



Tree Survey and Arboricultural Constraints

ST FILLANS

For

ST FILLANS COMMUNITY COUNCIL

28 February 2022

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1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Alan Motion Tree Consulting Ltd has been instructed to carry out a tree survey by Denholm Partnership Architects on behalf of St Fillans Community Council, in relation to proposed development on land at St Fillans. This report relates to 98 trees within the survey boundary shown on the plans appended to this document. The report describes the extent and condition of tree cover within and immediately adjacent to the site and highlights the above and below ground constraints presented by existing tree cover.
- 1.2. The survey has been carried out in accordance with BS5837:2012 "Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations." Small trees of less than 10cm stem diameter, and areas of undergrowth are described in general terms but are not recorded in detail, except where their condition or presence merits particular attention. Within larger groups and woodlands, trees are described collectively except where dominant specimens merit individual recording.

2. STANDARD CONDITIONS RELATING TO TREE SURVEYS

- 2.1. Tree surveys are undertaken from ground level using established visual assessment methodology. This is primarily a survey to assess the general health, condition, value and life expectancy of existing trees as part of the planning and design process. The report should not be read as a detailed tree safety or risk assessment.
- 2.2. Where obvious defects are noted and further investigation is required, either by climbing or the use of specialised decay detection equipment, this will be identified in the report.
- 2.3. The findings and recommendations contained within this report are valid for a period of twelve months. Trees are living organisms subject to change. It is strongly recommended that they are inspected at regular intervals for reasons of safety.
- 2.4. Whilst every effort has been made to detect defects within the trees inspected, no guarantee can be given as to the absolute safety or otherwise of any individual tree. Extreme climatic conditions can cause damage to apparently healthy trees.

- 2.5. The findings and recommendations contained within this report are based on the current site conditions. The construction of roads, buildings, service wayleaves, removal of shelter, and alterations to established soil moisture conditions can all have a detrimental effect on the health and stability of retained trees. Accordingly, a re-inspection of retained trees is recommended on completion of any development operations.
- 2.6. This report has been prepared for the sole use of St Fillans Community Council and their appointed agents. Any third party referring to this report or relying on information contained within it does so entirely at their own risk.

3. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

- 3.1. The site is located on the north side of the South Loch Earn Road, to the south of the village of St Fillans. Loch Earn lies to the west and the River Earn lies to the north. A public footpath and the village War Memorial lie immediately to the west of the site boundary, and another footpath extends along the north boundary between the site and the river.
- 3.2. The site comprises an area of open redundant pasture, with significant groups of trees. A small alder-dominant woodland occupies the north-west part of the site. A mix of silver birch and alder forms a small copse in the easternmost corner, and a group of alder extends along the northern edge of a marshy hollow towards the south-west corner. There are several large, mature trees along the South Loch Earn road verge, including two high-quality specimens of oak, and a large sycamore.
- 3.3. Several specimens of alder, sycamore and holly have died due to the waterlogged ground around the marsh.

4. STATUTORY PROTECTION

- 4.1. The site is within the St Fillans conservation area. Prior to carrying out any work to the trees a minimum of six weeks' written notice must be submitted to the local planning authority.

5. TREE SURVEY AND ANALYSIS

5.1. A visual assessment has been carried out from the ground level of 98 trees within and immediately adjacent to the site. The location of the trees is plotted on the attached Tree Survey Plan, and their condition and any recommended remedial works are recorded in detail in Table 2 of this document. This records relevant details in accordance with the recommendations contained in BS 5837:2012, and includes:

- Tree number (Tree tag number where used, or plan reference number)
- Tree species (common name)
- Stem diameter at breast height (1.5m above ground level)
- Canopy spread in metres (N, S, E, W)
- Tree height (estimate in metres)
- Crown height (clearance to lowest branches in metres)
- Tree Condition Category
- General condition (good, fair, poor, dead)
- Age (Young, Early-mature, middle-aged, mature, over-mature, veteran)
- Whether single or multi-stemmed
- Estimated Remaining Contribution in years
- Comments and observations on the overall health and condition of the tree, highlighting any problems or defects
- Recommended remedial works, where necessary
- Impacts of any development proposals

