



Project: 23_5837_06_12
Site: Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO11 9AJ
Client: Jonathan McDermott



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Document Title:	Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact Assessment
Document Author:	Peter Haine FDS Arb, MArborA
Project Title:	Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO11 9AJ

Revision History.

Date:	Version number:	Summary of changes:
03/07/2023	10	First Draft
04/07/2023	10	First Issue
24/07/2023	11	Revision to first issue following tree officer comments

Distribution.

Approved by:	Signature	Date:	Version:
Matt Harnsworth	MWH	24/07/2023	11
Jonathan McDermott	JM	24/07/2023	11
			Reviewed before issue.

Re-Survey Date.

SurveyType:	Lifecycle:	Re-surveyDate:
BS5837:2012	Planning Only	n/a

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Summary:

This is a BS5837 compliant arboricultural assessment report providing detailed and sufficient information for the Local Planning Authority to be able to consider the effect of the proposed development on local character and amenity from a tree perspective.

Our brief has been to obtain details of the tree population on site with a view to assessing any arboricultural constraints.

This report was commissioned in relation to the proposed development at Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO119AJ.

The report details all trees over 75mm at 15m above ground level that are relevant to the siting of the proposed development. The position of the trees on the site is illustrated on the tree constraints plan and information about the tree stock and its current condition is given within the arboricultural data tables.

It will assist the planning process by discussing the impact that the proposals will have on the existing tree stock.

An Arboricultural Impact Assessment is included at Section 4 which details the constraints placed on the proposed development from the rooting area of the trees below ground and above ground by virtue of their size and position.

Report Author:

ROAVR (ROAVR Group) was formed in 2010 and since then has carried out arboricultural consultancy nationwide with directly employed consultants. Our consultants are all members of the Arboricultural Association and the report author is listed in the document control sheet.

Validation Statement for the Local Planning Authority.

This report includes the following for LPA validation purposes:

- A **tree survey and tree constraints plan** showing the existing trees, their category rating and above and below ground constraints shown on an OS extract OR a topographical survey
- An **arboricultural impact assessment** which describes how the development will affect local character from a tree perspective
- An **appendices** highlighting tree related information including the **arboricultural data tables**

Customer Action Points.

Reporting Complete - ready to submit with planning application

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Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact Assessment to BS 5837 2012 of trees at:

Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO119AJ.

1 Scope

- 1.1 We have recently been instructed to undertake an appraisal of mature tree cover at Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO119AJ.
- 1.2 The data was collected to the British Standard BS5837 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction - Recommendations' 2012.
- 1.3 The survey has been commissioned to offer guidance on the arboricultural constraints with a view to the future development of the site.
- 1.4 The trees were inspected on the 3rd July 2023 following the guidance in the British Standard by ROAVR. The crowns and stems were inspected from the ground using the 'Visual Tree Assessment (VTA)' method; non invasive techniques were used at this stage. Although a sounding hammer was used to determine the presence of any decay.
- 1.5 The site was assessed and data was collected on all woody vegetation falling within the scope of the British Standard. Trees were grouped or designated woodlands as per the allowance in the British Standard when the area in question was uniform in terms of species, age or geography.

Photographic Plates.



Photographic plate showing proposed new court area to the west of the existing courts.



Photographic plate showing existing petanque court as well as linear feature of trees adjacent to the southern boundary T1(left) to T8 (right)



Photographic plate showing general condition of T9-T11



Photographic plate showing Northern boundary.

2. Site Conditions & Site Surroundings

- 2.1 The site is situated in Hayling Island in the Havant Council control area. The site is located on the south side of the town and has a suburban feel.
- 2.2 The site is home to a tennis club with associated hard and soft landscape.
- 2.3 The wider locality is predominantly suburban. The site is accessed via a private entrance.
- 2.4 A desktop assessment has failed to establish whether the site is within a Conservation Area or whether there are any areas of TPO protected trees on or adjacent to the plot.
- 2.5 All desktop assessment data was cross checked and validated on the 04/07/2023 using the web portal provided by the local planning authority.
- 2.6 Works to protected trees require consent from the local planning authority. In the case of TPO's an application must be made. In the case of conservation areas a notification must be made. TPO applications take up to eight weeks, conservation area notifications take six weeks.
- 2.7 Certain exemptions apply; for example the removal of deadwood. In the case of dangerous trees 5-days written notice should be given to the local authority (in the cases of immediate danger the work should proceed, but the local authority contacted as soon as possible afterwards) with the works evidenced by photographs and video where possible. You should also check to ensure the works are exempt from the requirements of a felling licence.

