

TREE SURVEY REPORT AND TREE SURVEY PLAN

ON BEHALF OF

THE DORCHESTER GROUP

FOR

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSALS
FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS**

AT

THE FORMER PRIMARY SCHOOL SITE.

**BS5837:2012 'TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND
CONSTRUCTION – RECOMMENDATIONS'**

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CHECKED BY **PC**

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Pegasus Group was instructed by the Dorchester Group to undertake a survey of trees on land known as the former primary school site.
- 1.2 The scope of the assessment was to visit the site and to survey relevant trees and hedges in accordance with *BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – recommendations.'*
- 1.3 Pegasus Group was requested to provide the following information:
 - Tree survey report
 - Schedule of tree survey data
 - Survey plan showing tree constraints

2. REPORT LIMITATIONS

- 2.1 Trees are living organisms as well as self-supporting dynamic structures. Their physiological and structural condition can change rapidly in response to a wide range of biotic/abiotic factors. They have the potential to fail structurally, without prior manifestation of any reasonably observable symptoms. It is therefore not possible to categorically state that any tree is 'safe'.
- 2.2 Any management recommendations set out within this report are of a preliminary nature only and relate to trees within the context of current site use. Similarly, quality assessments of surveyed trees are relevant to the time and date of the site visit and reflect conditions encountered.
- 2.3 The report is prepared for the planning application purposes only and does not evaluate the degree of risk posed by the trees.
- 2.4 Any physical alterations to site conditions subsequent to the date of the site survey will have the potential to change/invalidate the findings and recommendations of this report.
- 2.5 It is beyond the scope of this report to comment in relation to structural damage - direct or indirect, existing or potential - that might be associated with vegetation growth or vegetation-related soil subsidence or heave.
- 2.6 The findings and recommendations of this report are limited to a period of 24 months from the date of this report.

3. DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION PROVIDED

3.1 For the purposes of carrying out the assessment, Pegasus Group were provided with the following information:

- Heyford Park – Topographical survey plan, no date of reference number.

4. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

Statutory Tree Protection

4.1 Although there are no Tree Preservation Orders relating to the site the whole of the Upper Heyford Airbase is a conservation area. It is therefore necessary to obtain approval from Cherwell District Council before any work is carried out on trees with a diameter of over 75mm (measured at 1.5 metres above ground level).

Statutory Wildlife Protection

4.2 Although preliminary visual checks from ground level of likely wildlife habitats are made at the time of surveying, detailed ecological assessments of wildlife habitats are not made by the arboriculturalist and fall outside the remit of this report.

4.3 Trees which contain holes, splits, cracks and cavities could potentially provide a habitat for bats in addition to birds and small mammals. It is recommended that in line with any accompanying specialist advice, any tree works should only be carried out following a detailed climbing inspection of the tree to ensure that protected species or their nests/roosts are not disturbed. If any are found, the project manager, site owner or consulting arboriculturist should be informed and appropriate action taken as recommended by a Statutory Nature Conservation organisation such as Natural England.

4.4 It is advised that tree/hedgerow works are carried out with the understanding that birds will generally nest in trees, hedges and shrubs between March and August. However to disturb an active nest at any time of the year is an offence. Tree work operations should be avoided during this period. Any necessary work should only be carried out following a check of the vegetation immediately prior to the work and the absence of any nests has been confirmed. If any doubt exists an Ecologist should be consulted.

4.5 For information, the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), The Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitat and Species Regulations 2010, form the basis of the statutory legislation for flora and fauna in Britain.

5. SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Tree Survey

- 5.1 The tree survey was carried out with reference to methodology set out in *BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations'*. Trees were not tagged.
- 5.2 Trees were surveyed individually or as groups where it was considered that they had grown together to form cohesive arboricultural features either aerodynamically (trees that provide companion shelter), visually (i.e. avenues or screens) or culturally (including for biodiversity). However, where it was considered that there was an arboricultural need to differentiate between attributes, trees within groups/woodlands were also surveyed as individuals.
- 5.3 Tree survey findings are recorded in the tree survey schedule (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 Within the tree survey schedule, each surveyed tree (T), group (G), or hedgerow (H) on or adjacent to the site is given a *reference number* which refers to its position on the tree survey plan (Appendix 2).
- 5.5 Also shown on the tree survey plan are quality grading and preliminary tree constraints: root protection areas (see paragraph 8.2 for definition).
- 5.6 Tree species are listed by common name.
- 5.7 Heights are measured in metres. They are recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m;
- 5.8 Trunk diameters are measured in millimetres and are rounded to the nearest 10mm. Single stemmed tree diameters are measured at 1.5 metres above ground level or, where a fork or swelling makes this impractical, at the narrowest point beneath.
- 5.9 Branch spreads are taken at the four cardinal points to derive an accurate representation of the tree crown. They are recorded up to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to up the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m;

- 5.10 Crown clearance is expressed both as existing height above ground level of first significant branch along with its direction of growth (eg 2.5m-N), and also in terms of the overall canopy. Measurements are recorded to the nearest half metre for dimensions up to 10m and to the nearest whole metre for dimensions over 10m;
- 5.11 Where any other measurement has had to be estimated, due to inaccessibility for example, this is indicated by a “#” suffix to the measurement as shown in the tree survey schedule;
- 5.12 Life stage is defined as Y – young (stake dependent), SM - Semi-Mature (still capable of being transplanted without preparation, up to 30cm girth and not yet sexually mature), EM – Early Mature (not yet having reached 75% of expected mature size), M – Mature (anything else up to normal life expectancy for the species), OM – Over Mature (anything beyond mature and in natural decline), V – Veteran (any tree displaying characteristics displayed by Natural England).
- 5.13 General observations are recorded in relation to a tree’s structural and/or physiological condition (eg the presence of any decay and physical defect) and /or any preliminary management recommendations that may be appropriate;
- 5.14 Structural condition is described as *Good* (without any observable biomechanical structural weaknesses), *Fair* (with minor biomechanical structural flaws. Some remedial action may be required), *Poor* (with significant biomechanical weaknesses requiring intervention particularly where risk management is required).
- 5.15 Physiological condition is described as *Good* (in optimum condition for the species), *Fair* (with minor indicators of reduced vitality. Some intervention may be required), *Poor* (with significantly impaired physiological function and appearance).
- 5.16 Useful life expectancy, or the length of time a tree’s is estimated to be able to make a useful contribution, is expressed in years as: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+;
- 5.17 Quality of individual trees, groups of trees and woodlands is assessed in terms of quality and benefit within the context of proposed development and graded into one of four categories (A, B, C and U) which are differentiated on the tree survey plan (Appendix 3) plan by the colours indicated below:

Category A (Green) Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years

Category B (Blue) Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

Category C (Grey) Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Category U (Red) Unsuitable for retention. Trees in such a poor condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

5.18 A, B and C trees have also been given a sub-category of 1, 2 or 3 which reflects their arboricultural, landscape or cultural and conservation values respectively. Each subcategory has an equal weight, for example an A1 tree has the same retention priority as an A3 tree.

5.19 In addition to the category, the tree survey schedule also describes each tree's root protection area (RPA) in terms of radius (metres) and overall area (sq metres).

6. DESCRIPTION OF SITE AND TREES

6.1 The site is located to the south of Camp Road and adjacent to Carswell Circle within the Upper Heyford Airbase, Oxfordshire. The site largely comprises of sporadically situated buildings and car parking hard surfaces.

- Postcode: OX25 5TD
- Grid ref: SP 51279 25629

6.2 There areas of grass with a variety of broadleaf and coniferous trees which formed part of the original planting scheme.

6.3 The northern boundary of the site is marked by Camp Road with the former air base continuing beyond. The western boundary is denoted by an established housing estate (Caswell Circle); which consists of rows of terraced properties. The southern and eastern boundaries do not have any obvious boundaries as the proposed site forms only part of the original air base.

