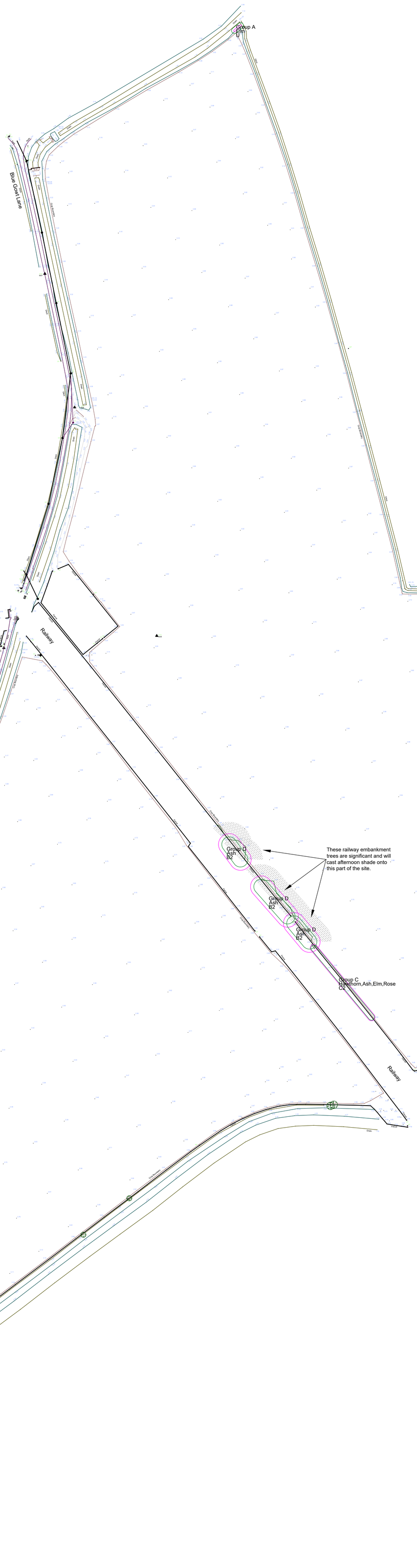
Key to Tree Survey Data

Height		Estimated or measured with clinometer where considered critical (m)
Crown spread		At cardinal points (m)
Remaining Contribution		Estimated number of years the tree may contribute in a safe condition
Main Stem Diameter		Measured at 1.5 metres above ground or in accordance BS5837: 2012 Annex C and D
Condition	Good:	No visible defects seen
	Reasonable:	Some defects seen but none that contribute significantly to the overall health and safety of the tree
	Poor:	Defects or health issues that contribute significantly to the overall health and safety of the tree
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
RPA (Radius)		Distance in metres from centre of tree to achieve a circular Root Protection Area
RPA (Area)		Root Protection Area in square metres.
Recommendation		Recommended course of action made irrespective of proposed site layout.

U	Trees in poor condition; value lost within 10 years; serious defects, dead, in irreversible decline, infected with pathogens significant to health of other trees nearby
A1	Trees of high quality and value; offering at least 40 years' contribution; particularly good example of species
A2	Trees of high quality and value; offering at least 40 years' contribution; screening or softening effect
A3	Trees of high quality and value; offering at least 40 years' contribution; conservation, historical or other value
B1	Trees of moderate value; offering at least 20 years' contribution; slightly impaired condition but remediable
B2	Trees of moderate value; offering at least 20 years' contribution; distinct landscape feature as a group or woodland.
B3	Trees of moderate value; offering at least 20 years' contribution; trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.
C1	Trees of low quality and value; at least 10 years' contribution; trees not qualifying in higher categories
C2	Trees of low quality and value; at least 10 years' contribution; groups or woodlands without significant landscape value, trees of low or temporary landscape value
C3	Trees of low quality and value; at least 10 years' contribution; trees with limited conservation or other value

ref.	Species	Age Class	Ø m/s (mm)	Height (m)	Lower crown height (m)	Ultimate height (m)	Grade	Crown Spread N (m)	Crown Spread S (m)	Crown Spread E (m)	Crown Spread W (m)	RPA radius (m)	RPA (m²)	Remaining Contribution (yrs)	Condition	Comments	Recommendations made at time of survey, irrespective of any layout
Group A	Elm	Y	50	5	0	5	U	2	2	2	2	0.6	1.13	<10	Poor	Young sucker growth. DED in evidence. One dead stem	Could be retained in the short-term.
Group B	Hawthorn	M	200	4	0	4	C2	2	2	2	2	2.4	18.1	10+	Poor	Low vigour. Not worthy of retention. Fragmented hedge remnants	Fell and replace.
Group C	Hawthorn, Ash, Elm, Rose	M	200	6	0	6	C2	2	2	2	2	2.4	18.1	40+	Reasonable	Regularly maintained at present dimensions. Railway embankment growth, regularly cut/coppiced	No work required.
Group D	Ash	M	600	15	0	15	B2	5	5	5	5	7.2	162.88	20+	Reasonable	Regularly maintained at present dimensions. Railway embankment growth, regularly cut/coppiced. Hawthorn and Elder under	No work required.



0 10 20 40 60 100
METRES

NOTES: Based on survey drawing 24272911071217
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
- 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 its self 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 a TPO.

The site does not lie within in 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. Gardens 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
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Purpose of Issue
Information Only

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Client
Ashwood Homes

Project
Yews Farm, Pinchbeck, Spalding

Drawing Title
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN

Drawn	Checked	Reviewed	Date
AMB	--	--	17/02/2021
Job No. 4158	Scale 1:1000	Sheet Size A0	Revision —

Drawing Number
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