5.2. Where appropriate, recommendations have been made on necessary remedial action such as tree surgery or felling. This is specified where there is likely to be significant risk to safety or tree health, or to abate a nuisance. The recommendations are general in nature and do not constitute a detailed work specification. Specifications, where required, can be provided to accord with the guidance and recommendations contained in BS3998:2010, "Tree work – Recommendations." Any recommendations are made on the basis that they are undertaken by a suitably qualified arboricultural contractor.

- 5.3. The trees have been tagged with round 4-digit tags ranging from 6642-6739. Where trees are inaccessible they are referred to by the preceding tag number and letter suffix. Closely-grouped trees of similar character may be referred to collectively as a group with a single tag number.
- 5.4. Trees have been categorised in accordance with the guidelines contained in BS 5837 as follows:
 - 9 Category A
 - 60 Category B,
 - 19 Category C
 - 10 Category U.
- 5.1. For details of the tree categorisation, refer to Table 1.
- 5.2. The purpose of the tree categorisation method is to identify the quality and value of the existing tree stock, allowing informed decisions to be made concerning which trees could be removed or retained in the event of development occurring. The presence of trees and their quality is only one factor in the design and planning process, and the retention of good quality, healthy trees may be inappropriate in the context of wider planning and development considerations.
- 5.3. Young trees of <15cm stem diameter, and trees in Categories C and U with limited safe life or poor health and/or structure, are not normally considered to be a significant constraint on development.

6. CONSTRAINTS POSED BY EXISTING TREES

- 6.1. In order to minimise the risk of long-term damage to trees from construction operations, particular care is required to protect them from physical damage. Significant damage can be caused to tree root systems by ground level changes; soil compaction; contamination from oils and cement; and changes in soil moisture content. For these reasons, BS 5837:2012 '*Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*'

sets out a recommended Root Protection Area (RPA) in m² based on the stem diameter of the tree. The RPA represents the anticipated below-ground constraints presented by trees within the proposed development area.

- 6.2. Tree roots rarely follow expected patterns. Adjustments to the RPA may be recommended where restrictions to normal rooting patterns suggest that root growth will be minimal (*e.g.* adjacent to walls, sealed surfaces, watercourses, or existing utility trenches). In addition, soil type, tree species, age, vigour, canopy volume and micro-climate will all impact on root growth and the ability of individual trees to tolerate changes in rooting environment. For all of the foregoing reasons, the RPA should be taken as a guide, and should not be treated as an absolute factor.
- 6.3. Above-ground constraints presented by trees include ultimate height and canopy spread, which will affect both physical presence and daylight availability to any proposed structures. Species characteristics, such as evergreen or dense foliage, potential for branch drop, fruit fall, *etc*, will all have an influence on the potential for development of the site. Easements for underground and above-ground apparatus; road safety and visibility; or the proposed end use of space adjacent to retained trees also needs to be fully considered.
- 6.4. Where it is determined that trees should be retained because of their quality and amenity importance, the impact of proposed designs must be assessed against the requirements of the tree, taking into account the RPA and all other relevant factors. Whilst the RPA should generally be protected where possible, any proposed incursion into the RPA should comply with the recommendations of BS5837, Sections 6 and 7. Site-specific method statements may be required to accompany such proposals.

7. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- 7.1. Draft designs have been prepared for the construction of a new village hall, parking, and outdoor activities area. This is provided as part of a feasibility study and is indicative only at this stage.

