



**BS5837:2012**

**Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –  
Recommendations**

## **Tree Survey**

**Renewables First Ltd**

**Naburn Weir,  
3 The Walles Garden,  
Naburn Hall,  
Naburn,  
YORK,  
YO19 4RU.**

**14 August 2018**

Author: Christopher Schroeter ND Arb BSc (Hons) TechArborA

Matt Lomax  
Renewables First Ltd  
The Mill  
Brimscombe Hill  
Stroud  
GL5 2QG

14/08/18

## Tree Survey Report

Naburn Weir, 3 The Walles Garden, Naburn Hall, Naburn, YORK, YO19 4RU

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Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 12<sup>th</sup> July 2018 from Matt Lomax to attend Naburn Weir (3 The Walles Garden, Naburn Hall, Naburn, YORK YO19 4RU) (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 Christopher Schroeter, an arboricultural surveyor at Arbtech Consulting Ltd. I undertook the tree survey on 20<sup>th</sup> July 2018 and subsequently have produced this summary of my findings.

I passed the Extended Diploma in Arboriculture and Forestry in 2012 and hold a BSc (Hons) in Environmental Science. I also hold technician membership of the Arboricultural Association.

### Tree Survey Executive Summary

A total of 19 individual trees and six groups of trees were surveyed.

The site is located on an island in the River Ouse south of York, 0.85ha in size. The north side of the island is navigable with locks, the south side has a weir to retain the upstream water levels. The island is open to the public and is comprised of managed grass land.

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

Figure 1: Site Location (Bing Maps)

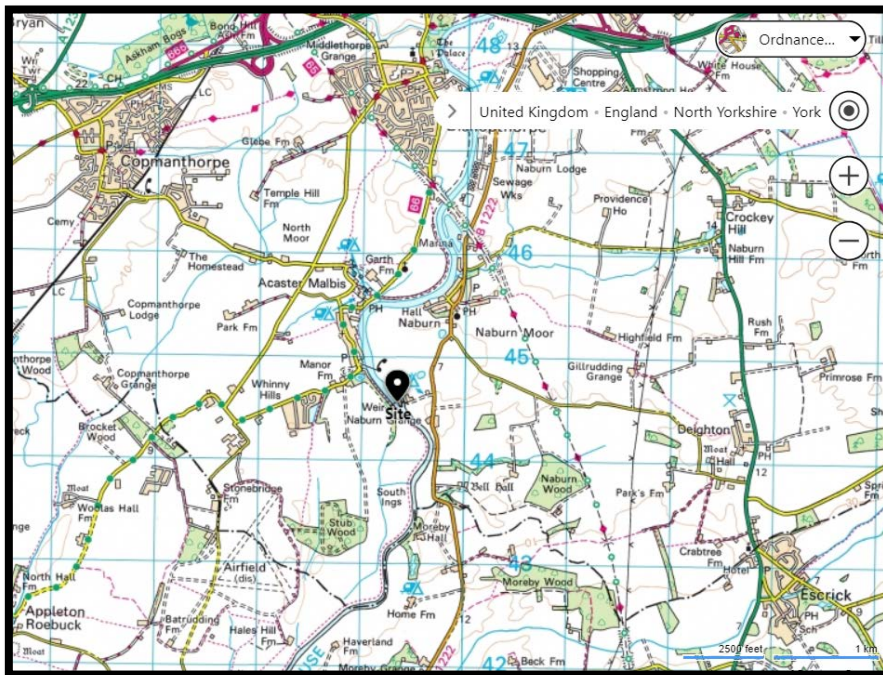


Figure 2: Aerial Image (Google Earth)



It is likely that arboricultural impacts can be addressed with arboricultural methodology or minor amendments to the proposal.

Individual notes on each tree's structural and physiological condition are found in the Notes section of the survey schedule.

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## 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.

## Definitions

### Arboriculturalist

An arboriculturalist (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 arboriculturalist 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 (.dxf file format), prepared by an arboriculturalist 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<sup>2</sup>.

