arbtech

Arboricultural Survey to BS5837:2012

Mr & Mrs Pinnington

Holme Cottage,
Huntingdon Road,
Wyton,
Huntingdon,
PE28 2AD

15 January 2024

Rob Dennis L4 DipArb(ABC) TechArborA

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This report has been released electronically and the appendices have been included at the end of this report. Plans are included as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

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1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 22 December 2023 from Mr & Mrs Pinnington to attend Holme Cottage, Huntingdon, Wyton, Huntingdon, PE28 2AD; grid reference, TL 28009 72338(site) to undertake an arboricultural survey to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment, Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

I am Rob Dennis, an arboricultural surveyor for Arbtech Consulting Ltd. I undertook the tree survey on 09 January 2024 and subsequently, have produced this summary of my findings.

I hold a L4 Diploma in Arboriculture with over 5 years' experience. I am a technician member of the Arboricultural Association

The advice below and appended is underwritten by our Professional Indemnity insurance for the business practice of Arboricultural Consultancy in the sum of one million Pounds Sterling in each and every claim.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	O/S Tile
LPA pre-app comments	N/A
British Standard 5837:2012	"BS5837"
Tree Survey Schedule	Arbtech TS 01
Tree Constraints Plan	Arbtech TCP 01

2. Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Rob Dennis on 09 January 2024

During the survey I categorised the trees using "Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment" of the BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 1).

A total of 20No. individual trees, and 2No. groups of trees and 2No.hedges were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 2).

Multiple small trees and shrubs occupy the site, none of which meet the minimum diameter requirements to be considered for this survey.

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Survey base drawing	UK Map Centre.com	OS Tile	-

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and advanced decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey's management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser, and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Site description

A large, detached property set in a formal garden with mature trees. Set within the parish of Wyton. The rear garden encompasses the west of the property.



Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)



Figure 2: Aerial Image of site with approximate with blue line denoting area surveyed (Google Earth)

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3. BS5837:2012 Scope

This standard recognises that there can be problems for development close to existing trees which are to be retained, and of planting trees close to existing structures. This standard sets out to assist those concerned with trees, in relation to construction, to form balanced judgements. It does not set out to put arguments for or against development, or for the removal or retention of trees. Where development, including demolition, is to occur, the standard provides guidance on how to decide which trees are appropriate for retention, on the means of protecting these trees during development, including demolition and construction work, and on the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.

4. Methodology

The methodology used to assess the trees was the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction' tree survey method. The aim of the survey is to establish which trees are moderate and good quality; suitable for retention and justifying protection. And which trees are low or poor quality; either undesirable or unsuitable to retain and protect.

The tree survey includes all trees included in the land survey red line boundary plan, as well as any that may have been missed, and it should categorize trees or groups of trees, including woodlands for their quality and value within the existing context, in a transparent, understandable, and systematic way. Where the arboriculturist has deemed it appropriate, the trees have been tagged with small metal or plastic tags, placed as high as is convenient on the stem of each tree.

Whilst master plan proposals for the development of the site might be available, the trees have been surveyed without taking these into consideration. All detailed design work on site layout should take into consideration the results of the tree survey (and the TCP).

Trees forming groups and areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture and historic parkland) are identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist has determined that this is appropriate, particularly where they contain a variety of species and age classes that could aid long-term management. It is often expedient to assess the quality and value of such groups of trees as a whole, rather than as individuals. However, an assessment of individuals within any group has been undertaken if they are open-grown or if there is a need to differentiate between them.

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of the four categories: A, B, C, or U (highest to lowest quality respectively). The categories are differentiated on the tree survey plan by colour, or by suffixing the category adjacent to the tree identification number on the TCP.

The survey schedule lists all the trees or groups of trees. The following information is also provided:

a) reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
b) species (common or scientific names);
c) height in meters (m);
d) stem diameter in millimetres (mm) at 1.5m above adjacent ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees;
e) branch spread in meters taken at the four cardinal compass points;
f) height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level in meters (m);
g) age class (newly planted, young, semi-mature, early mature, mature, over mature);
h) physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, decline and dead);
i) structural condition (e.g. good, fair, poor or not visible);
j) comment about the tree, its location and preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat;
k) The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; **U** = <10yrs; **A** = >40yrs; **B** = >20yrs; **C** = >10yrs. The retention subcategory referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation (see Appendix 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment).