- 7.2. Site access will need to be provided from South Loch Earn Road. The presence of trees 6682, 6735, and 6739 will limit potential access options. These trees are of significant size and high amenity value, and will need to be retained.
- 7.3. The marsh/wetland in the south-west corner will limit the potential for any development within this area.
- 7.4. There is perhaps some potential for removal of trees along the southern edge of the alder woodland in the north-west part of the site, which would increase potential developable area, without impacting to any significant degree on the screening and amenity that this provides.
- 7.5. Existing trees along the road verge that are dead or otherwise unsafe will need to be removed, irrespective of any development of the site. However, those dead and dying trees along the north edge of the wetland could be retained for their ecological value if the wetland is retained to its current extent.
- 7.6. With the use of appropriate construction methods including cellular confinement over tree root systems, it may be possible to provide parking spaces within the canopy spread of retained trees.

8. TREE PROTECTION PLAN

- 8.1. A detailed Tree Protection Plan will be required once designs are finalised.
- 8.2. The accompanying Tree Constraints Plan provides recommended Construction Exclusion Zones and possible areas where tree removal and/or ground protection measures might provide acceptable space for development.
- 8.3. The retention of trees 6682, and 6735-6739 must be accommodated.

TABLE 1 BS 5837:2012 TREE CATEGORISATION					
Category and definition		Criteria			Identification on plan
Category U Those in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use for longer than 10 years		 Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other U Category trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)  Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline  Trees infected with pathogens of significance to the health and/or safety of other trees nearby, or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality <i>NOTE : Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve.</i>			Red
TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION					
Category and definition		Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on plan
		1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40 years		Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural features and/or landscape features.	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees that might be included in Category A, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention beyond 40 years; or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the Category A designation	Trees present in numbers, usually 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	Blue
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm		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 a greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

TABLE 2 TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Tag No	Species	DBH	N	S	E	W	Ht	C.Ht	BS Cat	Condition	Age	Stems	ERC	Comments	Recommendations
6642	Common alder	0.25	2	3	2	2	7	2	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6643	Common alder	0.35	2	2	1	3	8	2	B2	Fair	M-A	3	20 to 40		
6644	Common alder	0.45	3	4	3	2	13	3	B2	Good	M-A	3	20 to 40		
6645	Common alder	0.20		3	1	2	10	2	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	Edge of main woodland group.	
6646	Common alder	0.20	1	2	2	2	11	4	C2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	Poor crown structure.	
6647	Common alder	0.25	1	3	2	2	13	2	B2	Good	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6648	Common alder	0.30	1	4	3	2	11	3	B2	Good	M-A	3	20 to 40		
6649	Common alder	0.25	1	4	1	1	12	3	B2	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6650	Common alder	0.45	2	3	3	2	13	3	B2	Good	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6651	Common alder	0.50	2	4	4	3	13	2	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Prominent tree standing clear of main woodland group.	
6652	Common alder	0.25	1	2	2	1	12	3	U	Dead	M-A	2	0	Edge of main woodland group.	
6653	Common alder	0.25	1	4	3	2	13	3	B2	Good	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6654	Silver birch	0.45	3	3	3	3	18	3	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6655	Common alder	0.35	4	4	3	4	9	2	B2	Good	M-A	3	20 to 40		
6656	Silver birch	0.45	4	4	3	3	15	3	B2	Good	M-A	5	20 to 40		
6657	Silver birch	0.30	3	2	0	3	17	3	B1	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40	In group with twin stem alder, on fence next to path.	
6658	Silver birch	0.30	3	2	2	3	18	5	B2	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6659	Silver birch	0.25	2	1	2	2	18	10	C1	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	High crown, slender.	
6660	Silver birch	0.30	3	3	3	3	17	6	B1	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6661	Silver birch	0.50	3	4	3	3	20	2	A1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Dominant tree.	
6662	Silver birch	0.45	2	3	3	2	18	3	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6663	Silver birch	0.30	2	2	3	2	19	7	B2	Good	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6664	Common alder	0.25	1	2	2	2	11	2	B2	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6665	Silver birch	0.45	3	3	3	2	15	2	A1	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40	Good crown shape and form.	
6666	Silver birch	0.40	3	4	4	3	15	2	B1	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40	Physical bark damage, no significant decay.	
6667	Common alder	0.35	3	3	1	3	12	1	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	Minor dead wood (<50mm dia).	
6668	Common alder	0.30	1	2	2	2	14	4	C2	Poor	M-A	1	10 to 20	Significant dieback 26-50%.	
6669	Common alder	0.40	5	2	1	5	12	2	B2	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6670	Common alder	0.25	1	3	2	1	11	2	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6671	Common alder	0.35	2	4	1	3	13	2	C2	Poor	M-A	2	10 to 20	Minor crown dieback <25%. W stem dead at top, snapped.	Remove damaged branch. Major dead-wooding.