### Construction Exclusion Zone (also termed Tree Protection Zone)

A construction exclusion or tree protection zone is an area based on the RPA (in m<sup>2</sup>), identified by an arboriculturalist, 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

This is a study, undertaken by an arboriculturalist, 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

A TPP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.dwg file format), prepared by an arboriculturalist 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

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.

## Methodology

The methodology used to assess the trees was the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' 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 arboriculturalist 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 arboriculturalist 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:

- I. reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
- II. species (common or scientific names);
- III. height in metres (m);
- IV. stem diameter in millimetres (mm) at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees;
- V. branch spread in metres taken at the four cardinal compass points;
- VI. height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level in metres (m);
- VII. age class (Newly planted, Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over mature);
- VIII. physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, decline and dead);
- IX. structural condition (e.g. good, fair, poor and ivy);
- X. preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat; and
- XI. The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; **U** = <10yrs; **A** = >40yrs; **B** = >20yrs; **C** = >10yrs. The retention sub category referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation (see 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)				
<b>Category U</b>  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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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)</li> <li>• Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li> <li>• 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</li> </ul> <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			Dark red
	<b>1 Mainly arboricultural qualities</b>	<b>2 Mainly landscape qualities</b>	<b>3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation</b>	
<b>Trees to be considered for retention</b>				
<b>Category A</b>  <b>Trees of high quality</b> 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
<b>Category B</b>  <b>Trees of moderate quality</b> 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
<b>Category C</b>  <b>Trees of low quality</b> 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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## Recommendations

We make the following recommendation to ensure 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); and
- c) A tree protection plan drawing (TPP).

## 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.

## Appendices

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

- Survey Schedule (PDF)
- Tree Constraints Plan drawing (DXF & PDF)

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

Yours Sincerely,



**Christopher Schroeter**

**Arboricultural Consultant**

cs@arbtech.co.uk

07519109350



## Appendix 1: Schedule of Trees

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# BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

**Arbtech Consulting Ltd.**

Client: Matt Lomax  
 Project: Naburn weir  
 Survey Date: 20/07/2018  
 Surveyor: Christopher Schroeter



Unit 3  
 Well House Barns  
 Chester  
 CD4 0DH  
 Phone: 01244 661 170

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC		
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)								
Estimated Measurements													
G1 A Group <i>See comments</i>	5	1	75	N	1	0	Y	A: 2.5 R: 0.89	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group of approximately 20 crack willow at the bottom of 3m incline.	C.1.2 10 to 20 yrs	
Estimated Measurements													
G2 A Group <i>See comments</i>	6	1	150	N	2	0	SM	A: 10.2 R: 1.8	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Group of approximately 20 crack willow in the middle of a 3m incline.	C.1.2 10 to 20 yrs	
Estimated Measurements													
G3 A Group <i>See comments</i>	6	1	120	N	2	3	SM	A: 6.5 R: 1.43	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Group of five hawthorn; apical dieback in crown to the north; basal area mulched with woodchip.	C.1.2 20 to 40 yrs	
Estimated Measurements													
G4 A Group <i>See comments</i>	6	1	100	N	1	3	SM	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Group of two hawthorn; basal area mulched with woodchip.	C.1.2 20 to 40 yrs	
Estimated Measurements													
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature				<b>Condition:</b>	C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature					S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature					B	Basal area	<b>ERC:</b>		Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
<b>G5</b>												
A Group <i>See comments</i>	4	1	75	N	2	0	SM	A: 2.5 R: 0.89	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group of two multi stemmed privet; located at edge of raised area; brick wall boundary; basal area mulched with woodchip.	<b>C.1.2</b> 10 to 20 yrs
<b>G6</b>												
A Group <i>See comments</i>	12	1	170	N	6	3	M	A: 13.1 R: 2.04	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group of ash growing from river bank edge; deadwood in lower canopy; estimated due to health and safety.	<b>C.1.2</b> 10 to 20 yrs
<b>1</b>												
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	9	1	210	N	4	0	SM	A: 20 R: 2.52	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Located in middle of 3m incline; suppressed to the south by neighbouring trees.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
<b>2</b>												
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	13	1	490	N	5	2	M	A: 108.6 R: 5.87	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Three stems from 2m; tight union with included bark; minor damage to north from base to 0.7m.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
<b>3</b>												
Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	15	2	335 (Eq)	N	2	10	M	A: 50.9 R: 4.02	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Located at edge of river bank; suppressed by neighbouring trees; leaning south west over water; estimated due to health and safety.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
<b>4</b>												
Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	15	1	450	N	6	1	M	A: 91.6 R: 5.39	Fair	C: Fair S: Good B: Fair	Located at edge of river bank; three stem from 2m; suppressed by neighbouring trees; estimated due to health and safety	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	<b>Condition:</b>		C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>		Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area	<b>ERC:</b>			Estimated Remaining Contributio