<https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/2012/605/regulation/14/made>

- 2.8 It should be noted that planning consent overrides protected trees, where the works or removal are necessary for development to proceed and have been highlighted in the tree survey documents.
- 2.9 Bats. Under current legislation it is an offence to 'intentionally or recklessly disturb a bat' or 'damage, destroy or block access to the resting place of any bat'. For further details consultation must be made with the Statutory Nature Conservancy Organisation. Where relevant any current ecological surveys for the site will take precedence in this matter. Trees provide numerous 'potential roosting features' for a wide range of bat species. It is therefore crucial that any trees proposed for removal are checked by an appropriately competent person before any felling or ivy stripping works commence.

<https://www.bats.org.uk/advice/bats-and-the-law>

2.10 Birds. It is an offence to kill, injure or take any wild bird; or take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or being built. Therefore work likely to disturb nesting birds must be avoided from late March to August. All birds, their nest and eggs are protected by law.

<https://www.rspb.org.uk/birds-and-wildlife/advice/wildlife-and-the-law/wildlife-and-countryside-act/>

3. Drawings

- 3.1 Appended to this report is a tree constraints plan and a tree assessment plan.
- 3.2 The tree constraints plan has been produced using an OS supplied .dwg (AutoCAD) base plan as no topographical survey was available. Tree positions and data have been applied using our survey handset as an onsite exercise with the constraints plan being produced as a PDF through AutoCAD.
- 3.3 An autoCAD .dwg file of the tree constraints is available on request for project stakeholders to utilise.
- 3.4 The *Tree Constraints Plan* shows the existing layout. For each tree the stem location is indicated and scaled according to its diameter, the canopy is indicated according to measurements taken along the four cardinal points of the compass. Root protection areas (RPAs) are indicated which are calculated according to the guidelines within BS 5837 (2012).
- 3.5 Where appropriate, the shapes of the RPAs have been amended to reflect actual site conditions or where trees have been heavily pruned. The 'original' RPAs are indicated as a dashed line whereas the amended RPAs are indicated as a solid line. Any variation to this approach will be highlighted on the appropriate plans.
- 3.6 The *Tree Assessment Plan / Arboricultural Impact Assessment* indicates the tree constraints with the proposals overlaid. Where applicable, this plan shows where works are proposed in Root Protection Areas and which trees are to be pruned or removed. This plan accompanies the Impact Assessment which is to be found in Section 4.
- 3.7 The *Tree Protection Plan (if applicable)* shows the protection measures that are to be installed during the construction phase.

4. Arboricultural Impact Assessment - Site Specific

Tree Quality Statement.

The tree cover within the scope of survey largely consists of young, early mature, and semi mature trees with some potential but rather constrained by their environment.

4.1 Description of The Proposed Development

The drawings listed in the table below were used by ROAVR to produce the Arboricultural drawings referenced in this report. If your plans change (either before or after planning submission), then the tree drawings will require updating. This report cannot be submitted in support of a scheme that varies from the drawing reference number shown in box one below as the Impact Assessment (Section 4) will not be valid.

Drawing Name / No.	Date Issued To ROAVR	ROAVR Drawings Issue Date:
Proposed Plan - 23014-401	27/06/2023	04/07/2023

4.11 It is proposed to remove the existing petanque court and construct two new enclosed padel courts with lighting.

4.12. The table below summarises the potential impact on trees due to various activities.

Trees Potentially Affected:

Tree or Tree Group	Impacts
Tree T1	No direct impacts, can be retained and protected
Tree T2	Proposed hard court surface and lighting will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy.
Tree T3	Tolerable minor Root Protection Area and canopy conflict.
Tree T4	Proposed hard court surface and lighting will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy.
Tree T5	Off site tree, no direct impacts, can be retained and protected
Trees T6-T10	Proposed hard court surface will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy. Trees likely to require removal due to the extremely constrained area to the west of proposed courts.

T11	Proposed hard court surface will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy.
T12	Proposed court close to the stem and canopy, recommend removal due to poor condition.
T13	Proposed hard court surface and lighting will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy.
T14	Very close to the proposed court. Proposed hard court surface and lighting will encroach into the Root Protection Area. Proposed court enclosure will conflict with the canopy.
T15	No direct impacts, can be retained and protected

4.2. Tree Removal.

4.2.1 It is recommended that the following trees be removed:

Tree	Cause For Removal
T6	Close to proposed court, remove to facilitate development
T7	Close to proposed court, remove to facilitate development
T8	Category U tree in poor condition
T9	Category U tree in poor condition
T10	Close to proposed court, remove to facilitate development
T12	Close to proposed court, remove to facilitate development
T14	Close to proposed court, remove to facilitate development

4.2.2. Details specific to each tree can also be found in the Tree Data Schedule.

4.3. Mitigation Planting.

4.3.1 Trees to be removed to facilitate development should ideally be replaced on a 2:1 basis, however suitable locations within the site are restricted and it may not be possible to achieve this ratio.