6.4 It is proposed to develop the site for residential dwellings.

7. TREE SURVEY FINDINGS

7.1 Tree survey findings are presented in schedule format at Appendix 1.

7.2 A summary of the tree survey findings in relation to tree qualities are shown in table form below:

	Total	A	B	C	U
Trees	22	2	2	15	3
Groups	19	0	4	14	1
Woodlands	0	0	0	0	0
Shrub mass	0	0	0	0	0
Hedgerows	2	0	0	2	0
Total	43	2	6	31	4

7.3 In relation to the number of surveyed items, and in the context of BS5837:2012, the site contains a majority of low quality (Category C) arboricultural features. This includes fifteen trees and fourteen groups.

7.4 The two high quality (category A) trees were identified as to have good arboricultural form and contribute to the visual amenity of the surrounding area.

7.5 Two individual trees and four groups were identified as Category B; this was due to minor defects and or being part of a collective group.

7.6 Three trees and one group were identified as Category U and being unsuitable for retention in the sites current context.

8. IDENTIFICATION OF PRELIMINARY TREE CONSTRAINTS

- 8.1 In accordance with BS5837:2012, below ground constraints or root protection areas (RPAs) for the surveyed trees have been plotted onto the amended topographical survey plan. These are represented as a circle centred on the base of each tree stem with a radius of 12 times stem diameter measured at 1.5m above ground level.
- 8.2 With reference to BS5837:2012, a root protection area (RPA) is defined as "*a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure should be treated as a priority*". "*The default position [when considering design layout in relation to RPAs] should be that structures are located outside the RPAs of trees to be retained*".
- 8.3 Amendments can be made to the default circular RPA's. BS5837:2012 states (4.6.2) that, "where pre-existing site conditions or other factors indicate that rooting has occurred asymmetrically, a polygon of equivalent area should be produced." The BS goes on to state that, "modifications to the shape of the RPA should reflect a soundly based arboricultural assessment of likely root distribution," and that any deviation from the original circular plot should take into account:
- morphology and disposition of roots;
 - topography and drainage;
 - soil type and structure;
 - the likely tolerance of the tree to root damage/disturbance.
- 8.4 In this instance no amendments have been made to the RPA's in order to reflect the almost open grown (no hard surfacing or previous structures visible) nature of the trees on site.
- 8.5 Root systems can be damaged in a number of ways as follows:
- Severance of a root will destroy all parts of the root beyond that point. The larger the root severed, the greater the impact on the tree. If roots are damaged close to the trunk, the anchorage and stability of the tree can be affected.

- The root bark protects the root from decay and is also essential for further root growth. If damage to the bark extends around the whole circumference, the root beyond that point will be killed.
- Soil compaction, which may occur from storage of material or passage of heavy equipment over the root area, can restrict and even prevent gaseous diffusion through the soil, and thereby asphyxiate the roots. The roots must have oxygen for survival, growth and effective functioning.
- Lowering the soil level will strip out the mass of roots near to the surface.
- Raising soil levels will have the same effect as soil compaction.
- Incorrect selection and application of herbicide
- Spillage of oils or other harmful materials

8.6 Above ground constraints posed by trees describe the capacity for trees to have an overbearing or dominating effect on new developments; usually post occupancy. Typical above ground constraints include a number or combination of inconveniences including branch spread, movement of trees during strong winds and so on. If not adequately considered, above ground constraints can lead to repeated requirements from residents of newly developed sites to fell or heavily prune retained and protected trees.

