

Trees and Construction

BS5837 Tree Survey Assessment

Site: Horncliffe House, BB4 6JS

Client: Chris Salford

Ref: 231044/A1



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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 **Instruction:** This advice has been prepared for the client Chris Salford (hereafter; client) and is in respect of the tree related planning considerations at Land adjacent to Horncliffe House, BB4 6JS (hereafter; site).

As the proposal relates to development works at site, the advice herein is produced in accordance with the British Standard 5837 : 2012 '*Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations*' (hereafter; BS5837).

- 1.2 **BS5837:** The scope of BS5837 is to provide guidance on how trees and other vegetation can be integrated into construction and development design schemes. The overall aim is to ensure the protection of amenity by trees which are appropriate for retention.

- 1.3 **Scope of this advice:** This advice has been produced in accordance with BS5837 and is intended to demonstrate the site's realistic arboricultural constraints and assist with the design process. The objective is to systematically assess the site and provide suitable recommendations regarding the proposal's potential impact on trees and vice versa.

- 1.4 Following instruction the consultant surveyed the site on the 5th Oct 2022 where a site walkover and BS5837 tree survey were carried out; all trees on site and around the application boundary were surveyed from ground level and plotted as either an individual or a tree group.

- 1.5 This advice is subject to caveat at Appendix I, outlines relevant terms and definitions at Appendix II and constitutes the findings of the preliminary site assessment and associated arboricultural recommendations.

- 1.6 The survey data and site observations use the supplied plan to illustrate the surveyed trees in plan format as a 'Tree Constraints Plan' (hereafter; TCP); the TCP and the tree survey data table are at Appendix III. Tree locations are estimated

2. SITE INFORMATION & TREE ASSESSMENT

- 2.1 The site is the former car park and immediate surrounds of the Horncliffe Manor when in use as a Hotel.
- 2.2 **Proposal:** It is understood that the site is being considered for the construction of 2 new dwellings with detached garages. Driveway access would be from Bury Road through a proposed link from the existing entrance to the west.
- 2.3 The site requires consideration from an arboricultural perspective due to the presence of trees on and around the site; these trees are deemed to be within impacting distance of the existing property and potential construction area.
- 2.4.1 The tree survey and assessment resulted a range of the BS5837 quality/retention categories of 'A -Good', 'B - moderate', 'C – Low and #U# Uncatergorised attributed to trees on site; it is also worth noting that the BS5837 circular RPAs are considered to halt at the extents of existing property such as walls etc.
- 2.4.2 The BS5837 tree survey is a means of objective assessment and reflects the trees' condition, quality contribution, remaining life expectancy and spatial considerations (stem, crown and roots). On this basis and in order to consider the trees' accurate constraints, the survey data has the crown extents for north, south, east west, the stem diameter measurement, and the calculated root protection areas (hereafter; RPAs). Hereafter, the trees are therefore reviewed and considered on their own merits and in line with the guidance of BS5837.

3. FINDINGS & RECOMMENDATIONS

- 3.1 The following information, as with the prior contents of this report, should be read with the appended tree data table and tree constraints plan (231044/TCP /01).
- 3.2 General Considerations for Tree Retention / Removal
- 3.2.1 'A' the category trees are those which are most 'notable', on site trees and the scheme should be designed to take into account their retention. i.e. crown clearance RPA avoidance and Layout to avail future growth debris and light pressure.
- 3.2.2 'B' Class trees are also considered of value both individually and in the landscape and should be retained by design. Proposed encroachment or removal would need to be justifiable and mitigated although Council resistance would be anticipated.
- 3.2.3 The smaller scale, declining or limited contribution trees are categorised as low quality 'C' category trees. These may be suitable for retention for the most part, but should not present a significant constraint to the scheme as mitigation planting can replicate and enhance their contribution.
- 3.2.4 Trees T5, T14 and T38 have been categorised as 'U' and can be removed for arboricultural reasons
- 3.2.5 The scheme overlay suggests that no trees are to be removed and that trees can be protected by avoidance and temporary protection such as fencing stem and ground protection. There is to be a pedestrian footpath within the RPA of T11, this will need to be constructed with a porous surface, preserving existing levels and installed by hand.