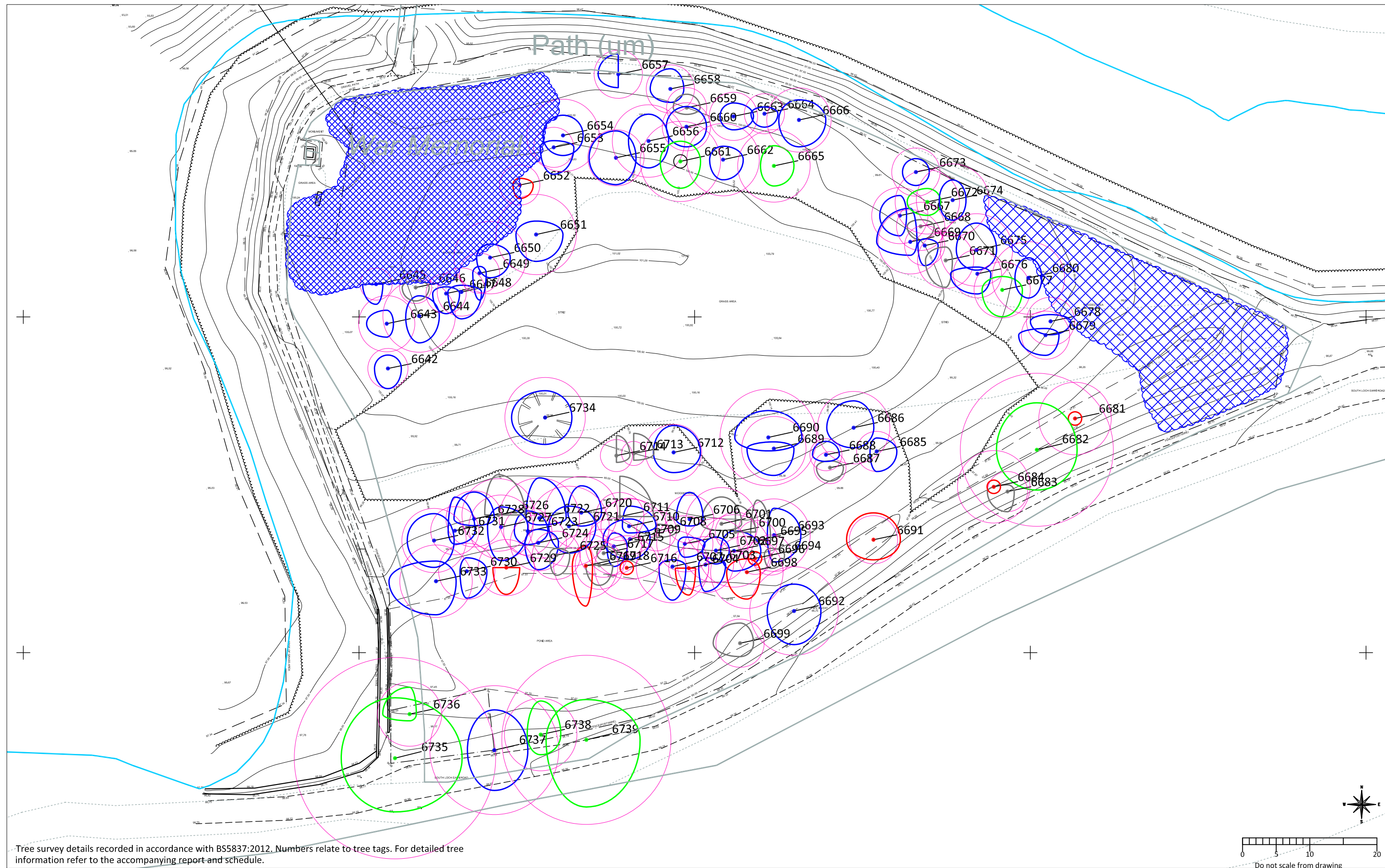
Tag No	Species	DBH	N	S	E	W	Ht	C.Ht	BS Cat	Condition	Age	Stems	ERC	Comments	Recommendations
6672	Silver birch	0.40	2	2	2	3	19	6	A1	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6673	Silver birch	0.30	2	2	2	2	18	7	B2	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6674	Silver birch	0.45	3	3	2	2	20	9	B2	Good	M	2	20 to 40		
6675	Silver birch	0.45	4	3	3	3	18	3	B2	Fair	M	5	20 to 40	2 small stems decayed.	
6676	Common alder	0.30	1	3	2	4	11	2	B2	Fair	M-A	4	20 to 40		
6677	Silver birch	0.35	2	4	3	3	21	2	A1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	2 adjacent stems forming single canopy.	
6678	Common alder	0.30	1	2	3	3	13	2	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6679	Silver birch	0.30	1	3	2	4	12	2	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	Physical bark damage, no significant decay.	
6680	Silver birch	0.45	3	3	2	2	20	6	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay.	Monitor decay at regular intervals.
6681	Sycamore	0.45	1	1	1	1	10	3	U	Dead	M-A	1	0	Skeletal, potential to fall into road.	Fell.
6682	Sycamore	0.95	7	6	6	6	16	3	A3	Good	M	1	>40	Old pollard, multiple upright limbs from 2m bole.	
6683	Hawthorn	0.25	1	3	1	3	7	1	C1	Fair	M	1	10 to 20	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay.	
6684	Sycamore	0.45	1	1	1	1	12	3	U	Dead	M-A	1	0	Skeletal, disintegrating, potential to fall into road.	Fell.
6685	Common alder	0.25	2	3	3	1	10	3	B1	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6686	Common alder	0.45	4	3	3	4	12	2	B1	Good	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6687	Common alder	0.20	1	2	2	2	9	3	C1	Poor	M-A	2	10 to 20	Minor crown dieback <25%. Low vigour.	
6688	Common alder	0.20	2	1	2	2	9	2	B2	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6689	Common alder	0.40	1	4	3	4	11	3	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Minor dead wood (<50mm dia).	
6690	Common alder	0.60	4	2	5	5	12	1	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6691	Holly	0.30	4	3	4	4	10		U	Poor	M-A	1	<10	Significant cavity/decay in stem 30-50% decay. Decayed at base from old browsing wounds. Dead stem of alder overhangs road.	Fell dead alder stem over road.
6692	Pedunculate oak	0.55	4	5	4	4	14	4	B1	Good	M-A	1	>40	Storm damage. Centre of crown blown out, old damage. Prominent roadside tree.	
6693	Common alder	0.45	4	4	4	1	12	2	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6694	Common alder	0.25	1	2	2	1	10	5	C2	Fair	M-A	1	10 to 20	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay at ground level. Sparse crown.	
6695	Common alder	0.25	6	0	2	1	11	3	C2	Fair	M-A	1	10 to 20	Stem lean. Biased crown development.	
6696	Common alder	0.20	1	1	1	1	10	3	U	Dying	M-A	1	<10	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay at ground level. Major dieback 51-75%.	
6697	Common alder	0.45	3	3	4	2	15	6	B2	Good	M	2	20 to 40		