5. Definitions

Arboriculturist

An arboriculturist (or arboricultural consultant) is a person who has, through relevant education, training, and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Tree Survey

A tree survey should be undertaken by an arboriculturist and should record information about the trees on a site independently of and prior to any specific design for development. As a subsequent task, and with reference to a design or potential design, the results of the survey should be included in the preparation of a tree constraints plan, which should be used to assist with site layout design.

Tree Constraints Plan

A TCP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist for the purposes of layout design showing the root protection area and representing the effect that the mature height and spread of retained trees will have on layouts through shade, dominance, etc.

Root Protection Area

An RPA is a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m^2.

Construction Exclusion Zone (also termed Tree Protection Zone)

A construction exclusion or tree protection zone is an area based on the RPA (in m^2), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment (AIA)

This is 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.

Tree Protection Plan (TPP)

A TPP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.DWG file format), prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement, which can be shown graphically.

Arboricultural Method Statement (AMS)

This is a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

6. Recommendations

We have not seen the proposed scheme; therefore, we make the following recommendation to ensure that there are no irrevocable issues to the proposed retained trees and so that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured; obtain an arboricultural report to include:

a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA).
b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS).
c) A tree protection plan drawing (TPP).

7. Limitations

Trees were inspected from using visual observation from ground level only. Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level. Inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions, and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our client for the extent of the survey. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order ("TPO"), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

8. Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Survey Schedule (.PDF)
- Tree Constraints Plan drawing (.DWG & .PDF)

If you require clarification of information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,



Rob Dennis L4 DipArb (ABC) Tech ArborA
Arboricultural Surveyor

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Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Table 1	Cascade chart for tree quality assessment			
Category and definition	**Criteria (including subcategories when appropriate**			**Identification on plan**
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
Category U 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.	•Trees that have 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 might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.*			Dark red
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	**2 Mainly landscape qualities**	**3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation**	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A **Trees of high quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.	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 dominate and/or principal trees within an avenue).	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).	Light green
Category B **Trees of moderate quality** with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.	Trees that might be included in category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remedial defects, including unsympathetic management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention of beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category 'A' designation.	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.	Mid blue
Category C **Trees of low quality** with an estimated remaining expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.	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 value.	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value.	Grey

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Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arbtech Consulting Ltd.
Unit 3, Well House Barns
Chester road
Chester
Cheshire
CH4 0DH
Phone: 01244661170

Client: Mr & Mrs Pinnington
Project: Holme Cottage, Huntingdon Road, Wyton, Huntingdon, PE28 2AD
Survey Date: 09/01/2024
Surveyor: Rob Dennis