3.3 Tree Protection

3.3.1 The design and layout of the site is to incorporate the essential components of retained trees (crown and rooting area) and provide a suitable level of clearance to allow for their long term safe retention, i.e. RPA protection and crown clearance as well as for any new tree(s) being planted.

3.3.2 Depending on the level of tree retention/removal, the protection methods for the retained trees is likely to vary. However, it is likely that a combination of construction restrictions be used with protective barrier fencing (to protect RPAs).

The process of site operations will be an important aspect to confirm by way of a construction layout plan, i.e. showing storage areas, parking, delivery area, access routes etc., all outside of RPAs or with a provision for ground protection. As a basis for tree protection the following points will need to be considered:

- Removal of all agreed trees and any agreed pruning works prior to works commencing by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor;
- Induction of construction personnel regarding the exclusion of works (including access and storage) from the retained trees' RPAs;
- Secure temporary barrier fencing around the site to exclude the retained tree's crowns and RPAs from the working site;
- The storage of materials clear of all retained trees and conditions to ensure no contamination/run-off into soils in proximity to trees or on higher ground;
- For the removal of existing structures and/or hard surfaces from RPAs the works to be undertaken separate to construction, manually and sensitively.

3.4 General Overview

3.4.1 The considerations for trees which are to be retained as part of the proposal need to be addressed in order to ensure their protection. This is to account for the potential impact on retained trees and their growing environment from the proposed development and vice versa (these follow).

Tree Works

The tree removals to facilitate the scheme are to be justifiable in the context of the site layout and are to be mitigated by way of a landscape scheme; new tree planting will be required to replace and enhance the site's canopy cover with a general scheme of landscaping in acknowledgement for the removal of poor quality trees.

Any trees which are to be removed should be well indicated to ensure that the retained trees are suitably protected. Hence, all trees which are to be removed are to be marked by a suitably qualified person [spraying the stems with a cross] prior to tree works.

Tree Crowns

Taking account of the previous encroachment on structures, providing the previous conditions remain or the clearance is increased this should demonstrate no change of circumstance or an improvement to the existing conditions and should be acceptable.

However, consideration is required for both existing and newly planted trees whereby the proposed construction should take account of trees reaching their full growth potential. It is always prudent to provide adequate clearance from a tree's current crown for future growth, i.e. to allow a tree adequate space to reach maturity without conflicts with new structures.

Root Protection Areas (RPA)

As a minimum it would be suitable to consider the outer extents of retained trees' RPAs [up to the previous foundations] as construction exclusion zones and be protected.

As above, it is *sometimes* possible to undertake construction activities within the rooting areas of retained trees which requires greater attention to tree protection, foundation designs, phasing of works etc. If it is proposed to undertake works within these areas, more specific advice should be sought from a qualified arboriculturalist with a view to assessing the feasibility of said proposal and forming a suitable method statement.

Demolition/Excavation Works

Any removal of existing built structures (including stairways, small outbuildings, retaining walls etc.) or hard surfacing will need to be undertaken with great care where this occurs within or near to the anticipated rooting areas of retained trees.

Said works should adhere to the RPA restrictions, be undertaken manually with hand held non mechanical tools and ensure that existing ground levels are retained.

Hard Landscape Works

As with previously mentioned arboricultural restrictions to demolition/construction, the proposed works should avoid retained trees' RPAs. However, where ground works are proposed within RPAs, construction methods [for hard surfacing, walls etc.] should retain the existing ground levels, be undertaken sensitively and using a no dig design.

The surrounds of the site are predominantly hard surfaced as well as the retained section of driveway/track to the east site section. These can be suitably considered for replacement surfacing on a like for like basis or of a preferential surface treatment.

Elsewhere, conversion of soft surfaced areas within RPAs to hard surfaced walkways, parking areas etc., will need to utilise a no-dig product to ensure no negative impact on the tree roots and/or growing conditions.