4.4. Impact on Tree Canopies.

4.4.1 Pruning works are required to T2, T3, T4, T11, and T13 to facilitate the proposed development. They will need to be crown lifted to a minimum of 4.5 metres to ease encroachment on the court enclosure and facilitate construction.

4.5. Impact on Tree Roots.

4.5.1 The proposed hard surface will encroach into the rooting areas of twelve trees. Seven of these trees are recommended for removal due to their poor condition, or due to the level of encroachment from the proposed. T2, T3, T4, and T13 may be retained provided the new surface is constructed using a no dig method, and a porous surface is used to construct the new courts. This will allow air and water to reach the trees rooting areas below the new hard surface, and protect the ground from compaction from pedestrian activity within the courts.

4.5.2. New court enclosures are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of four retained trees. The post holes for these must be dug by hand to avoid damage to tree roots, and the holes lined with thick impermeable plastic sheeting prior to pouring concrete to prevent cement leachate entering the soil.

4.6. New Surfaces.

4.6.1 New hard surfaces are proposed within the Root Protection Areas of any trees, see section 4.5

4.7. Underground Services.

4.7.1 New underground services are to be installed through the Root Protection Areas of T2 and T13. The excavation required to install these must be carried out by hand to ensure tree roots are not damaged during the excavation process.

4.8 Changes in Ground Levels.

4.8.1 No details of ground level changes have been submitted for assessment, however changes in ground level within the Root Protection Areas of retained trees will not be permissible.

4.9 Soil Compaction.

4.9.1 The majority of tree roots lie within the upper soil horizons. This is because the availability of oxygen decreases with depth and roots need to breathe to stay alive. In addition, nutrients are more readily available in the form of organic matter close to the soil surface.

4.9.2. Healthy soils contain about 25% air space between solid particles. Increased loading of the soils caused by construction activity causes air to be squeezed out as the soil becomes compacted preventing roots from breathing. Even an increase in pedestrian activity may cause some soil compaction.

4.9.3 It is important therefore that ground compaction and soil disturbance over Root Protection Areas should be avoided during the construction phase. This may be done by installing protective fencing and ground protection measures as recommended within a tree protection plan.

4.10 Demolition Activities.

4.10.1 The tree protection measures specified within a TPP should be installed prior to the commencement of all demolition activities (including soil stripping) to prevent any detrimental impact on tree health. Where this is not practicable, demolition of structures within Construction Exclusion Zones shall be undertaken very early on in the demolition phase and the protective barriers installed immediately thereafter.

4.11 Hazardous Materials.

4.11.1 All hazardous materials (including cement and petrochemical products) will need to be controlled according to COSHH regulations in order to ensure there is no detrimental impact on tree health. Provision shall need to be made to ensure that cement and cement run-off are contained outside of all Root Protection Areas.

4.12. Cabins and Site Facilities.

4.12.1 Consideration should be given to the location of any site welfare facilities in terms of potential impact on trees. Where it is proposed to install cabins or site facilities in Root Protection Areas, the appointed arborist should be consulted and approval obtained from the local authority.

4.13. Boundary Treatments.

4.13.1 No changes are proposed to the existing boundary features that might impact on trees.

4.14. Impact of Retained Trees on the Development.

4.14.1 The new courts are close to the canopies of retained trees, ongoing pruning is likely to be required to ease encroachment, and leaf fall into the courts may cause problems to users in autumn.

4.15. Summary.

4.15.1. The proposals for the site include the removal of an existing petanque court, and the construction of two new enclosed padel courts, with hard surfaces and lighting. It is recommended that seven trees in total be removed to facilitate the proposals, as these trees are heavily impacted by the proposals and would be extremely constrained if retained. Mitigation measures will be required, although planting enough new trees to mitigate their loss may be difficult to achieve within the site.

Five of the remaining trees will require pruning to facilitate construction and ease encroachment, and are likely to require ongoing pruning. The new hard surface, enclosure, and lighting will impact on the trees' roots, some of these impacts can be mitigated by the use of hand digging and avoiding reduction in ground levels, and by constructing the new hard surface using permeable materials.

There is no alternative layout within the area proposed for development which would permit two courts to be constructed while reducing the impacts to trees significantly.