Tag No	Species	DBH	N	S	E	W	Ht	C.Ht	BS Cat	Condition	Age	Stems	ERC	Comments	Recommendations
6698	Common alder	0.45	2	4	2	3	14	4	U	Dead	M-A	1	0	On edge of marsh/wetland	
6699	Pedunculate oak	0.30	3	2	2	4	6	2	C1	Poor	E-M	1	>40	Physical bark damage, no significant decay. Small squat tree on road edge. Old browsing wounds.	
6700	Common alder	0.25	4	0	3	0	11	4	C2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40	Stem lean. Biased crown development.	
6701	Common alder	0.45	4	1	3	3	12	3	C2	Fair	M	1	10 to 20	Significant dieback 26-50%.	
6702	Common alder	0.40	2	2	2	2	13	4	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6703	Common alder	0.35	1	4	3	1	13	3	B2	Fair	M	1	20 to 40	Stem lean.	
6704	Common alder	0.25		4	1	2	8	4	U	Dying	M-A	1	<10	Major dieback 51-75%. Edge of marsh. Gausapatum on stem.	
6705	Common alder	0.35	1	2	3	1	15	3	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6706	Common alder	0.30	4	1	2	2	11	2	B2	Fair	M-A	2	20 to 40		
6707	Common alder	0.45	1	5	2	2	15	3	B2	Fair	M	1	20 to 40	Major dead wood (>50mm dia).	
6708	Common alder	0.25	1	1	3		12	2	C2	Fair	M-A	1	10 to 20	Canopy suppressed.	
6709	Common alder	0.50	3	3	3	4	15	5	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6710	Common alder	0.35	3	1	4	1	13	5	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6711	Common alder	0.30	6	0	5	0	10	4	C2	Poor	M-A	1	10 to 20	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay. Heavily suppressed and biased NE.	
6712	Common alder	0.35	4	3	4	3	12	3	B1	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6713	Common alder	0.15	3	1	3	0	8	2	C1	Poor	E-M	2	10 to 20	Storm damage. Adjacent windblown tree, snapped leader.	
6714	Common alder	0.20	3	1	2	0	9	2	C1	Fair	E-M	1	10 to 20	Adjacent tree windblown, exposed to W.	
6715	Common alder	0.35	2	3	2	1	15	6	B2	Fair	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6716	Common alder	0.40	1	1	1	1	12	10	U	Dead	M-A	1		Edge of marsh.	
6717	Common alder	0.30	1	1	2	1	14	3	C2	Poor	M-A	1	10 to 20	Minor cavity/decay in stem <30% decay. Dead bark to 2m. Sparse crown.	
6718	Common alder	0.30	0	3	2	2	14	6	C2	Poor	M-A	1	10 to 20	Minor crown dieback <25%. Edge of marsh.	
6719	Common alder	0.40	3	6	1	2	12	10	U	Dead	M	1	0		
6720	Common alder	0.45	4	2	3	2	14	2	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6721	Common alder	0.50	3	4	4	3	15	4	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6722	Common alder	0.50	6	1	4	2	15	4	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Major dead wood (>50mm dia).	
6723	Common alder	0.30	3	2	3	2	15	3	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6724	Common alder	0.35	2	4	3	2	15	6	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		