- 3.4.2 For any proportion of tree removal, new tree planting is to be integrated into a landscape scheme. The new trees should be of a suitable volume, species, scale, in

suitably prepared planting locations with adequate space for future growth and development and enhance the site's long term amenity contribution.

Planting Species and Volume

New tree planting should incorporate a range of species, select mixed characteristics and take account of the availability of space, i.e. concentrate on selecting suitable scale species based on the ultimate growth extents.

Depending on the volume and quality of trees to be removed, new tree planting should directly proportionate; a 1:1 removal to replacement ratio is considered suitable.

Planting Specification

A detailed specification should be included within a landscape scheme (could form part of planning conditions). This should outline the proposed tree species, stock selection, location, planting process and ongoing maintenance (watering, mulch and pruning).

Planting Location

The new planting sites should take account of the future growth potential of the chosen species and should allow for the amenity space to be utilised, minimise the potential conflict with structures and facilitate the contribution to amenity from the site.

Based on the residential use of the site, good tree planting space is anticipated. It is necessary however to consider and avoid future canopy/shade conflicts. Smaller scale fastigate species could be selected for the front gardens and trees with individual characteristics and biodiversity contribution could be selected for the rear gardens.

3.5 Additional Details

3.5.1 The surveyed trees have been subject to a detailed inspection and the arboricultural considerations detailed within this advice. The advice herein is intended to guide a suitable design in consideration for the site's valuable amenity assets.

3.5.2 Where retained trees are avoided and removed trees are mitigated, the considerations herein may form part of tree related planning conditions. These are detailed within an arboricultural method statement (AMS) based on the approved scheme.

However, anticipated impacts on trees, encroachment of crowns, RPA incursion or proposed construction near trees will likely require a detailed AMS to support the planning application and should be requested where present within the design.

3.5.3 Further to the above, the finer details of layout, design detail to accommodate trees and any proposed new tree planting are to be illustrated within a landscape plan. This is to include the exact details of hard and soft landscape works, RPA sections (where surface works are proposed) and details of new tree planting location, species, stock selection, installation and maintenance; to be undertaken by the appointed

landscape architect with the full support of the arboricultural consultant (where required).

- 3.5.4 Hence, further to the supply of the proposed site plan for the planning application, this will be reviewed as an arboricultural implications assessment (AIA) to inform AMS 'considerations'. Where this advice is accounted for, this will enable the arboricultural constraints to be managed effectively, i.e. phased works, tree protection fences etc.

This concludes our advice.

Caveat

Any and all information supplied to Indigo Surveys Ltd by/on behalf of the client is assumed to be accurate unless otherwise informed. | This advice is limited to the observations MADE on the date of inspection as detailed herein and any deletion, editing or alteration will result in the advice being null and void in its entirety. | This advice in its entirety may be deemed null and void if remedial works are undertaken on any area of the site, on or after the date of the survey. | No liability is assumed by the author or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any misuse, misinterpretation or misrepresentation of this advice. | This advice is not valid in adverse or unpredictable weather conditions or for any failure due to 'force majeure' or unpredictable events. | No responsibility is assumed either by the author of this advice or by Indigo Surveys Ltd for any legal matters that may arise as a consequence. | Neither the author nor Indigo Surveys Ltd will be required to attend court or give testimony as part of this agreement. | The responsibility for any works undertaken on the basis of the recommendations of this advice does not form part of this agreement.

Appendix II

Terms and Definitions

“Arboriculturist” - person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

“Competent Person” - person who has training and experience relevant to the matter being addressed and an understanding of the requirements of the particular task being approached.

“Topographical survey” - an accurately measured land survey undertaken to show all relevant existing site features. *A method of carrying out topographical surveys is given in RICS specification Surveys of land buildings and utility services at scales of 1:500 and larger.*

“BS5837 Tree survey” - should be undertaken by an arboriculturist to record information about the trees on or adjacent to a site. The results of the tree survey, including material constraints arising from existing trees that merit retention, should be used (along with any other relevant baseline data) to inform feasibility studies and design options. For this reason, the tree survey should be completed and MADE available to designers prior to and/or independently of any specific proposals for development.

“Tree categorisation method” - trees should be categorised in accordance with the BS5837 cascade chart by an arboriculturist. This is to identify 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.

