RAVENCROFT TREES

Terms and Conditions

Limitations for Consultancy reports & plans

All tree survey data is undertaken from ground level without detailed individual or physical examination.

Subsequently all arboricultural data collection and assessment of the trees within, or adjacent, to the site is undertaken by the stated author, arboriculturalist on behalf of Ravencroft Arboricultural Services, during the site visit/s dated as shown.

All trees over 75mm diameter (measured at 1.5m from adjacent ground level) within the site and those located within 12 times their stem diameter of the site boundary are surveyed as per section 4.4.2.5 of BS 5837:2012. Tree positions are located by reference to the topographical survey and confirmed by either GPS or triangulation measurements. Where access and visibility are restricted, details are recorded in the survey schedule.

Whilst hazards are considered insofar as they impact on the longevity of trees and the appropriateness of retention, the survey does not constitute a risk assessment and should not be used as such. Furthermore, trees are dynamic living organisms whose condition can change rapidly or which can be subject to damage by extreme weather conditions. Tree inspection details and recommendations can only be assumed to be accurate for one year from the date of inspection. They are necessarily invalid if development, construction or tree works other than those recommended herein are undertaken upon or in proximity of the subject trees.

Any assessment is confidential to the client for the purposes of the brief and no liability is accepted to any other parties. Beyond the remit of the brief, (which is expected to include planning submission) and notwithstanding section 47 of the Copyright & Patents Act 1988, it is not to be disclosed to other parties without the written consent of Ravencroft Tree Services Ltd.

All conclusions and recommendations of the assessment are necessarily the product of author's experience and qualified opinion. Ravencroft Tree Services Ltd are not responsible for the related accuracy of any third party information.

Where a soil assessment (including soil plasticity indices) is absent from the received documentation, no specific assessment of the influence of trees in relation to soil volume change as per NHBC standards chapter 4.2 or section 4.3 of BS 5837:2012 can be undertaken.

See following page for a Tree Survey Schedule Explanation.

Tree Survey Schedule Explanation

The following example schedule details the form of the tree survey undertaken on the date. This information is used to create the tree constraints plan and forms the base assessment for the conclusions and recommendations within the main text. Below is an example section of a schedule with an explanation of its component parts.

Alphanumeric reference assigned to allow cross referencing between all plans and within the main text.

Lateral canopy spread as measured at the four cardinal points (north south, east & west).

The orientation (N, S, E or W) and height above adjacent ground level of the first significant branch (specifically branches over 25mm measured at the point where they arise from the stem). Average canopy height based on an estimated assessment of the height of the most significant part.

Defines the relative stage of the tree's development within the environment as follows:
NP – Newly Planted;
Young - <33% Life expectancy (LE);
Semi Mature – 33-66% LE;
Mature – 66-100% LE;
Over Mature - >100% LE.

Tree category in accordance with section 4.5 and Table 1 of BS5837:2012. Retention categories include A, B, C with those rated U typically identified for removal. Subcategories (numbers) reflect particular values to aid assessment. Text is coloured to correspond with the plans.

Tree ID No.	Common Name	Botanical Name	Height (m)	Calc. / Actual Stem Dia. (mm)	Spread (m)				Height (m) & Orientation of First Significant Branch	Avg. Canopy Height (m)	Life Stage	General Observations	Preliminary Recommendations	Estimated Remaining Contribution	BS5837: 2012 Category	RPA Radius (m)	RPA m²
					N	E	S	W									
T1	Walnut	*Juglans regia*	10	640	6	7	9	6	W - 2	3	Mature	Minor branch stub cavities on main stem.	No work at this time.	40+ Years	A2	7.68	185.3
T2	Common Ash	*Fraxinus excelsior*	16	300	6	6	8	7	N - 4.5	6	Mature	Twin stemmed structure with southern stem sweeping (due to suppression) to vertical over road with significant end loading. Visible adaptive bulges on underside of stem. Old annual *I. hispidus* brackets midway along leaning stem on tension side at point of union with dead branch. Northern stem is currently sheltered and is beyond the acceptable threshold of h/d = 50 (16m/300mm = 53.5).	Fell to ground level and grind stump to >300mm. Back fill with screened topsoil to BS3882:2007 and seed with appropriate and consistent grass seed. Replant with one standard size (8-10cm girth) Common Ash - *Fraxinus excelsior* subject to agreement of location, specification and methodology with the LPA.	40+ Years	U	3.6	40.7

Stem diameter is measured at 1.5m from ground level for trees with a single stem at that height (subject to the requirements of Annex C of BS5837:2012. For trees with two to five stems, the square root of the sum of the squared diameters of the stems is used while the calculated diameter for trees with more than five stems uses the square root of the square of the mean diameter multiplied by the number of stems. (All calculations are in accordance with section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012 and are available on request.)

Comments include details of any identified structural defects, notes on form and location. Subsequent recommendations include any necessary remedial work specifications and reference to any replacement planting (subject to details within the main conclusions).

The estimated remaining contribution of the trees (as per section 4.4.2.5 of BS5837: 2012) in the existing environment precluding any development. This information typically informs the categorisation of the trees (adjacent).

The Root Protection Area (RPA) of the tree is calculated from the stem diameter as per section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012. The subsequent shape of this area on the constraints plans will reflect site conditions and tree habit. The adjacent column shows the same area as an idealised radial model.