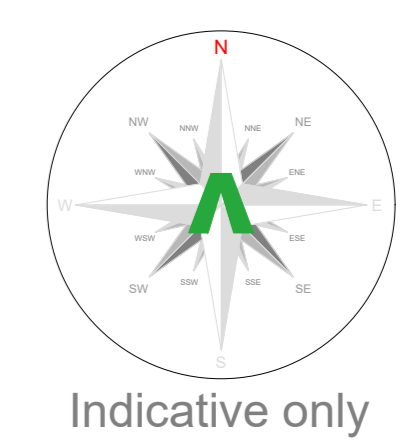
Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC		
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)								
5										Estimated Measurements			
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	12	3	206 (Eq)	N	5	0	SM	A: 19.2 R: 2.47	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	C.1 10 to 20 yrs Located on river bank; evidence of Cameraria ohridella infection; estimated due to health and safety		
				E	3	0							
				S	4	0							
				W	4	0							
6										Estimated Measurements			
Crack Willow <i>Salix fragilis</i>	10	1	100	N	1	8	SM	A: 4.5 R: 1.19	Fair	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	C.1 10 to 20 yrs Located on river bank; suppressed by neighbouring trees; estimated due to health and safety.		
				E	1	8							
				S	1	8							
				W	1	8							
7										Estimated Measurements			
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	14	5	297 (Eq)	N	3	0	SM	A: 39.9 R: 3.56	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	C.1 10 to 20 yrs Growing on river bank at waters edge; deadwood in lower crown; estimated due to health and safety.		
				E	5	2							
				S	4	2							
				W	5	2							
8													
Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	14	1	580	N	6	2	M	A: 152.2 R: 6.96	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs Multi stemmed from 2; located at the edge of a 3m bank to river.		
				E	6	2							
				S	6	2							
				W	6	2							
9													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	15	2	674 (Eq)	N	7	0	M	A: 205.6 R: 8.08	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	B.1.2 20 to 40 yrs Located at edge of 3m bank to river; 2nd stem leans north 50°; occluded pruning wound to west at 2m; cavity to south from base to 1m.		
				E	8	0							
				S	6	0							
				W	6	1							
10													
Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	10	1	800	N	5	2	M	A: 289.6 R: 9.6	Decline	C: Fair S: Poor B: Good	C.1.2 10 to 20 yrs Major deadwood in crown; major cankers throughout stem and crown.		
				E	5	2							
				S	5	2							
				W	4	2							
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature				<b>Condition:</b>	C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature					S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature					B	Basal area	<b>ERC:</b>		Estimated Remaining Contributio