Appendix: BS 5837: 2012 – Guidance Notes

This Standard prescribes the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees and structures. It sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to design, demolition and construction to form balanced judgements.

It acknowledges the positive contribution trees may offer to a site, as well as the negative aspects of retaining inappropriate trees. It addresses the negative impacts that construction activity may have upon trees and offers mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts.

The Standard suggests a three stage approach to ensure best practice is followed when developing close to trees:

Stage 1: Survey Details and Notes

A ground level visual survey was undertaken. No climbing inspections or specialist decay detection were undertaken. Only trees with a stem diameter over 75mm, which lie within the site boundary or relatively close to it, were included.

Where applicable, trees with significant defects have been highlighted and appropriate remedial works have been recommended. However, this report should not be seen as a substitute for a full Safety Survey or Management Plan which are specifically designed to minimise risk and liability associated with responsibility for trees.

Wherever practicable dimensions were obtained using diameter tapes, logger's tapes, distometers and clinometers. Where obstacles prevent accurate measurement, dimensions are estimated. Trees of privately owned third parties are surveyed from the best available vantage point and observations relating to the condition of these trees should be treated accordingly. All height measurements should be regarded as approximate.

Stage 2: Arboricultural Impact Assessment

After the initial survey and the production of the Tree Constraints Plan, arborists and designers are encouraged to work together to establish a design proposal with minimal impact on the high quality trees. An assessment should be made of all possible impacts including the impact that the trees may have upon the proposal.

The arborist may recommend mitigation strategies to minimise these impacts and help achieve a more harmonious juxtaposition between buildings and trees and will offer advice in relation to the best chances of success at planning.

Stage 3: Arboricultural Method Statement (Section 5 -10 where applicable and commissioned)

This type of report specifies the measures necessary to protect trees against damage from construction activity. The Method Statement should be written in a manner that it may be conditioned and enforced by the local authority upon granting of planning permission. Many trees get damaged on development sites due to the AMS being overly complicated or unreadable from the perspective of practical implementation.

The site manager must be familiar with all aspects of the Method Statement and should ensure that all persons working on the site are aware of those aspects which are relevant to their work. This includes service installation engineers and operators of plant machinery.

Appendix: Survey Methodology

Ground level visual surveys are carried out using the Visual Tree Assessment technique described by Mattheck and Broeler (1994) and endorsed by the Arboricultural Association (LANTRA Professional Tree Inspection course, 2007).

Structural condition is assessed by inspecting the stem and scaffold branches from all angles looking for weak branch junctions or symptoms of decay. Particular attention is paid to the stem-base. Cavities are explored using an etal probe in order to assess the extent of any decay. If this is not possible further inspection is recommended in the form of a climbing inspection or using specialist decay detection equipment.

The physiological condition is assessed by inspecting the stem, branches and foliage for symptoms of disease. The overall vigour of the tree is also taken into account.

Where significant defects are observed, recommendations are made according to a scale of priority in order to reduce the likelihood of structural failure. The position of the tree and its potential targets are taken into account.

Measurements are obtained using a diameter tape, clinometer, distometer and loggers tape.

Where this is not practical measurements are estimated.

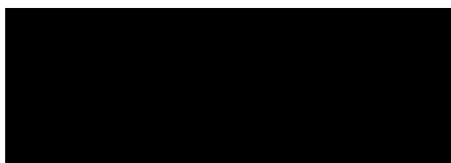
Some trees are surveyed as groups, though this is usually avoided close to areas likely to be developed.

5. Limitations

- 5.1 ROAVR has prepared this Report for the sole use of the above named Client/Agent in accordance with our terms of business, under which our services were performed. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the professional advice included in this Report or any other services provided by us.
- 5.2 This Report may not be relied upon by any other party without the prior and express written agreement of ROAVR. The assessments made assume that the land use will continue for their current purpose without significant change. ROAVR has not independently verified information obtained from third parties.
- 5.3 This report, video walkthrough, data tables and raw data remain the copyright of ROAVR until such time as any monies owed are settled in full and the report may be withdrawn at any time.
- 5.4 This report, site visit, plans and conclusions are proportional to the proposals and in some cases a simple plan based impact assessment may be all that is required.
- 5.5 Important - to ensure fair allocation of resources, we allow you ten working days to review the report and issue any feedback, beyond that changes are chargeable.