“Root protection area (RPA)” - layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a 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, shown as an arboricultural constraint in m². The radius is calculated using the BS5837 calculation method. An arboriculturist may change the shape of an RPA but not reduce its area.

“Arboricultural implications assessment” - a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

“Arboricultural method statement” - methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that is within the root protection area, or has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree to be retained.

“Tree protection plan” - a scale drawing, informed by descriptive text where necessary, based upon the finalised proposals, showing trees for retention and illustrating the tree and landscape protection measures.

Appendix III

Data Table: As appended (BS5837 Tree Survey Key & Table)

Tree Constraints Plan: As appended (231044/TCP /01)

TCP Preliminary Mark Up of developable Land As appended (231044/TCP /02)

TREE SURVEY IN ACCORDANCE WITH BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'

CLIENT: Chris Salford
 PROJECT REF: 231044
 SURVEY DATE: 5 October 2023
 CONTACT: /

SITE: Horncliffe House, BB4 6JS
 ARB CONSULTANT: Rod Benzie BSc MArbora

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
T1	European Lime; Tilia europaea; Tiliaceae	M/OM	20+	10 9.5 10 13	850*	10.2	3m over driveway	2.25S	Norm	40+	Lighting equipment attached to tree. Bifurcates at 1.5m to 3m. Large Co-dominant side branch. Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road	A 1	
T2	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M/OM	20+	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	800*	9.6	10+	10+ All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Usual amount of deadwood in crown	A 2	
T3	Swedish Whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia; Rosaceae	M/OM	15+	4.5 2.5 3.5 9.5	800*	9.6	1.75	1.75 Splay line	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Usual amount of deadwood in crown. Trifurcated at 2m. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T4	Red Horse Chestnut; Aesculus x carnea; Hippocastanaceae	M/OM	15+	3.5 2.5 3.5 3	500*	6.0	5	5 All round	Low	<10	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Usual amount of deadwood in crown. Bud proliferation galls all over stem. Bud proliferation in crown. Curved main stem. Bud proliferation causing cankers	C 2	Monitor tree condition
T5	Swedish Whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia; Rosaceae	M/OM	15+	5.5 0 2.5 4.5	600*	7.2	5	5 All round	Low	<10	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Half of mainstem has snapped and removed. Colonised with wood borers and decay in scar at base	U	Fell tree due to condition
T6	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M/OM	20+	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	640*	7.7	10+	10+ All round	Low/ Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Low density in crown	B 2	Monitor tree condition
T7	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	12	3.5 3 4.5 2.5	330	4.0	0.25	2.5E	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road	B 2	Monitor tree condition
T8	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	Y/SM	15+	2.5 2.5 3.5 3.5	240	2.9	8	2.25N	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Young tree self seeded	C 2	
T9	Black Walnut; Juglans nigra; Juglandaceae	Y/SM	12	3.5 2.5 3.5 3.5	180	2.2	5	2.25 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Young tree self seeded. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	C 2	Monitor tree condition
T10	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	SM	15	3 2.5 2 3.5	230	2.8	3.75	2.25 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	C 2	Monitor tree condition
T11	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	EM/M	15	3 2.5 2 3.5	380	4.6	3.75	2.25 All round	Low	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	C 2	Monitor tree condition