8.7 The colour-coded categorisation of tree quality is also shown on the Tree Survey Plan.

9. SUMMARY

- 9.1 The former primary school site is located to the south of Camp Road adjacent to Caswell Circle and within the Upper Heyford Airbase.
- 9.2 The site largely comprises of sporadically situated buildings with car parking hard surfaces. In addition, there are grass verges with mature trees.
- 9.3 In relation to the number of surveyed items, and in the context of BS5837:2012, the site contains two high quality (Category A) items, 6 moderate quality (Category B) items and 31 low quality (Category C) items.
- 9.4 Four items were identified as Category U due to their mechanical and physiological condition; therefore consideration should be given to their longer term viability and retention within the current site context.
- 9.5 The proposals for the site should be designed with a view to accommodating the preliminary tree constraints that are illustrated on the Tree Survey Plan. A Project Arboriculturist should be responsible for input into the on-going review of the detailed layout and design as these details come forward.
- 9.6 When the detailed designs for the site have been finalised, an arboricultural impact assessment should be carried out, in accordance with BS5837:2012, in order to evaluate the direct and indirect effects of the proposals on the site's arboricultural resource. This will include an evaluation of tree retention in comparison to any tree loss, recommendations for mitigation planting as may be necessary and a full specification for tree pruning works that may be required.
- 9.7 The tree survey data contained within this report may provide a baseline for future arboricultural risk assessments that may be required.
- 9.8 Although there are no Tree Preservation Orders relating to the site the whole of the Upper Heyford Airbase is a conservation area. It is therefore necessary to obtain approval from Cherwell District Council before any work is carried out on trees with a diameter of over 75mm (measured at 1.5 metres above ground level).

APPENDIX 1

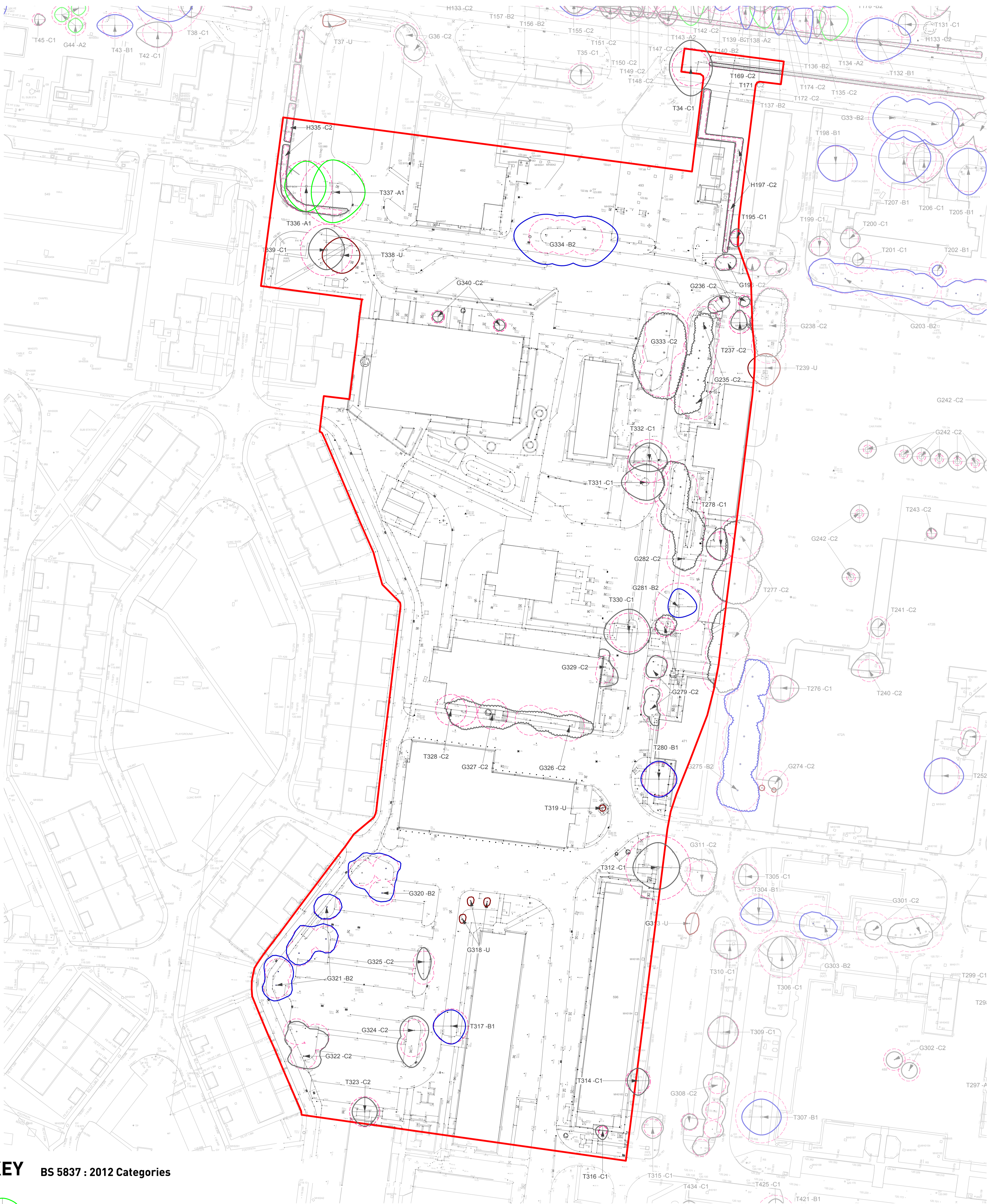
TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