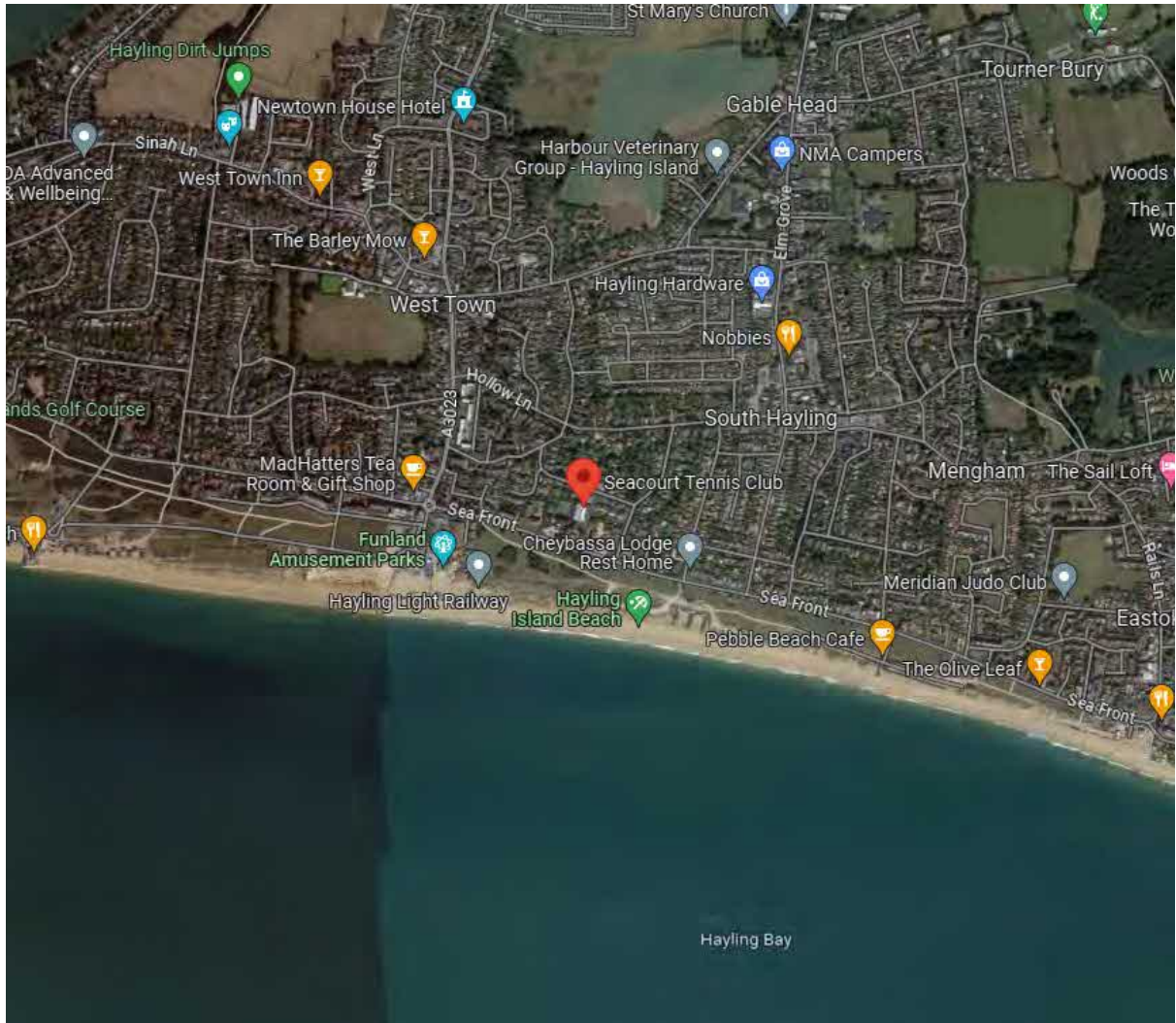
Should you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact us at any time.