Tree and Tag No / Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations / Survey Comment	Cat ERC
G1										Estimated Measurements	
Plum *Prunus Domestica*	4.5	1	290	N 3 E 3 S 3 W 3	0 0 0 0	OM	A: 38.1 R: 3.48	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Measurement taken from the largest of the group. Small group of plum trees growing to the left of the driveway entrance, western crowns over the public footpath. Upper crown of the largest tree has had pruning management, the upper limbs have hollows and early decline showing. From the mid stem to the upper pruning point here is a cavity with decayed heartwood exposed.	C.2 10+ yrs
G2										Estimated Measurements	
Various *See comments for details*	18	1	600	N 7 E 7 S 7 W 7	4 4 2.5 4	EM	A: 162.9 R: 7.2	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group of sycamore, ash and horse chestnut, with a scattered understory of hawthorn, growing along the southern boundary wall to the western corner. Previous pollarding and reduction operations have historically taken place with some regrowth over 10 meters. Natural bracing within all canopies, some decay showing from the occluded pruning wounds. Stems retained on the TCP.	B.1.2 20+ yrs
H1										Estimated Measurements	
Common Yew *Taxus baccata*	3	1	60	N 0.5 E 0.5 S 0.5 W 0.5	0 0 0 0	EM	A: 1.6 R: 0.71	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	L shaped topiary yew hedge running west turning north.	C.1.2 10+ yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
H2										Estimated Measurements	
Various *See comments for details*	3	1	100	N 1 E 2 S 2 W 2	0 0 0 0	Y	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Hedge consisting of holly and yew. Growing from the garden fence line along the northern boundary fence towards the large flat roof wooden structure.	C.2 10+ yrs
T1											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	1	280	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	6 6 6 6	SM	A: 35.5 R: 3.36	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Tree growing beside western boundary fence line. Basal area appears to be missing two other stems, decay clearly visible in the wounds. Suckering growth from the wound areas.	C.2 10+ yrs
T2											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	18	1	260	N 2.5 E 2.5 S 2.5 W 2.5	6 6 6 6	SM	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Tree growing beside western boundary fence line. Basal area missing one other stem, decay clearly visible in the wounds. Suckering growth from the wound areas. Two poorly occluded wounds on the eastern and northern side of the remaining stem with decayed heartwood. Reactionary growth visible on the stem bark.	C.2 10+ yrs
T3											
Common Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	6	1	110	N 1.5 E 1.5 S 1.5 W 1.5	0 0 0 0	SM	A: 5.5 R: 1.32	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Golden Queen variegated specimen. Growing on the corner of the yew hedge. Natural S bend in the stem has corrected to grow apically vertical at 2 meters.	C.2 10+ yrs
T4											
Common Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	6	2	198 (Eq)	N 2 E 2 S 2 W 2	1 1 1.5 1.5	SM	A: 17.8 R: 2.38	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Bifurcated stem at approximately 0.5 meter. Natural bracing with included bark at this point continuing into the mid stem where the crown develops. Recent pruning wounds has crown lifted to current measurements.	C.2 10+ yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T5											
Cultivated Apple *Malus domestica*	3	1	200	N 2.5 E 2 S 2 W 1.5	1 1 1 1	EM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem measured at 0.5 meter from the ground. Goblet style growth common in fruit trees.	C.1.2 10+ yrs
T6											
Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	7	3	232 (Eq)	N 3 E 2.5 S 4 W 3	2 2 2 2	M	A: 24.3 R: 2.78	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Natural cross bracing in the mid canopy.	C.1.2 10+ yrs
T7											
Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	7	2	158 (Eq)	N 1 E 3 S 3 W 2	2 2 2 2	M	A: 11.3 R: 1.89	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Growing out from under a raised children's wooden cabin. Natural cross bracing in the mid canopy.	C.1.2 10+ yrs
T8											
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	8	1	200	N 2.5 E 3 S 2 W 3	2.5 2.5 3 2.5	Y	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Growing up against the western boundary wooden fence, the upper wooden support is against the western stem and is rubbing the cambium layer. Old pruning wounds have occluded.	C.2 10+ yrs
T9											