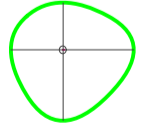
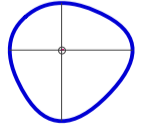
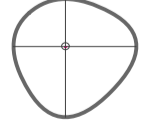
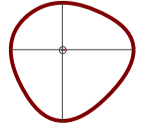

Date	Jun-13		Site:Former School Site Upper Heyford										Surveyor:PC/DP				Client:	Dorchester Group					Job no:		CIR.D.0345	
Ref number	Species	Height	Estimate	Stem dia	Estimate	Spread						Crown clearance height				Life stage	General observations Physiological and structural condition. Preliminary management recommendations	Structural Condition	Physiological Condition	ULE	Quality grading	RPA radius	RPA area			
						N	Estimate	S	Estimate	E	Estimate	W	Estimate	1st branch	Estimate									1st branch direction	Canopy	Estimate
T34	Raywood Ash	12	-	430	-	7.5	-	8	-	6	-	6	-	3.5	-	South	3	-	M	Exposed tree. Leader been snapped off. Weak forks. Leader hanging in canopy. Raywood ash renown for weak structure.	Medium	Medium	10+	C1	5.2	84
T195	Whitebeam	7	-	160	-	2.5	-	2.5	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	East	2	-	SM	Weak fork, mower damage at base	Low	Low	20+	C1	1.9	12
G196	Hawthorn	5	-	160	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	M	Poor group	Low	Low	20+	C2	1.9	12
H197	Laurel hedge	1	-	100	-	0	-	0	-	0.5	-	0.5	-	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	M	Manage as appropriate. Ash saplings and bramble to be removed.	N/A	N/A	20+	C2	1.2	5
G235	Cypress	18	-	380	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2.5	-	M	Mutual suppression. Split branches.	High	Medium	20+	C2	4.6	65
G236	Hawthorn	4	-	150	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	1.5	-	M	Suppressed by conifers. Previously pollarded.	Medium	Low	20+	C2	1.8	10
T237	Birch (Silver)	10	-	250	-	3.5	-	2	-	2	-	2.5	-	3	-	South	2	-	M	Leans north. Minor deadwood. Adjacent underground tanks.	Medium	Medium	20+	C2	3.0	28
G238	Chestnut (Horse)	13	-	400	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	1.5	-	M	Adjacent paths and underground chambers. Generally poor.	Medium	Low	20+	C2	4.8	72
T239	Chestnut (Horse)	13	-	440	-	4	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	3	-	West	1.5	-	M	In decline with hanging dead leader in canopy. Suffering from chestnut canker. Cavities and deadwood.	Low	Low	<10	U	5.3	88
T277	Chestnut (Horse)	13	-	500	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	1	-	M	5 trees. Trees 2 and 5 suffering from bleeding canker, recommend remove. Monitor three remaining trees.	Medium	Medium	10+	C2	6.0	113
T278	Apple	6	-	330	-	5	-	4	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	North	1	-	M	Heavily suppressed to east. Pruning wounds. Poor shape.	Medium	Medium	10+	C1	4.0	49
G279	Hawthorn	4.5	-	224	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	1	-	M	Poor. Historically pollarded.	Medium	Medium	10+	C2	2.7	23
T280	Hornbeam	12	-	380	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	2	-	North west	0.5	-	M	Minor broken branches to north.	High	High	40+	B1	4.6	65
G281	Cypress (Leyland)	15	-	550	-	5	-	3	-	5	-	3	-	N/A	-	N/A	3	-	M	2 trees. Good shape.	High	High	20+	B2	6.6	137
G282	Cypress (Lawson)	14	-	400	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	9 trees. Southern tree growing through concrete.	High	High	20+	C2	4.8	72
T312	Chestnut (Horse)	14	-	750	-	7	-	6	-	6	-	7	-	3	-	South	0.5	-	M	Bark necrosis. Hazard beam at 3m south, 3m north. Main leader cambium split and bark damage. Early signs of bleeding canker. Concrete kerb to north.	Low	Medium	10+	C1	9.0	255