Mr. Peter Haine FDSc Arb
Consultant Arborist


ROAVR | GROUP

Prepared by: Peter Haine
Checked by: Matt Harmsworth

Appendix 1– Site Location



Appendix 2 – Arboricultural Data Tables

Tree Number	Species	Age Class	DBH	Height (crown height)	N	E	S	W	Condition	Life Expectancy	Physical Description	Comments	Managment Recommendations	RPA offset from stem.	Category Rating
T1	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	SM	150	5(0.5)	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	Stem divides above 1.5m. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	1.8	C1
T2	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak)	EM	273	7(2)	3	2	3	3	Good	20+	Leaning North. Stem divides below 1.5m. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	4.63	B1
T3	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak)	Y	100	5(2)	2	1	2	1	Fair	10+	Stem divides at ground level. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	1.69	C1
T4	<i>Quercus ilex</i> (Holm Oak)	EM	268	7.5(2)	3	3	3	3	Good	20+	Leaning North. Stem divides below 1.5m. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	4.55	B1
T5	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	SM	150	5(0.5)	2	2	2	2	Fair	10+	Stem divides below 1.5m. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	2.54	C1
T6	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	180	7(0.5)	1	2.5	2.5	2.5	Fair	10+	/	/	/	2.16	C1
T7	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	175	8(2)	1	2	2	2	Fair	10+	/	/	/	2.1	C1
T8	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	M	245	8.5(1)	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.5	Poor	<10	Poor shape & form. Declining. Tree located within hard surface area. Major bark wounding on stem. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	2.94	U
T9	<i>Prunus avium</i> (Wild Cherry)	EM	165	8(1)	2	2	1	2	Poor	<10	Poor shape & form. Declining. Tree located within hard surface area. Leaning North. Major bark wounding on stem. Mechanical Damage.	/	/	1.98	U
T10	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Y	90	8(4)	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	/	/	/	1.08	C1
T11	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Y	120	8(4)	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	Fair	10+	/	/	/	1.44	C1
T12	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	SM	150	6.5(4)	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.5	Poor	<10	Poor shape & form. Low vitality. Declining. Broken branches in crown. Major deadwood in crown.	/	/	1.8	U
H1	<i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i> (Lawson Cypress)	SM	100	3(0.5)	1	1	1	1	Fair	10+	/	/	/	1.2	C3
T13	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	SM	150	7(2)	2	1.5	2	2	Fair	10+	/	/	/	1.8	C1
T14	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	EM	220	7.5(2)	1.5	2	2	1.5	Fair	10+	/	/	/	2.64	C1
T15	<i>Betula pendula</i> (Silver Birch)	Y	120	6.5(4)	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	Fair	10+	/	/	/	1.44	C1

Arboricultural Data Tables Terms.