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC		
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)								
11 Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	19	1	1480	N	6	2	M	A: 707 R: 15	Fair	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Multi stemmed from 2m; two major limb snapped out at 4m to the north.	<b>B.1.2</b> 20 to 40 yrs	
12 Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	1	910	N	6	2	M	A: 374.7 R: 10.92	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Located at edge of river bank; pruning stubs to the west at 4m.	<b>B.1.2</b> 20 to 40 yrs	
13 Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	18	1	1170	N	6	2	M	A: 619.4 R: 14.04	Decline	C: Fair S: Poor B: Good	Major limb snapped out to the south; evidence of <i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>aesculi</i>	<b>U</b> <10 yrs	
14 Common Horse Chestnut <i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	8	1	1250	N	1	1	M	A: 706.9 R: 15	Fair	C: Poor S: Poor B: Good	Veteran tree; major limbs removed in a reduction for veteranisation.	<b>B.1.2.3</b> 20 to 40 yrs	
15 Common or Black Elder <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	8	6	343 (Eq)	N	1	1	SM	A: 53.2 R: 4.11	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Good	Multi stemmed from base; stems removed to south at 1m; crown dieback; <i>Auricularia auricula-judae</i> fruiting bodies throughout.	<b>C.1</b> 10 to 20 yrs	
16 Sycamore <i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>	12	4	619 (Eq)	N	7	1	M	A: 173.3 R: 7.42	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Good	Tight union with included bark at 1m; rope inclusion at 1m to north.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs	
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	<b>Condition:</b>			C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>		Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
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Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations		Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment		
17 Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	350	N	5	1	SM	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Located at edge of river bank.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
18 Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	420	N	2	2	SM	A: 79.8 R: 5.03	Good	C: Fair S: Good B: Good	Located at edge of river bank.	<b>B.1</b> 20 to 40 yrs
19 Common or Black Elder <i>Sambucas nigra</i>	4	10	316 (Eq)	N	2	0	SM	A: 45.2 R: 3.79	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Good	Multi stemmed from base; growing in old wall base.	<b>C.1</b> 10 to 20 yrs
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	<b>Condition:</b>	C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>	Ø	Diameter		
	Y	Young	M	Mature		S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition		
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature		B	Basal area	<b>ERC:</b>		Estimated Remaining Contributio		

## Appendix 2: Tree Constraints Plan

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**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 'X' - 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 100mm.

**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 'U', 'B' and 'C' trees. This is a minimum area in 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<sup>2</sup>, 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**

