

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	DBH (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)	Category	Remaining Contribution (years)	Preliminary management recommendations	RPA radius (m)	RPA (m²)
NT1	Goat Willow	SM	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	268	6	0	6	2	2	2	2	C1	20+	Remove	3.22	32.58
NT2	Goat Willow	M	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	268	9	0	9	5	3	5	5	C1	20+	Remove	3.22	32.58
NT3	Ash	SM	Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen. Growing in side of ditch	490	10	0	18	6	5	5	5	B1	40+	Could be retained with space.	5.88	108.63
NT4	Ash	SM	Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen. Growing in side of ditch	461	10	0	18	5	5	5	5	B1	40+	Could be retained with space.	5.53	96.09
Group A	Goat Willow	Y	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	150	5	0	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	C2	40+	Remove	1.8	10.18
Group B	Goat Willow	Y	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	200	5	0	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	C2	40+	Remove	2.4	18.1
Group C	Goat Willow	Y	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	200	5	0	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	C2	40+	Remove	2.4	18.1
Group D	Goat Willow	Y	Multi-stemmed form. Unlikely to be considered suitable for retention. Growing in bottom of ditch	200	5	0	6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	C2	40+	Remove	2.4	18.1
Group E	Hawthorn	M	Recently cut to present dimensions. Trimmed top and West Side only	250	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	B2	40+	Remove	3	28.28
Group E	Hawthorn	M	Recently cut to present dimensions. Trimmed top and West Side only	250	2	0	2	2	2	2	2	B2	40+	Remove	3	28.28
NT5	Sycamore	M	Multi-stemmed form. No visible defects seen. Multi stemmed growth previously cut with hedge. Stem removed on western side	505	10	0	18	5	5	5	5	C1	40+	Could be retained with space. No work required.	6.06	115.39
NT6	Ash	Y	No visible defects seen.	300	10	0	18	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	B1	40+	Could be retained with space. No work required.	3.6	40.72
NT7	Ash	Y	No visible defects seen.	350	8	0	18	5	5	5	5	B1	40+	Could be retained with space. No work required.	4.2	55.42

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 unviable 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 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 	
NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve		
1. Mainly arboricultural qualities	2. Mainly landscape qualities	3. Mainly cultural values, including conservation
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
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	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

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.

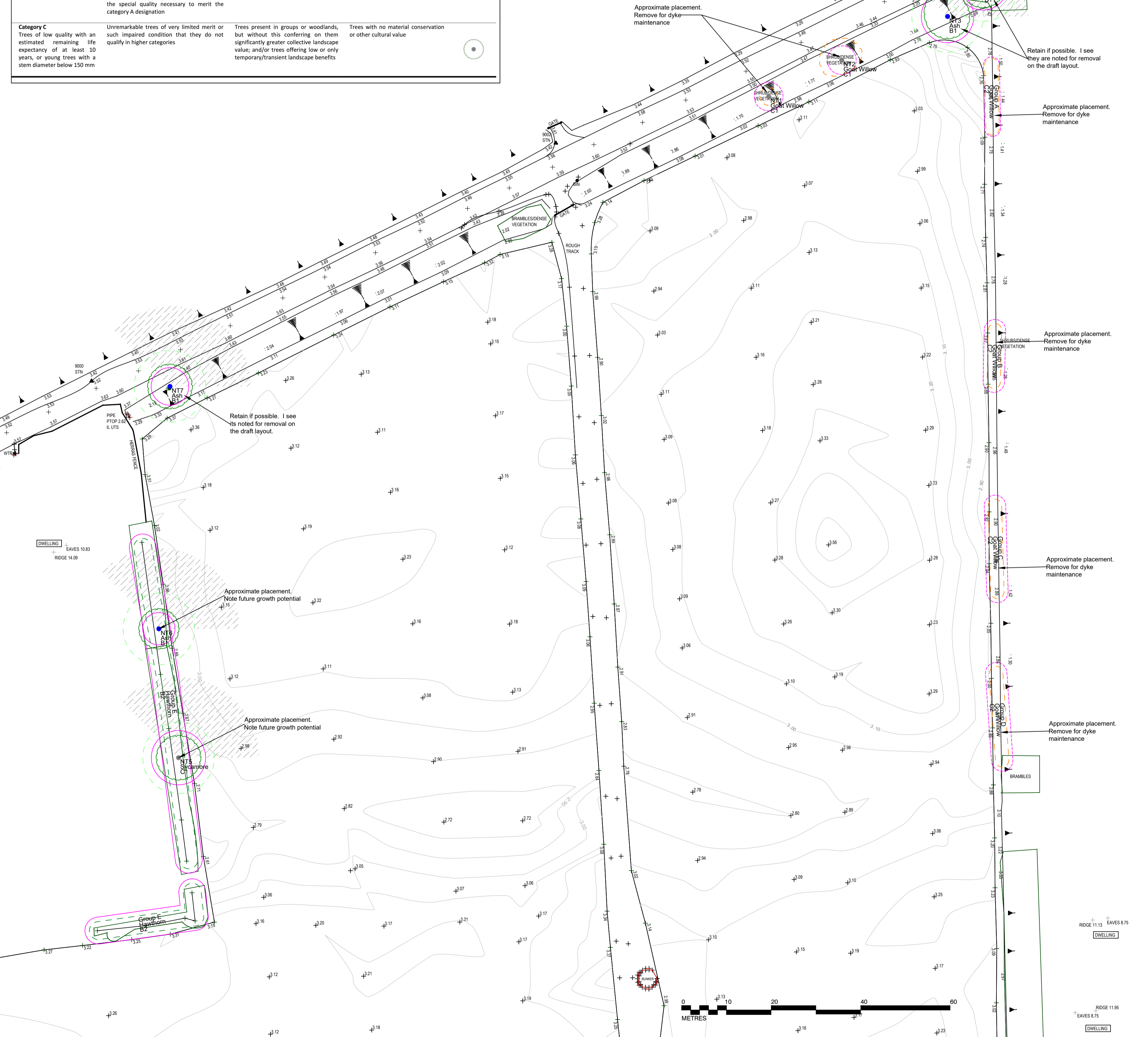
Trees on Neighbouring Land
Trees on neighbouring ground must be taken into consideration. These are shown on the plan.

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 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. 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.



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NOTES Based on survey drawing 24-113-01
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 SHOULD BE REMOVED
	INDICATIVE SHADE AREA

Rev	Description	Date	
1	Planning		
Purpose of Issue			
Planning			
The Tree House, 1a First End Station Road, Uppingham t: 01572 823637 Oakham LE15 9TX e: info@belsontreesurvey.co.uk			
Client			
Seagate Homes			
Project			
Land South of Horseshoe Road, Spalding PE11 3JA			
Drawing Title			
TREE CONSTRAINTS PLAN			
Drawn	Checked	Reviewed	Date
AMB			10/01/2024
Job No.	Scale	Sheet Size	Revision
5700	1:500	A1	
Drawing Number			
5700.Spalding.Seagate.TCP			