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
T12	Cut leaved Beech	EM/M	13	4.5 3.5 4 3.5	350	4.2	1.25	2.255	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Grafted specimen	B 2	Monitor tree condition
T13	European Lime; Tilia europaea; Tiliaceae	M	20+	6 7 6.5 6.5	640*	7.7	2m over driveway	2.25 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1.5m approx. above access road. Large lime Epicormic growth, no VTA around base	A 2	Monitor tree condition
T14	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	20+	10 6 6.5 5.5	,400, 420, 410	8.5	1.25	2.25 All round	Low	<10	Major crown dieback. Multistemmed tree 3 stems. Very small leaf size of remaining foliage	U	Fell tree due to condition
T15	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	SM	13	3 3 3 3	270	3.2	1.25	2.25 All round	Low	10_20	Young tree self seeded. GPS signal under canopy	C 2	
T16	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	SM	13	3 3 3 3	,160, 330	4.4	1.25	2.25 All round	Norm	20-40	GPS signal under canopy. Multistemmed tree 2 stems. Understory tree	C 2	
T17	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M	20+	3 3 3 3	750*	9.0	10+	10+ All round	Norm	20-40	GPS signal under canopy	B 2	
T18	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M	20+	3 3 3 3	500*	6.0	10+	10+ All round	Norm	20-40	GPS signal under canopy. Low density in crown	B 2	
T19	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	15+	7.5 6 4.5 6.5	580*	7.0	2	2 All round	Norm	20-40	GPS signal under canopy. Multistemmed after 3m	B 2	
T20	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	SM	15+	3 3 3 3	330	4.0	2	2 All round	Norm	20-40	Multistemmed after 3m	C 2	
T21	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	SM	6.5	3 3 3 3	230	2.8	1	1 All round	Norm	20-40	Multistemmed after 3m. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	C 2	
T22	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	SM	12	3 3 3 3	270	3.2	1	1 All round	Norm	20-40	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. GPS signal under canopy	C 2	
T23	Swedish Whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia; Rosaceae	M/OM	12	3 3 3 3	530*	6.4	1	1 All round	Norm	20-40	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. GPS signal under canopy	B 2	
T24	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M/OM	20+	3 3 3 3	600*	7.2	10+	10+ All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Low density in crown	B 2	
T25	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M/OM	20+	3 3 3 3	600*	7.2	10+	10+ All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Low density in crown	B 2	
T26	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	20+	5 5 10 5	530*	6.4	2.5	2.5E	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T27	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	SM/EM	15+	6 3.5 3 3	370	4.4	4	4S	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T28	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	SM/EM	20+	6 4.5 4 4	370	4.4	4	4S	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Heavy machinery operating nearby access restricted	B 2	
T29	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	15	2 5 5.5 5.5	440	5.3	2.5	2.5 All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Variegated specimen	B 2	

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPECT.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
T30	Corsican Pine; Pinus nigra 'Maritima'; Pinaceae	M	20+	3 3.5 3.5 3.5	600*	7.2	4	3 All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Occluding branch wound in main stem	B 2	
T31	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	15+	3 7.5 6.5 3.5	300, 300	5.1	4	3 All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Occluding branch wound in main stem. Multistemmed tree 2 stems. 2 stems occluded	B 2	
T32	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	15+	3 3.5 7.5 3.5	420, 180	5.5	4	3 All round	Norm	40+	GPS signal under canopy. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Multistemmed tree 2 stems	B 2	
T33	Goat Willow; Salix capreae; Saliaceae	M/OM	15+	5 12 2 12	350, 500	7.3	4	3 All round	Norm	<10	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Multistemmed tree 2 stems	C 2	
T34	English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae	M/OM	15+	5 5 7.5 3	550*	6.6	1	2E	Norm	40+	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Set on embankment 1-2m above site	A 2	
T35	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	15+	3.5 2 6.5 1.5	400*	4.8	1	3E	Norm	20-40	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Many occluding bark wounds on main stem	C 2	
T36	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M/OM	15+	3.5 5 6.5 6.5	600*	7.2	1	3E	Norm	20-40	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Many occluding bark wounds on main stem	B 2	
T37	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	5 5 5.5 7.5	600*	7.2	1	3W	Norm	40+	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Minor suckering around the base	A 2	
T38	Norway Maple; Acer platanoides; Aceraceae	EM/M	15+	5 0.5 0 9.5	400*	4.8	1	3E	Dead	Dead	Set on embankment 1-2m above site	U	
T39	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	15+	3.5 4 1.5 6	510*	6.1	1	3W	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T40	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	20+	5 6 6.5 6.5	600*	7.2	5+	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site	A 2	
T41	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	15+	5 6 6.5 6.5	600*	7.2	4	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Minor suckering around the base. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T42	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	15+	0 9.5 0 9.5	550*	6.6	1	4W	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Minor suckering around the base. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Main stem very large lean south west	B 2	
T43	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M	20+	7.5 6 6.5 6.5	600*	7.2	4	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Moss covered stem	A 2	