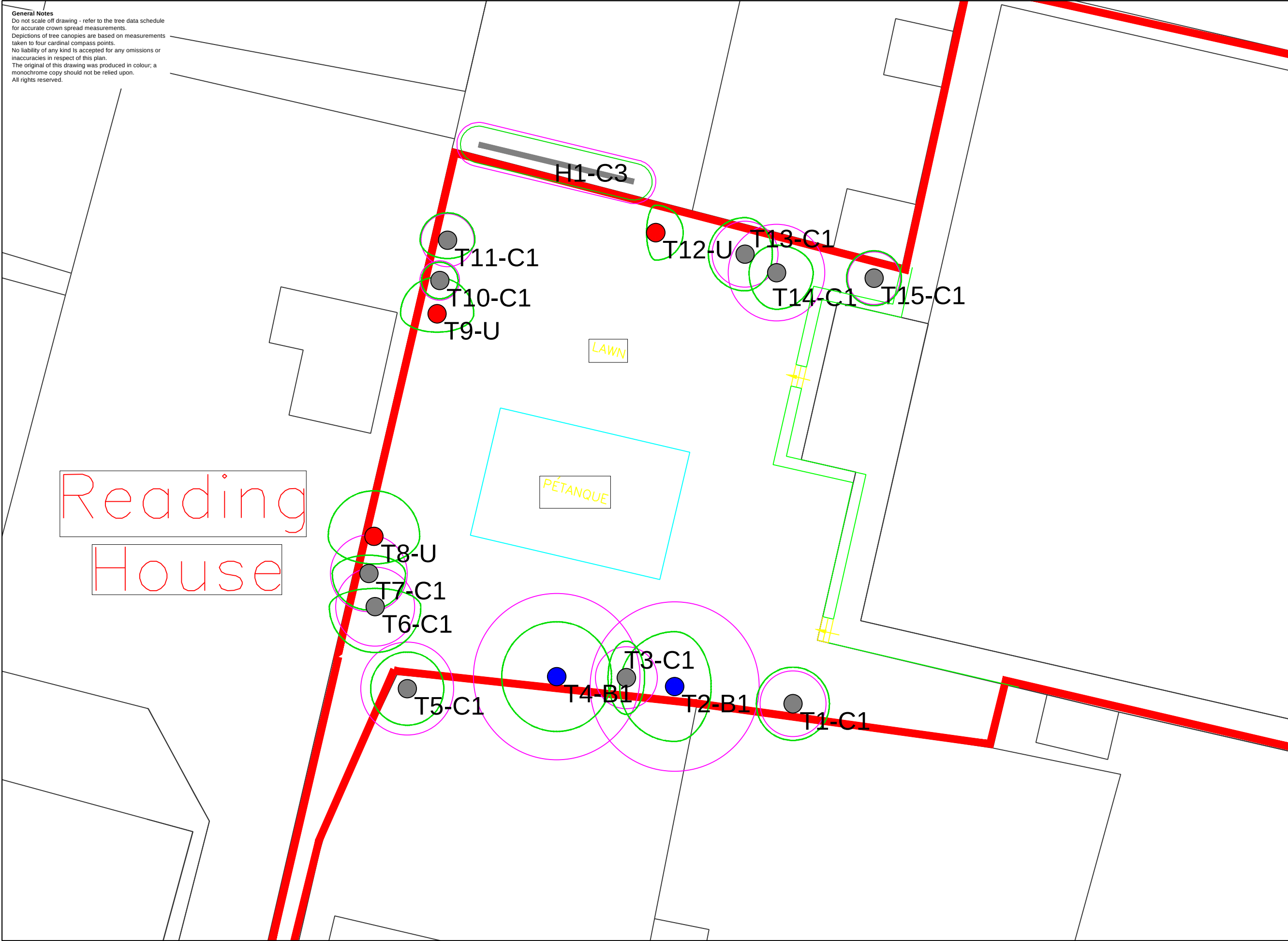
Tree ID	Reference no. T1, T2 etc. for trees; H for hedgerows; G for Groups and W for woodlands.
Tag Number	If the tree has been tagged with an 'arbo' tag then the physical tag number is listed in this column.
TPO Number	If the tree is subject to a TPO and it is known to us this will be recorded here.
In Conservation Area	Y/N - If the tree is located within a Conservation Area we may confirm that here.
Tree Type	Beech, Oak etc.
Common Name	Common Beech, Evergreen Oak etc.
Latin Name	Fagus sylvatica; Quercus robur - Latin names.
Maturity	The estimated age class of the tree (relative to species) o Y - Young o SM - Semi-mature o EM - Early-mature o M - Mature o OM - Over-mature or V - Veteran
Potential for Bat Habitat	Y/N - if the tree has cracks, cavities or suitable bat habitat it may require further ecological surveys and form a constraint on development.
Measurements Estimated (Y/N)	Y/N - if the tree is off site, covered with ivy, or some other restriction the British Standard allows for measurements to be estimated.
Height	Height of the tree in metres.
Height & Direction of 1st Significant Branch	Recorded to consider access.
Number of Stems	Number of clear stems.
Diameter at Breast Height	Diameter of stem (mm) at breast height (1.5 metres above ground).
Crown Spread	The maximum spread of the tree's canopy measured from the stem in four directions (North, East, South, West).
Canopy Height	The height between ground level and the lowest part of the canopy when considering access.
Crown / stem / Basal Condition	Good, Fair, Poor condition comments.
Category	Tree categorisation based on section 4.5 of BS 5837 (2012) Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction –Recommendations. Four categories are used (A, B, C, U) with categories A, B & C being assigned one of three separate sub categories (1, 2 or 3): A –Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years. B –Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years. 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
Life Expectancy	Estimated safe, usable life expectancy.

Sub-Category	Subcategories: 1: Mainly arboricultural & aesthetic qualities 2: Mainly landscape qualities 3: Mainly cultural values, including conservation 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
Physical Condition	Good, Fair, Poor condition considering the tree structure, form and vitality.
Management Recommendations	Recommendations (regardless of the development proposals if available) for removal, retention and/or remedial arboricultural works.
Comments	A brief description of the tree which refers to tree form, condition, health and significant defects. Comments regarding environmental conditions affecting the tree (e.g. ground conditions) will also be included where relevant.

Arboricultural data tables are essentially an asset register of the trees and tree cover on and adjacent to a development site. The information included within the tables is used to produce a tree constraints plan (TCP) which shows in 2D the constraints and opportunities on a particular site.