Lawson Cypress *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*	13	1	450	N 3.5 E 3.5 S 3.5 W 3.5	0 0 0 0	EM	A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Unable to access the basal area due to growth pattern of this species. Maturing tree with a secondary stem growing from approximately 2 meters on the main stem.	B.1.2 20+ yrs
T10										Estimated Measurements	
Sycamore *Acer pseudoplatanus*	7	1	180	N 3 E 3.5 S 5 W 5	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	Y	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Not visible	Off site tree, southern canopy over site garden.	C.2 10+ yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)		Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T11												
Cultivated Apple *Malus domestica*	3	1	270	N E S W	3.5 2.5 2.5 3	1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	M	A: 33 R: 3.24	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Stem measurement taken at 0.5 meter. Stem bifurcates at 0.7 meter, decayed occluded pruning wound at this point. Goblet grown as per the species with natural cross bracing throughout the canopy.	C.1 10+ yrs
T12												
Cultivated Apple *Malus domestica*	3	1	300	N E S W	2 0.5 2.5 4.5	2 3 1.5 2	M	A: 40.7 R: 3.59	Fair	C: Good S: Poor B: Good	Stem is hollow from 0.5 meter to the upper branches where the canopy forms. No eastern canopy development.	U <10 yrs
T13												
Common Horse Chestnut *Aesculus hippocastanum*	18	1	1850	N E S W	10 9.5 9 9.5	5 5 4 4.5	M	A: 707 R: 15	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Dominant site tree, historically pruned as a pollard. Approximately 10 meter regrowth has started to mature, creating a heavy upper crown on maiden stems. Smaller regrowth at approximately 3 meters in length. Main structural limb development at approximately 2.5 meters, unable to see into the centre of this area. Many pruning wounds around the lower and mid canopy, with a large limb snap out with decayed wood visibly present. Reactionary growth burl on the eastern stem at approximately 1.5 meters. No visible signs of fungi or bacterial infection. on day of visual inspection.	B.1.2 20+ yrs
T14												
Silver Birch *Betula pendula*	17	1	540	N E S W	4 4 4 4	4 3 3 3	EM	A: 131.9 R: 6.47	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Stem bifurcates at approximately 4.5 meters. On the northern mid stem point there is a large section, approximately 2 meters, long of bark dysfunction with exposed heartwood. At 1.8 meters from the ground the main stem has a large open wound with decay present, currently filled with leaf detritus and water. Growing between a large flat roof wooden structure and the northerly wooden fence line.	C.2 10+ yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)		Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T15												
Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	6	1	190	N E S W	2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5	2 2 2 2	EM	A: 16.3 R: 2.27	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Tree growing beside: northern fence line boundary, east a brick garage and a large flat roof structure to its south.	C.1 10+ yrs
T16												
Common Hawthorn *Crataegus monogyna*	4	1	140	N E S W	0.5 3 2.5 1	2 2 2 2	EM	A: 8.9 R: 1.68	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Tree growing beside: northern fence line boundary, east a brick garage and a large flat roof structure to its south. Dominated by its same species neighbour.	C.1 10+ yrs
T17												
Common Yew *Taxus baccata*	3	1	90	N E S W	2.5 2 2 2	0.5 2 0.5 2	Y	A: 3.7 R: 1.08	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Growing beside the eastern brick wall boundary in a formally bordered off section from the permeable driveway. Understory to a mature tree to its south.	C.2 10+ yrs
T18												
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	10	1	500	N E S W	7 5 0.5 8.5	4 8 8 4	EM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Tree growing beside eastern brick wall boundary in a formally bordered off section, with slabbed bin storage directly to its south. No southern crown development due to the same species neighbouring tree. Eastern canopy over a public footpath.	B.2 20+ yrs
T19												
Scots Pine *Pinus sylvestris*	11	1	500	N E S W	3 7.5 6 4	8 2 1.5 2	EM	A: 113.1 R: 6	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Tree growing beside eastern brick wall boundary in a formally bordered off section, with slabbed bin storage directly to its north. Poor northern crown development due to the same species neighbouring tree. Eastern canopy over a public footpath. Tree has grown with a natural lean to the east. Dead wood in upper canopy over a public footpath.	B.2 20+ yrs

Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems No	Stems Ø (mm)	Crown Spread (m)	Crown Clear (m)	Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
T20											
Common Holly *Ilex aquifolium*	4	1	160	N 2 E 2.5 S 2 W 2	0 2 0 0	Y	A: 11.6 R: 1.92	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Growing against the eastern boundary brick wall, eastern canopy wholly over the wall and public footpath.	C.1.2 10+ yrs

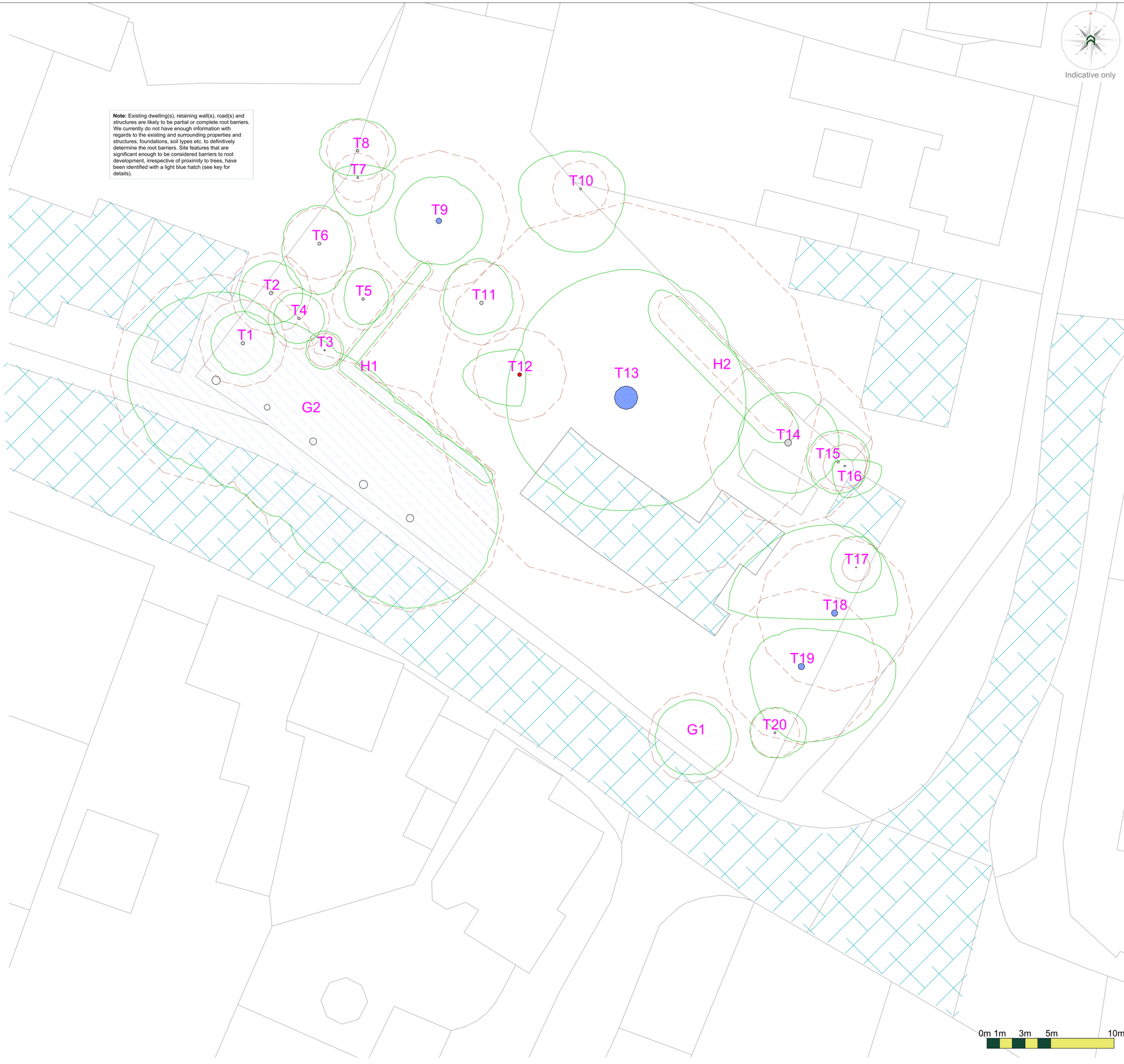
Age Classifications: N Newly planted; Y Young; SM Semi-mature; EM Early Mature; M Mature; OM Over Mature

Condition: C Crown; S Stem; B Basal area

Stems: Ø Diameter; (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

ERC: Estimated Remaining Contribution

Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan



Note: Existing dwelling(s), retaining wall(s), road(s) and structures are likely to be partial or complete root barriers. We currently do not have enough information with regards to the existing and surrounding properties and structures, foundations, soil types etc. to definitively determine the root barriers. Site features that are significant enough to be considered barriers to root development, irrespective of proximity to trees, have been identified with a light blue hatch (see key for details).

Tree Categories

Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'

Category 'U' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
Category 'A' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
Category 'B' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
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 150mm.

Root Protection Area

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees. This is a minimum area in m^2 which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

The calculated RPA is capped to $707m^2$, which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m. Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots.

Tree Survey Report

Please refer to Arbtech Consulting Ltd. Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule for full details on all surveyed trees, hedgerows and major shrub groups.
All trees were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance as set out in the British Standard BS5837:2012 Tree in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations.

We make the following recommendation to ensure that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured: obtain and arboricultural report to include:
a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA);
b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS); and
c) A tree protection plan (TPP).

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Project:
Holme Cottage,
Huntingdon Road,
Wyton,
huntingdon,
PE28 2AD

Client:
Mr & Mrs Pinnington

Drawing:
Tree Constraints Plan

Based on:
O/S Tile

Drawing No:		Rev:
Arbtech TCP 01		
Date: Jan 2024	Scale: 1:100 @ A0	Drawn: RGD

Key:

Tree Nos.:	T1	Tree Canopies:		Trunks:	
RPAs:		Category 'U' trees:		Category 'B' trees:	
Category 'B' groups:		Category 'C' trees:		Category 'C' groups:	
Potential root barriers:					

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions are to be scaled from this drawing.
Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Arbtech Consulting Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing or which this plan is based.
This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.
This drawing is not to be used as a definitive part of the engineering or construction designs or method statement. An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, and a building or underground services.
This drawing was produced in colour - a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.

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9. Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech TSR 01	Rob Dennis		Arboricultural Surveyor	01	15/01/24

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