T314	Sycamore	9	-	283	-	3.5	-	4	-	3	-	3	-	1.5	-	East	1.5	-	M	Growing from concrete steps, adjacent building. Impractical to retain.	Medium	Medium	10+	C1	3.4	36
T315	Maple	7	-	200	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	North	1.5	-	M	Suckers at base. Large pruning wound at base.	Medium	Medium	10+	C1	2.4	18
T316	Pear	6.5	-	100	-	1.5	-	2.5	-	1.5	-	2	-	N/A	-	N/A	0.5	-	M	Create clear stem to 2m. Remove ivy. Growing adjacent steps to building.	Medium	Medium	10+	C1	1.2	5
T317	Maple	12	-	400	-	4.5	-	5	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	South	2	-	M	Minor deadwood.	Medium	Medium	20+	B1	4.8	72
G318	Maple	6	-	300	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	0.5	-	M	Historically topped at 3m with regrowth. Dieback, pruning wounds. Three trees. Middle tree woodpecker holes and fungus (saprophyte).	Medium	Low	<10	U	3.6	41
T319	Chestnut stump	4	-	600	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	N/A	-	M	Dead stump with ganoderma at base.	Low	Low	<10	U	7.2	163
G320	Maple	9	-	300	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	Three trees. Minor deadwood. Major bark damage to southern tree, heartwood exposed.	Medium	Medium	20+	B2	3.6	41
G321	Maple	8	-	300	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	6 trees. In parking court island bed. Minor deadwood. Minor bark damage to tree 4 (middle tree).	Medium	Medium	20+	B2	3.6	41
G322	Maple	8	-	300	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	3 trees. Mutual suppression. Minor deadwood. Several broken branches need tidying. Eastern tree split branch at 2.5m.	Medium	Medium	20+	C2	3.6	41
T323	Sycamore	9	-	350	-	4	-	4	-	3.5	-	3.5	-	N/A	-	N/A	0.5	-	M	Coppiced regrowth. Growing from concrete pad, close to adjacent building. Parking court to north.	Medium	Medium	10+	C2	4.2	55
G324	Maple	8	-	250	-	4	-	6	-	4	-	4	-	N/A	-	N/A	2.5	-	M	2 trees. Growing in parking court island bed.	Medium	Medium	20+	C2	3.0	28
G325	Maple	8	-	250	-	4	-	5	-	2	-	2	-	N/A	-	N/A	1.5	-	M	2 trees. In parking court island bed. Lopped at 4m. Dieback from pruning wounds in upper canopy. Poor shape.	Medium	Low	10+	C2	3.0	28
G326	Sycamore	8	-	346	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	1	-	M	Growing adjacent building, growing from areas of concrete. Pruning wounds, poor shape, debris at base. Impractical to retain.	Medium	Medium	10+	C2	4.2	54
G327	Sycamore	9	-	354	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	2 trees. western tree poor shape adjacent building. Growing into building to north. Risings embedded into trunk. Hanging climber in canopy. Impractical to retain.	Low	Low	10+	C2	4.2	57
T328	Cryptomeria ?	9	-	361	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	0	-	M	Poor suppressed form. Deadwood and dead foliage to east. Growing adjacent building. Impractical to retain.	Medium	Low	10+	C2	4.3	59
G329	Cypress x 4	9	-	200	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	0	-	M	Growing adjacent building. Dead foliage, suppressed to west by building. Elder bush growing through group. Impractical to retain.	Medium	Low	10+	C2	2.4	18
T330	Chestnut (Horse)	11	-	450	-	6.5	-	6	-	6	-	7	-	2.5	-	West	2	-	M	Lower branches pruned and moderate deadwood. Few stains, monitor for bleeding canker. Clean through canopy. Remove suckers.	Medium	Medium	20+	C1	5.4	92
T331	Beech (Common)	12	-	500	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	7	-	N/A	-	N/A	1.5	-	M	Growing in confined circular planter with girdled roots. Suppressed to east by conifers. Minor deadwood.	Low	Medium	20+	C1	6.0	113