Appendix 3 – Arboricultural Plans

General Notes
Do not scale off drawing - refer to the tree data schedule for accurate crown spread measurements.
Depictions of tree canopies are based on measurements taken to four cardinal compass points.
No liability of any kind is accepted for any omissions or inaccuracies in respect of this plan.
The original of this drawing was produced in colour; a monochrome copy should not be relied upon.
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Key

T1-B
Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

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 150 mm.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

1:200
0 8m

Tree Constraints Plan

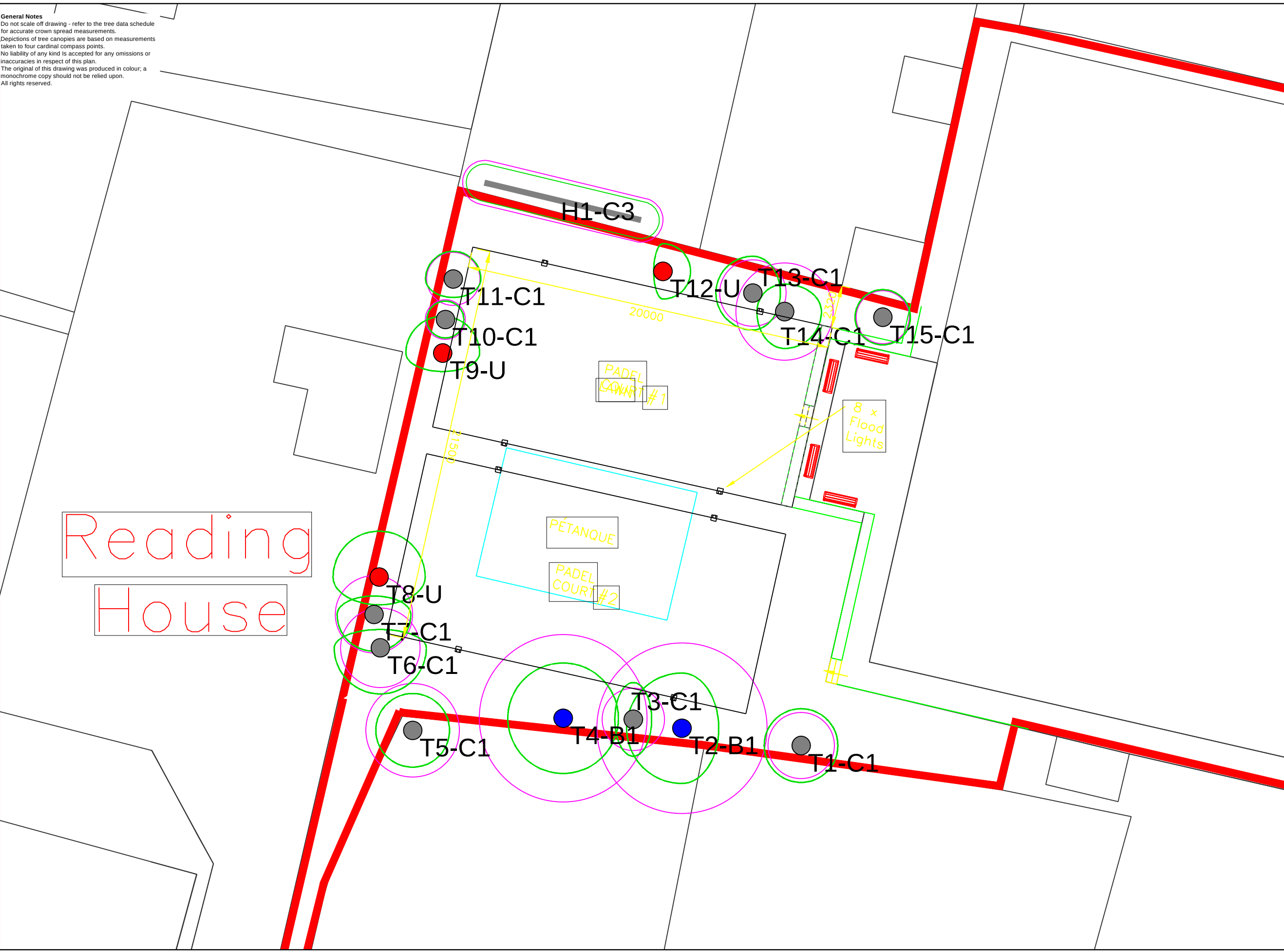
Client
Jonathan McDermott

Site/Project
Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO11 9AJ

Scale/Sheet 1:200 @ A3	Date 04/07/2023		
Drawing No 23_5837_06_12	Rev 1	Drawn By PH	Checked By MH

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01463 667302

General Notes
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Key

Trees
Showing Canopy extents, category colour and tag number (with category).

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 150 mm.

Category U
Trees in such a condition that they can not realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.

BS 5837:2012 Root Protection Area

1:200

0 8m

N

Tree Assessment Plan

Client
Jonathan McDermott

Site/Project
Seacourt Tennis Club, 20 Victoria Avenue, Hayling Island, PO11 9AJ

Scale/Sheet
1:200 @ A3

Date
04/07/2023

Drawing No
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Drawn By
PH

Checked By
MH

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