

Tree Survey data

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

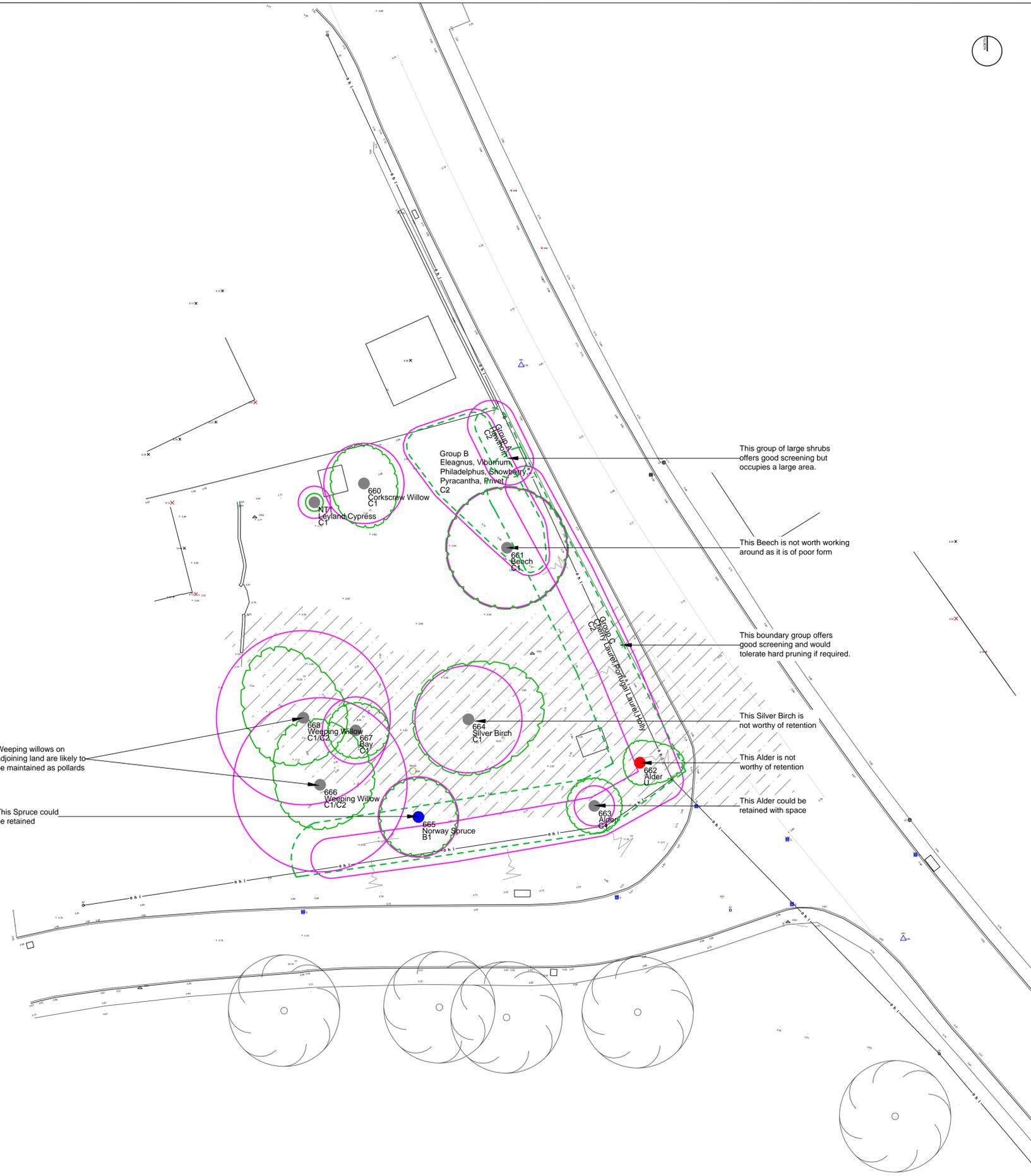
Key

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

ref.	Species	Age Class	Observations: Factors affecting the quality and value of the trees	Ø m/s (mm)	Height (m)	Lower crown height (m)	Ultimate height (m)	Crown Spread N (m)	Crown Spread S (m)	Crown Spread E (m)	Crown Spread W (m)	RPA radius (m)	RPA (m²)	Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Category	Preliminary management recommendations
NT1	Leyland Cypress	Y	Regularly maintained at present dimensions.	120	3	0	3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.44	6.52	40+	C1	Could be retained. No work required.
660	Corkscrew Willow	SM	Regularly maintained at present dimensions. Previously pollarded at 3m	300	6	1.5	6	3.5	4	3	3	3.6	40.72	40+	C1	Could be retained. No work required.
661	Beech	Y	Stem divides above 1.5m. Included bark present in fork. Previously pruned at 10m	450	14	1.5	14	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	91.62	20+	C1	May be best to consider felling and replacement in a development context	
Group A	Hawthorn	M	Previously cut at 2.4m. No recent management	180	7	2	7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.16	14.66	40+	C2	Could be retained. No work required.
Group B	Eleagnus, Viburnum, Philadelphus, Snowberry, Pyracantha, Privet	SM	Large shrub group. Good screen	150	5	0	5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	10.18	40+	C2	Could be retained. No work required.
Group C	Cherry Laurel, Portugal Laurel, Holly	SM	Linear shrub group. Good screen. Cut on boundary	150	5	0	5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	1.8	10.18	40+	C2	Could be retained. No work required.
662	Alder	SM	Advanced crown dieback.	300	10	0	10	2	2	4	1.5	3.6	40.72	<10	U	Fell and replace.
663	Alder	Y	Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen.	150	7	0	18	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.8	10.18	40+	C1	Could be retained with space. No work required.
664	Silver Birch	M	Not worthy of retention. Previously cut at 8m with moderate decay at wound	400	14	0	14	5	5	7	5	4.8	72.39	10+	C1	Fell and replace.
665	Norway Spruce	M	Not worthy of retention.	300	12	0	15	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	40.72	40+	B1	Could be retained with space. No work required.
666	Weeping Willow	M	Tree on neighbouring property. Regularly maintained at present dimensions. Pollard.	650	10	0	10	6	4	5	4	7.8	191.16	10+	C1/C2	No work required.
667	Bay	SM	Multi-stemmed form. Not worthy of retention. Bleeds on lower main stem	250	6	0.5	6	2.5	2.5	3	2.5	3	28.28	10+	C1	Fell and replace.