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
T44	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	15+	4 4 3.5 3	410	4.9	4	3 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T45	English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae	M	12	4.5 4.5 3.5 5.5	430	5.2	4	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T46	English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae	M	12	3 3.5 3.5 3.5	300	3.6	4	5 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition	B 2	
T47	English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae	M	13	3 3.5 3.5 3.5	180, 200	3.2	2.25	3S	Norm	20-40	Growth affected by adjacent trees due to light competition. Multistemmed tree 2 stems	B 2	
T48	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	7 6 4.5 9.5	600*	7.2	4	5 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. Ivy preventing full VTA	B 2	
T49	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	7 6 6.5 9.5	600*	7.2	4	5 All round	Norm	20-40	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. Ivy preventing full VTA	B 2	
T50	European Lime; Tilia europaea; Tiliaceae	M/OM	20+	7 7.5 6.5 9.5	600*	7.2	1	2 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Large lime Epicormic growth, no VTA around base	A 2	
T51	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	7 7.5 7.5 6.5	300, 320, 380, 340	8.1	1	2 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Large lime Epicormic growth, no VTA around base	A 2	
T52	Common Beech; Fagus sylvatica; Fagaceae	SM/EM	15+	4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5	490	5.9	5+	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. GPS signal under canopy	B 2	
T53	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	8 8 7.5 7.5	950*	11.4	1	2 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Ivy preventing full VTA. Ivy on stem and upper scaffolds. GPS signal under canopy	A 2	
T54	Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM	20+	7 6 6.5 7.5	700*	8.4	5+	5 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. GPS signal under canopy. Managed by crown lifting	A 2	
T55	Common Beech; Fagus sylvatica; Fagaceae	M/OM	20+	10 7.5 12 9.5	1000+*	12.0	0	2 All round	Norm	40+	Set on embankment 1-2m above site. Significant Co-dominant side branch	A 2	
G1	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae; Rhododendron; Rhododendron ponticum; Ericaceae	M	6.5	n/a n/a n/a n/a	150	1.6	0	0	Norm	40+	Understorey and secondary canopy of significant trees in the area	C 2	
G2	English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae; Rhododendron; Rhododendron ponticum; Ericaceae; Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	M	6.5	n/a n/a n/a n/a	150	1.6	0	0	Norm	20-40	Understorey and secondary canopy of significant trees in the area	C 2	

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
G3	Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae; Rhododendron; Rhododendron ponticum; Ericaceae; Common Beech; Fagus sylvatica; Fagaceae; Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae; Laurel; Prunus laurocerasus; Rosaceae	M	6.5	n/a n/a n/a n/a	150	1.6	0	0	Norm	20-40	Understory and secondary canopy of significant trees in the area	C 2	
G4	European Lime; Tilia europaea; Tiliaceae; Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae	NP; Y	6.5	n/a n/a n/a n/a	<75	0.9	0	0	Norm	20-40	Self seeded saplings	C 2	
G5	Black Pine; Pinus (species); Pinaceae; Horse Chestnut; Aesculus hippocastanum; Hippocastanaceae; Common Beech; Fagus sylvatica; Fagaceae; Swedish Whitebeam; Sorbus intermedia; Rosaceae Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae; Black Pine; Pinus (species); Pinaceae; Goat Willow; Salix capreae; Salicaceae; English Yew; Taxus Baccata; Taxaceae; Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Aceraceae	M/OM; OM	20+	n/a n/a n/a n/a	600-800	8.5	0	0	Norm	20-40	Area of over mature road facing trees. Understory of yew rhododendron, laurel	A 2	
G6	Common Beech; Fagus sylvatica; Fagaceae; Hybrid Holly; Ilex alterclarensis; Aquifoliaceae; Sycamore; Acer psuedoplatanus; Oleaceae; Common Ash; Fraxinus excelsior; Oleaceae; Common Ash; Fraxinus excelsior; Oleaceae	M/OM; Y; Y/SM	20+	n/a n/a n/a n/a	600-800	8.5	0	0	Norm	40+	Understory and secondary canopy of significant trees in the area	A 2	
G7													

