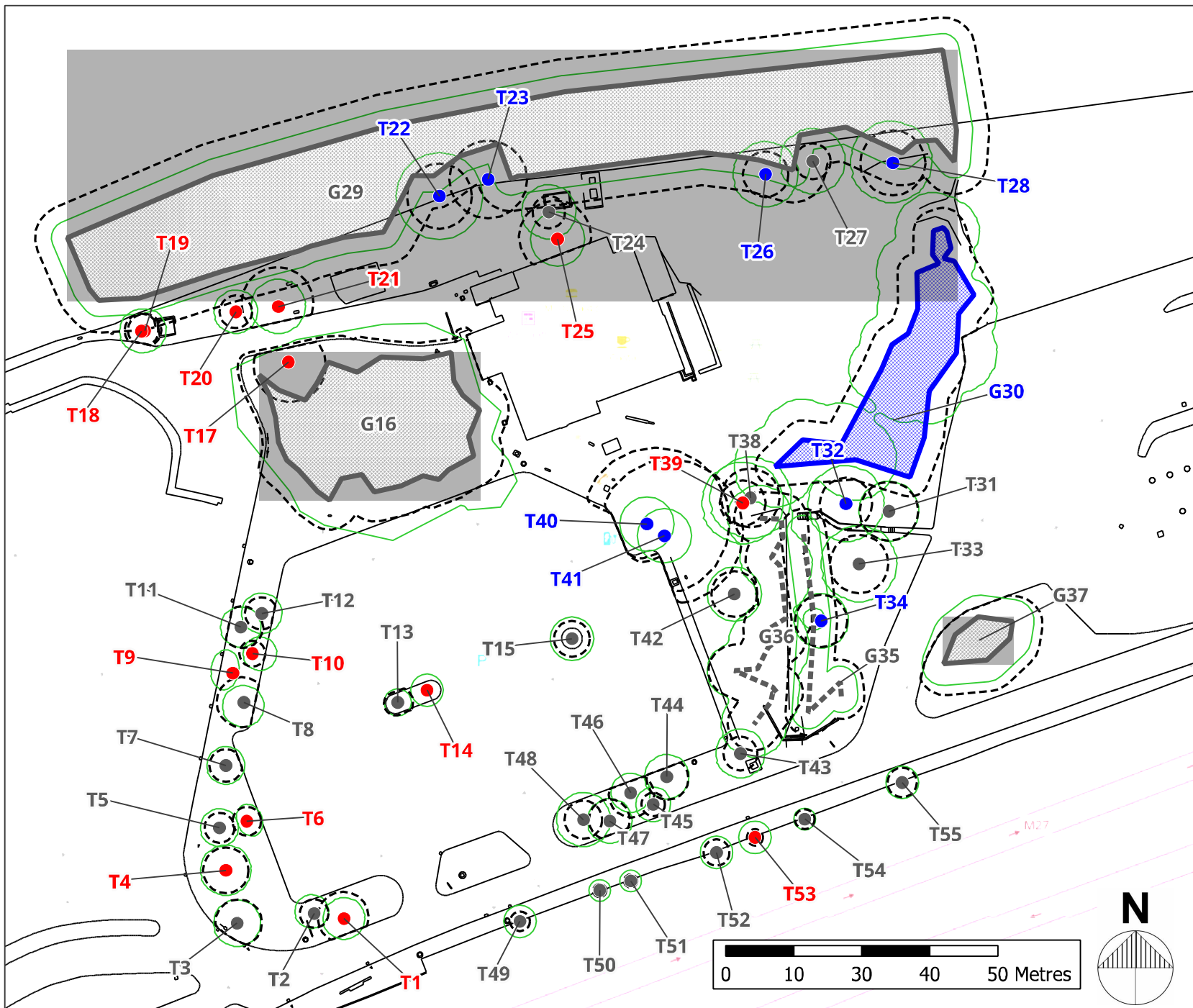
Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
38	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	450	6.0	1.0	3.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	5.4
39	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	16.0	350	4.0	5.0	5.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Fair	<10	U	-	Infected with ash dieback disease	4.2
40	T	x Cupressocyparis leylandii (leylandii)	18.0	1000	5.0	2.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	-	12.0
41	T	x Cupressocyparis leylandii (leylandii)	18.0	1000	5.0	2.0	2.0	Mature	Good	Fair	20+	B	2	-	12.0
42	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	9.0	350	5.0	1.5	2.0	Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Multi-stemmed	4.2
43	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	260	3.5	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	3.1

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
44	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	5.0	290	4.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	3.5
45	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	4.0	180	3.0	1.5	2.0	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	2.2
46	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	8.0	320	4.0	2.0	2.5	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Has been subject to historic branch loss within part of crown	3.8
47	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	4.5	290	4.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	3.5
48	T	Prunus avium (wild cherry)	4.5	290	5.0	1.5	2.0	Early-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	-	3.5
49	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	6.0	150	3.0	0.0	0.5	Semi-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	1.8

Reference Nos	Type	Species	Height	DBH	Crown Spread	LCH	LBH	Life Stage	PC	SC	ERC	Category	Sub-Category	Notes	RPA Radius
50	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	7.5	100	2.0	0.5	1.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	1.2
51	T	Fraxinus excelsior (common ash)	7.5	100	2.0	0.5	1.5	Semi-Mature	Fair	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	1.2
52	T	Acer campestre (field maple)	6.0	200	3.0	0.5	1.0	Semi-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	2.4
53	T	Salix caprea (goat willow)	5.0	125	3.0	1.0	1.0	Semi-Mature	Poor	Poor	<10	U	-	Dying tree	1.5
54	T	Acer pseudoplatanus (sycamore)	5.0	150	2.0	0.0	0.5	Semi-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	1.8
55	T	Acer campestre (field maple)	5.0	225	3.0	0.5	1.0	Semi-Mature	Good	Fair	10+	C	2	Self-set tree	2.7

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## **Appendix 3: Tree Survey and Constraints Plan**



### Key

#### Baseline Survey Data

##### Tree (Individual)

- Moderate-Quality / BS 5837 Category B
- Low-Quality / BS 5837 Category C
- Very-Low Quality / BS 5837 Category U

##### Tree Group (Polygon)

- Moderate-Quality / BS 5837 Category B
- Low-Quality / BS 5837 Category C

##### Tree Group (Line)

- Low-Quality / BS 5837 Category C

#### Arboricultural Constraints

- Root Protection Area
- Crown

Roadchef

Roadchef, Rownhams

Figure Number 01

Tree Constraints Plan

Rev	Date	Drawn	Checked	Revision Comments
P01	14.08.2023	JM	DF	First Draft

Baleen House, Whale Wharf, Bristol  
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