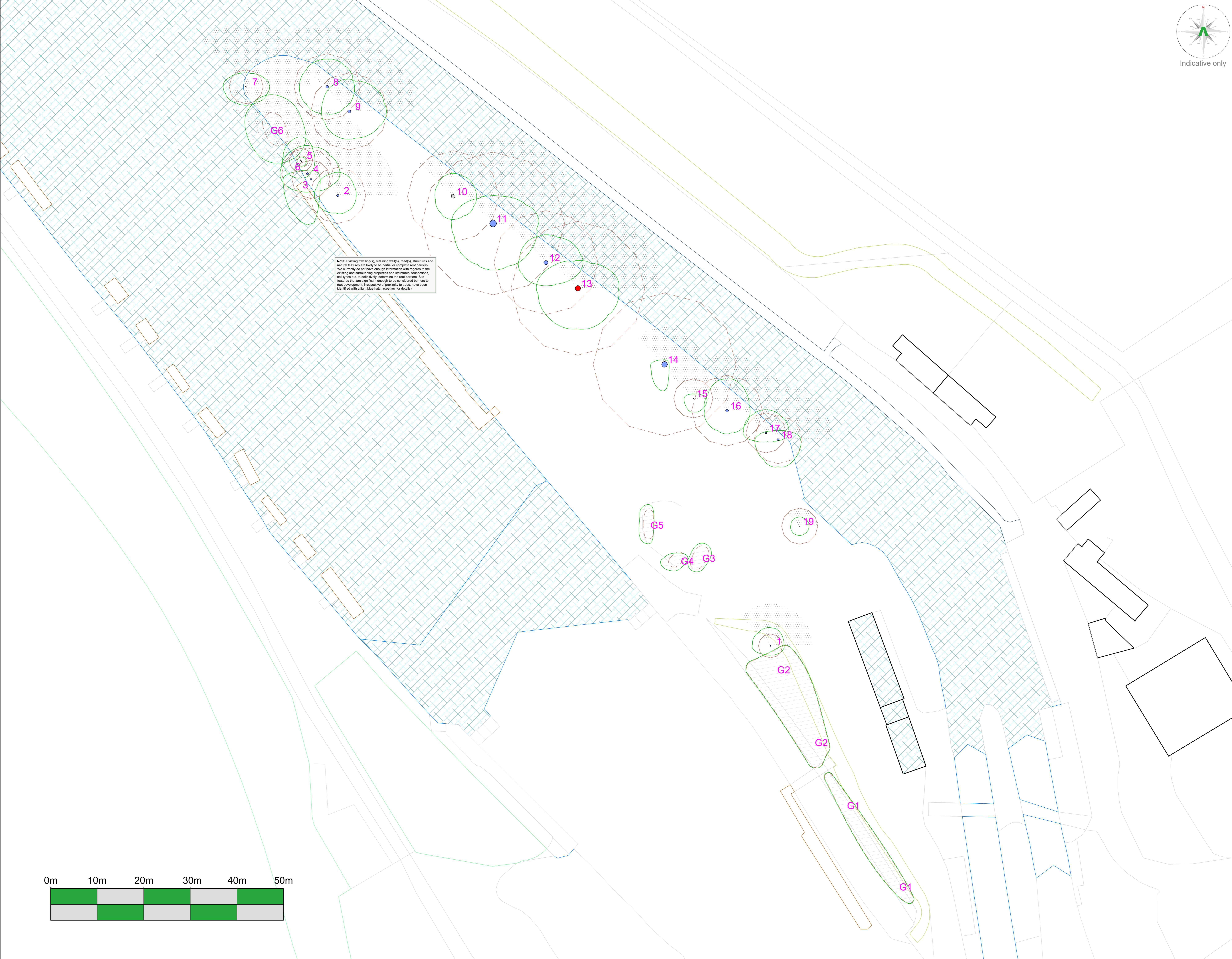
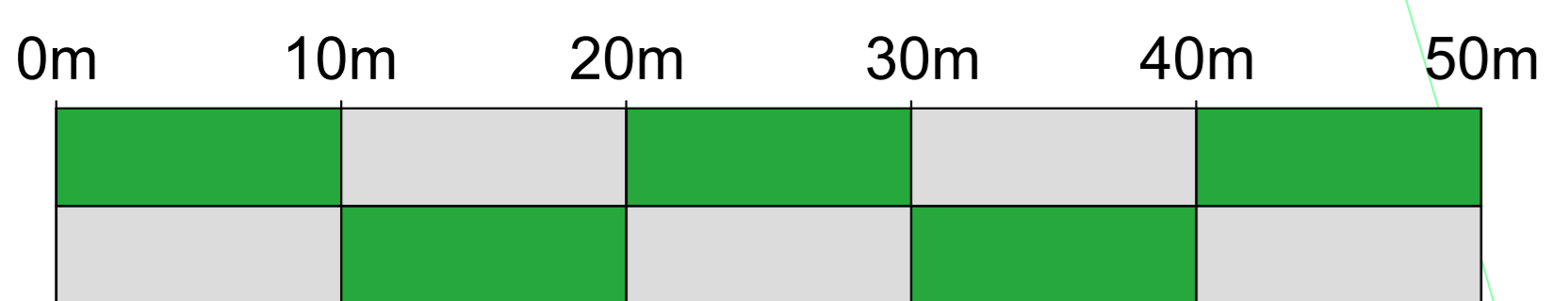
Please refer to Arbtch Consulting Ltd. Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule for full details on all surveyed trees, hedgerows and major shrub groups.

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:

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

Note: Existing dwelling(s), retaining wall(s), road(s), structures and natural barriers 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).



Unit 3, Well House Bams, Chester, CH4 0DH  
<https://arbtch.co.uk>, 01244 661170

Project:  
 3 The Weir,  
 Naburn Hall,  
 Naburn,  
 YORK,  
 YO19 4RU.

Client:  
 Renewables First Ltd

Drawing:  
 Tree Constraints Plan

Based on:  
 OS Tile

Drawing No:  
 Arbtch TCP 01

Date:  
 July 2018

Scale:  
 1:250 @ A0

Drawn:  
 CS

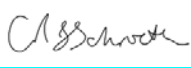
Key:

Tree No.:	1	Tree Canopies:	Trunks:
RPAs:	Category 'U' trees:	Category 'B' trees:	Category 'C' trees:
Category 'U' trees:	Category 'B' trees:	Category 'C' trees:	Generic retention planting area:
Potential root barriers:			

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