TREE REF. #	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT (in m)	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	STEM (in mm)	RPA (in m)	CLEARANCE (in m)	1st BRANCH (in m)	VITALITY	LIFE EXPEC.	NOTES	BS CAT.	MANAGEMENT
TREE SURVEY 'KEY' - BRITISH STANDARD 5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION & CONSTRUCTION - RECOMMENDATIONS'													
	TPO/CA	-	On client request: presence of Tree Preservation Orders (TPO) / site location within a Conservation Area (CA) & date checked;										
	TREE REF. #	-	Tree reference number: tag or plan number (T - individual tree, G - group of trees/shrubs, H - hedge);										
	SPECIES	-	Genus, species and/or common name;										
	AGE	-	Age classification (NP - new planting, Y - young, EM - Early-Mature, SM - semi mature, M - mature, LM - late mature, OM - over mature);										
	HEIGHT (in m)	-	Approximate height of tree in metres;										
	CANOPY (in m) N - S - E - W	-	Approximate branch spread in metres of the four principal compass points;										
	STEM (in mm)	-	Stem diameter in millimetres: measured in accordance with s.4.6 of BS5837;										
	RPA (in m)	-	Circle radius of the Root Protection Area: calculated using the stem diameter (single/multiple stem variant, as outlined within BS5837);										
	CLEARANCE (in m)	-	Crown clearance in metres above the adjacent ground level;										
	1ST BRANCH (in m)	-	Clearance in metres to first significant branch and direction of growth (where relevant);										
	VITALITY	-	Physiological condition typically gauged from canopy cover and annual extension growth (good, fair, poor, dead);										
	ESTIMATED REMAINING CONTRIBUTION	-	Approximate number of years a tree will continue to contribute without the need for oppressive arboricultural intervention, categorised in years as <10, 10-20, 20-40 and >40;										
	NOTES	-	Structural and physiological condition observations;										
		-	BS5837 tree quality assessment category: resulting from structural/physiological condition and remaining contribution (approximate useful life expectancy);										
		-	Standard retention category U : in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years;										
		-	Standard retention category A : high quality and value, in such a condition as to be able to make substantial contribution of 40+ years;										
		-	Standard retention category B : moderate quality and value, in such a condition as to make a significant contribution of 20+ years;										
		-	Standard retention category C : low quality and value, currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established 10+ years;										
		-	Standard retention sub-category, mainly due to: 1 - Arboricultural values, 2 - Landscape values, 3 - Cultural values, including conservation;										
	MANAGEMENT	-	Preliminary management recommendations (as appropriate);										
		-	*** Within the survey schedule denotes an estimate										

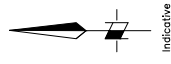
KEY

- Tree Crown Spread
- Root Protection Area (RPA)
- Tree Condition Category
- Tree No.
- Tree No.
- Tree No.
- Removed Tree