668	Weeping Willow	M	Tree on neighbouring property. Regularly maintained at present dimensions. Pollard.	650	10	0	10	7	4	4	5	7.8	191.16	10+	C1/C2	No work required.

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

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	On Plan
Trees unsuitable for retention		
Category U Trees in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unstable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline Trees infested with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality 	
	NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve	
	<p>1. Mainly arboricultural qualities</p> <p>Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years</p> <p>Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years</p> <p>Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm</p>	
	<p>2. Mainly landscape qualities</p> <p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</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 as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality</p> <p>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</p>	
	<p>3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation</p> <p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)</p> <p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</p> <p>Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value</p>	



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NOTES Based on survey drawing 16170603-MUR-BOW-3D-TOPO Rev A

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

KEY

- GRADE A TREES
- GRADE B TREES
- GRADE C TREES
- GRADE U TREES
- ROOT PROTECTION AREA
- CANOPY OUTLINE - INDIVIDUAL TREE
- CANOPY OUTLINE - GROUPS
- CANOPY OUTLINE - FUTURE POTENTIAL
- TREES THAT COULD BE REMOVED
- INDICATIVE SHADE AREA

Arboricultural Constraints

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Statutory Protection
None of the trees surveyed are included in a TPO. The site does not lie within a Conservation Area.

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

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

Service routes must be located outside of the RPAs of retained trees. Implement a tree protection scheme before development (including demolition) starts on site.

Make provision for replacement planting within the landscape proposals.

Rev	Description	Date

Purpose of Issue

For information only

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Mr A. Murfet

Project
Land adj. 3-4 Bow Gate, Gosberton, Spalding

Drawing Title
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Drawn	Checked	Reviewed	Date
AMB	---	---	12/12/2023
Job No.	Scale	Sheet Size	Revision
5384	1:200	A1	---
Drawing Number	5384_Gosberton.Murfet.TCP		