T332	Chestnut (Horse)	12	-	500	-	5	-	3	-	5	-	5.5	-	2.5	-	South	2	-	M	Cavity at 3m east. Brown/black staining indication of bleeding canker. Growing into bank of air raid shelter. In decline and impractical to retain.	Low	Low	10+	C1	6.0	113
G333	Beech x1, horse chestnut x2	12	-	500	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	Chestnuts generally poor and in decline. Southern chestnut showing signs of bleeding canker with brown/black stains. Multiple cavities observed, split branches and deadwood. Beech cavity at 3m west, fallen deadwood, crossing branches. Northern chestnut extensive bark damage at base 0-1m, deadwood, cavities, signs of bleeding canker.	Low	Low	10+	C2	6.0	113
G334	Ash (Common)	14	-	400	-	6	-	8	-	9	-	9	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	M	3 trees in bed planting with ornamental shrubs. Ivy on middle tree. Trees to east and west suppressed.	Medium	Medium	20+	B2	4.8	72
H335	Laurel (Cherry)	1	-	50	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	N/A	-	N/A	0	-	M	0.5m wide. Encloses parking court.	N/A	N/A	10+	C2	0.6	1
T336	Hornbeam	16	-	600	-	7	-	7	-	5.5	-	6	-	N/A	-	N/A	2.5	-	M	Forks at 2m. Fallen branch ripped out from stem on northern side. Good shape. Minor deadwood.	High	High	40+	A1	7.2	163
T337	Beech (Common)	18	-	750	-	9	-	8.5	-	9	-	6	-	N/A	-	N/A	2.5	-	M	Cherry tree growing in possible cavity at 2.5m. Multiple pruning wounds, well occluded.	High	High	40+	A1	9.0	255
T338	Whitebeam	11	-	750	-	5	-	5	-	5	-	5.5	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	OM	Dead with fungal fruiting bodies high into tree, looks to be saprophyte. Tree looks to be dead, cavities, splits and cracks. Adjacent road and path. Monitor, potential health and safety risk.	Low	Low	<10	U	9.0	255
T339	Whitebeam	10	-	600	-	6	-	5.5	-	5	-	5	-	N/A	-	N/A	2	-	OM	Most easterly stem extensive damaged bark and decay at 2m east. Plant growing from decaying wood. Pruning wounds, deadwood. Monitor. Adjacent road and path. In decline.	Low	Low	10+	C1	7.2	163
G340	Cypress sp	4	-	150	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	1.5	-	N/A	-	N/A	0	-	M	Adjacent education health centre.	Medium	Medium	20+	C2	1.8	10

APPENDIX 2

TREE SURVEY PLAN



- KEY** BS 5837 : 2012 Categories
-  Tree Category A - High Quality
 -  Tree Category B - Moderate Quality
 -  Tree Category C - Low Quality
 -  Tree Category U - Unsuitable for Retention
 -  Root Protection Area to BS:5837:2012

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

Heyford Park Tree Survey and Constraints Plan

Drawing Ref: **D.0345_02-A**
Client : **Dorchester Group**

1 : 500 @ A1
19th November 2013
Team PC/DP

Pegasus
Environmental