Tag No	Species	DBH	N	S	E	W	Ht	C.Ht	BS Cat	Condition	Age	Stems	ERC	Comments	Recommendations
6725	Common alder	0.30	1	3	2	1	12	3	C2	Poor	M-A	1	10 to 20	Minor crown dieback <25%. Adjacent to marsh.	
6726	Common alder	0.45	6		4	2	14	3	C2	Fair	M	1	10 to 20	Stem lean. Minor crown dieback <25%. Major dead wood (>50mm dia).	
6727	Common alder	0.40	3	5	4	2	14	3	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6728	Common alder	0.35	4	1	3	3	12	4	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6729	Common alder	0.35		4	2	2	13	4	U	Dying	M	1	<10	Major dieback 51-75%. On marsh edge.	
6730	Common alder	0.35	2	4	3	1	14	3	B2	Fair	M	1	20 to 40		
6731	Common alder	0.30	5	2	3	1	13	3	B2	Good	M-A	1	20 to 40		
6732	Common alder	0.40	4	4	3	4	12	3	B2	Fair	M	4	20 to 40	2 twin-stem trees forming group. One stem SE dead and well decayed.	
6733	Common alder	0.45	3	5	3	7	14	3	B2	Good	M	1	20 to 40		
6734	Common alder	0.50	4	4	4	5	12	2	B1	Good	M	1	20 to 40	Open grown.	
6735	Pedunculate oak	1.30	9	8	#	8	19	4	A1	Good	M	1	>40	Dominant tree adjacent to road.	
6736	Douglas fir	0.40	4	1	1	4	15	3	A1	Good	M-A	1	>40		
6737	Pedunculate oak	0.80	6	6	5	4	16	1	B1	Good	M	1	>40	Major dead wood (>50mm dia). Dead limbs N.	
6738	Sycamore	0.45	5	3	3	2	15	3	A1	Good	M-A	1	>40		
6739	Pedunculate oak	1.05	6	#	8	6	17	6	A1	Good	M	1	>40		