Tree Condition Category

- A ●
- B ●
- C ●
- U ●

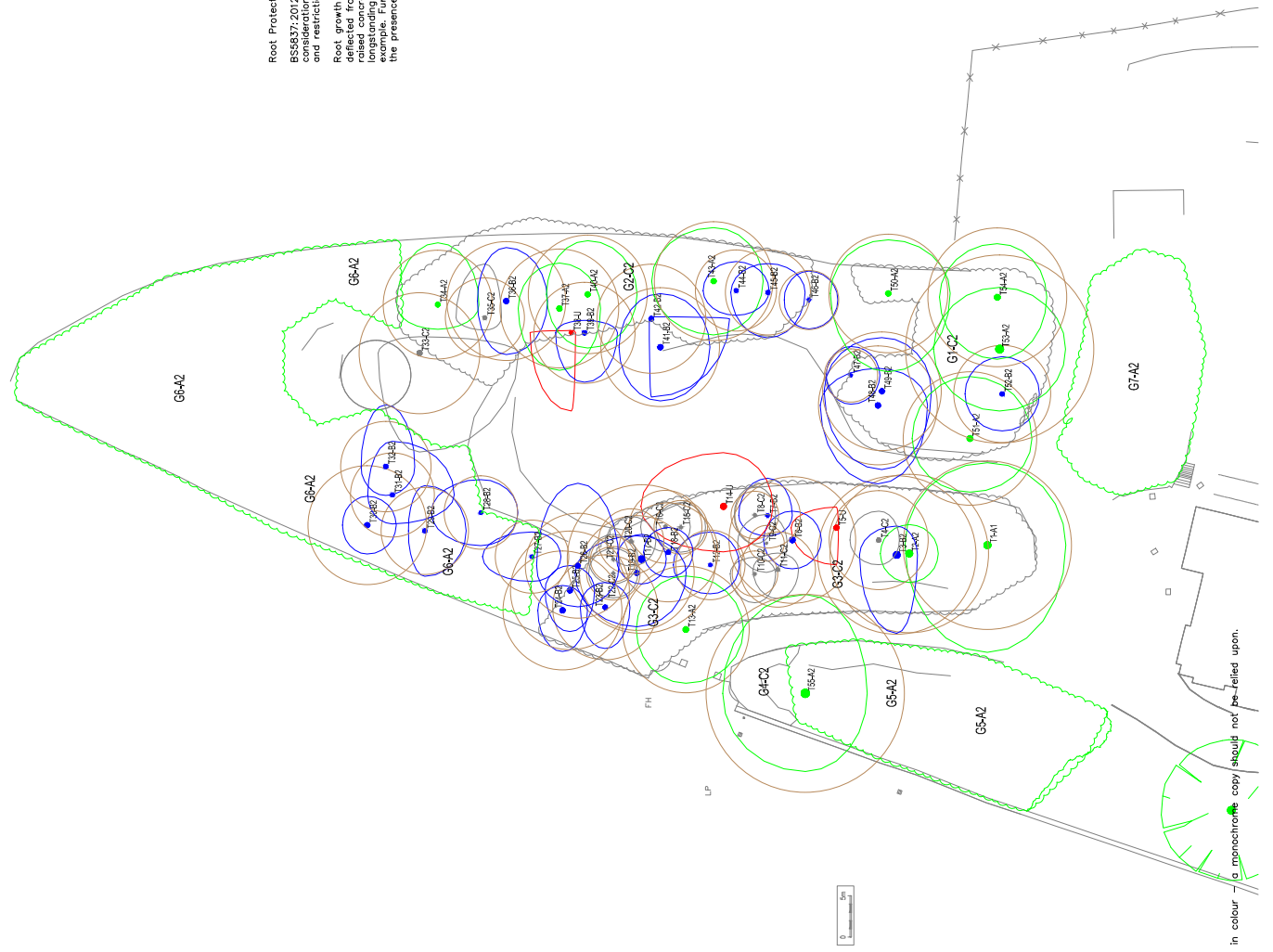
The surveyed trees are illustrated on this Constraints Plan which is prepared in accordance with BS5837:2012. This is in relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations.



Root Protection Area (RPA) Notes

BS5837:2012 standard circular RPAs are illustrated here, with consideration required for anticipated root growth influence and restrictions, such as -

Root growth from trees generally may be absent restricted or deflected from site due to the lower/higher level changes, raised concrete structures, existing foundations, hard surfaces, longstanding compacted ground and existing structures for long standing trees. Further investigations may be required to establish the presence or absence of roots.



REV.	DESCRIPTION	DWN.	CHK'D	DATE		
	Chris Salford					
	PROJECT	231044/A1 Horncliffe House, BB4 6JS				
	TITLE	Tree Constraints Plan				
DWN	DATE	CHK'D	DATE	APP'D	DATE	SCALE
RPHB	13/10/2023	AT	13/10/2023			1-200
<p>(Met) Second Floor, 1 Hunter's Walk, Canal Street, Chester, CH1 4EB Telephone: 0333 123 7590 www.indigosurveys.co.uk</p>		Drawing Number		A0		
		231044/A1/TCP/01		REV.		
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