KEY TO TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

No	Number as shown on survey plan (refers to tree tags where used)
Species	Common name
DBH	Stem Diameter at Breast Height, measured at 1.5m above ground level. Diameter measured in 0.05m bands and rounded up to next 0.05m.
Canopy	Average canopy radius in metres (survey drawing shows actual canopy radius at 4 cardinal points).
Ht	Approximate tree height in metres
C Ht	Crown height, indicating clearance from ground level to lowest branches, estimated in metres
BS Cat	British Standard 5837:2012 tree categorisation (See Table 1)
Condition	General overall description of condition:
	Good: Healthy tree with no major defects Trees with significant safe life expectancy Trees of good shape and form for the species
	Fair: Healthy trees with minor defects Trees with moderate safe life expectancy Trees of average shape and form for the species
	Poor: Trees with significant defects Trees with a limited safe life expectancy Trees of low vigour, stressed, in decline Trees of poor shape and form, suppressed, structurally weak
	Dying/Dead: Dead, dying, unsafe or dangerous Trees with little or no safe life expectancy
Age	Age class (Young, Early-mature, Middle-Aged, Mature, Over-Mature, Veteran)
Stems	Single (1) or multiple (M) stems from below 1.5m, used to determine the appropriate Root Protection Area.
ERC	Estimated Remaining Contribution in years, based on species, age, physiological condition and environmental factors.
Comments	Specific comments on any observed defects within the root zone or affecting visible buttress root system; on the main stem up to and including the point of the first main fork; and affecting main scaffold branch system or secondary branch structure. Will be left blank where no defects are noted and growth characteristics are normal
Recommendations/Impacts	Description of any recommended remedial tree work operations required to ensure safety or for cultural reasons. Or the impact of current designs or development proposals on the tree and required works to accommodate the proposals. General description of works, not a detailed tree work specification. Any recommended works should be carried out in accordance with BS3998:2010 <i>Tree work – Recommendations</i> .



Tree survey details recorded in accordance with BS5837:2012. Numbers relate to tree tags. For detailed tree information refer to the accompanying report and schedule.

 Alan Motion Tree Consulting Ltd Chartered Forester, Arboricultural Consultant	CLIENT: Denholm Partnership		
	PROJECT: St Fillans		
	DRAWING TITLE: Tree Survey as existing DRAWING No: TS-01		
Fairlie House-Main Street-Buchlyvie-Stirling-FK8 3LX Mob-07866 389284 Tel-01360 850534 alan@alanmotion.co.uk www.alanmotion.co.uk	DATE: 14-2-22	SCALE: 1:500 at A3	REV:

	3895 TREES CATEGORY A		TREE GROUP
	3895 TREES CATEGORY B		WOODLAND
	3895 TREES CATEGORY C		HEDGEROW OR SCRUB
	3895 TREES CATEGORY U		

NOTE: hatch colour denotes BS5837 Category:
Cat A - Green
Cat B - Blue
Cat C - Grey
Cat U - Red

 ROOT PROTECTION AREA
BS5837:2012 S4.6.

