



SITE SECTION



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PROPOSED MATERIALS:

roof ridge tiles roof structure walls

windows

doors

- 2
- timber - render

- slate

- metal

- sandstone
- timber

- timber

	5.04.23	planning application
Rev	Date	Description

Client :

David & Louise Johnston Project : East End, Lochwinnoch- New House

Drawing Title :

Ground Floor Plan

As Proposed

CHG architecture td

54 Braehead, Lochwinnoch PA12 4AS T: 01505842439 M: 07739827647 info@chgarchitecture.com

2

3

NORTH ELEVATION 1:50

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PROPOSED MATERIALS: roof - slate

roof ridge tiles roof structure walls

- timber - render

- metal

- sandstone
- windows doors
- timber - timber

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SCALE

1

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PROPOSED MATERIALS: - slate

roof ridge tiles roof structure walls

- metal - timber
- render
- sandstone
- timber

windows doors

- timber

2

3

	5.04.23	planning ap	oplication							
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PROPOSED MATERIALS: - slate

- roof ridge tiles roof structure - metal walls
 - timber
 - render
 - sandstone
 - timber

windows doors

- timber

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EAST ELEVATION 1:50

0 SCALE 1

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PROPOSED MATERIALS: - slate

- roof ridge tiles roof structure - metal walls
 - timber
 - render
 - sandstone
 - timber

windows doors

- timber

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 $\mathsf{Drg}\,\mathsf{No}:\mathbf{2301A-07}$ Date : 20.02.23 Scale : 1:50@A3 Rev : -Status : Planning

3

2

3D VISUAL

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PROPOSED MATERIALS:

roof ridge tiles roof structure walls

- slate
- metal - timber
- render
- sandstone

windows

- timber - timber

doors

Client :

5.04.23 Rev Date

David & Louise Johnston Project :

East End, Lochwinnoch- New House Drawing Title

planning application

Description

3D Visual As Proposed

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Drg No : 2301A-08 Date : 20.02.23 Scale : 1:50@A3 Rev : -Status : Planning

Tree Condition Survey

Land adjacent to the Old Simon Kirk, Johnshill East end, Lochwinnoch

14th June 2022

Prepared for Mr & Mrs Johnston

Prepared by C. A. Calvey, P.T.I., Tech.Cert (Arbor.A), Cert.Arb (RFS), BA Hons. Principal Arboricultural Consultant **Ayrshire Tree Surgeons Ltd**

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Introduction

The arboricultural survey was conducted in May 2022 for a small area of land at East end, Lochwinnoch adjacent to the Old Simon Kirk, Johnshill (PA12 4ES). Trees were assessed in accordance with BS 3998:2010 *"Tree work Recommendations"*. Christopher Calvey is an independent arboriculturist and the report presents an impartial assessment of the tree stock.

The report is based on visual inspections. Please refer to Report Limitations on pages 9 -10. The authority of this report ceases within one year from the date of the survey or following severe weather occurrences which supersede the current validity of the report.

Survey Findings

The survey area is a former residential garden originally containing several mature trees and over time has been colonised, principally by sycamore trees. The mature trees and ground cover are heavily cloaked with ivy and roadside trees are substantially overhanging the carriageway. The tree stock is unmanaged and consequently some trees are in a poor condition and recommended for removal. Chalara Ash dieback has also colonised the site.

Planning Considerations

Trees are within the Lochwinnoch Conservation Area and out with the Lochwinnoch Tree Preservation Order. Please refer to the Designations Map Appendix 2, page 12. https://ren.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html

Council Advisory Notice Ref: GS18052022.

Renfrewshire Council has issued a notice under the Roads (Scotland) Act 1984 that overhanging trees are to be cut back to a minimum of 5.5m above the road and at least 1m from the edge of the carriageway.

The report is in accordance with the Council Notice and recommends further tree safety work.

Recommendations

- 1. Crown reduction to trees overhanging carriageway; 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, and 877.
- 2. 4 trees are recommended for removal on the basis of poor condition (867, 869, 871 & 876) and should be removed within 2 months.

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Easting Northing	Tree ID	Common Name Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Nos. of Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Life Expectancy	Cond. Class
235570.8 659091.8	862	Common Lime Tilia europaea Co dominant stems at	Mature	17 ack with	4 decay so	1 outh base	720 al area, ra	ised soi	7 I level wi	4 th bould	5 ers obsc	7 uring roo	20 to 40 yrs ts.	Fair
		Recommendation: Pro	ine back crown	to clear	carriag	eway as j	oer notific	ation o	f Renfre	wshire C	ouncil R	oads		
235573.6 659089.8	863	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus	Mature	18	11	1	810		6	6	6	4	20 to 40 yrs	Good
		Recommendation: Pro	ine back crown	to clear	carriag	eway as j	oer notific	ation o	f Renfre	wshire C	ouncil R	oads		
235576.5 659092.8	864	Common Lime Tilia europaea Epicormic arowth and	Semi-mature	10 Isal area	4 a. suppre	1 essed can	320		5	4	2	4	10 to 20 yrs	Fair
		Recommendation: Pro	ine back crown	to clear	carriaa	eway as i	per notific	ation o	f Renfre	wshire C	ouncil R	oads		
						,,			,,					
235582.9 659092	865	Common Lime Tilia europaea Suppressed canopy	Mature	17	5	2	450	220	5	2	3	3	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
		Recommendation: Pro	ine back crown	to clear	carriag	eway as j	oer notific	ation o	f Renfre	wshire C	ouncil R	oads		
235588 659090.9	866	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus ivy clad Recommendation: Pr	Mature	17	5	1	810	ration	7 f Penfra	3 wshire (5 ouncil P	7	20 to 40 yrs	Good
		Recommendation: Pro	me back crown	to ciear	carnage	eway as p	er noujic	uuon o	j kenjre	wsninec	ounch k	Juus		

Easting Northing	Tree ID	Common Name Latin Name	Age Class	Height (m)	Crown Height (m)	Nos. of Stems	Stem Diam (mm)	Stem 2 (mm)	Crown Spread N (m)	Spread - E (m)	Spread S (m)	Spread W (m)	Life Expectancy	Cond. Class
235592.7 659084.7	867	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior Large cavity with deca	Mature 19, north basal o	23 area. Ro	11 ookery in	1 crown.	820 Ivy clad.		8	5	5	8	<10 yrs	Poor
		Removal recommende	ed.											
235591 659080.7	868	Common Beech Fagus sylvatica Weak union at 3m, 1n	Mature	21 ce Ivy cl	6 ad.	1	670		5	3	5	9	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
235592.6 659081.8	869	Common Ash Fraxinus excelsior Large cavity with deca	Semi-mature	22 Il area, t	19 all and s	1 parse cro	320 own with a	apical d	2 ie back.	1 Ivy clad.	3	5	<10 yrs	Poor
		Removal recommende	ed.											
235596 659075.5	870	Common Lime Tilia europaea Suppressed canopy lee	Mature aning heavily w	18 est, cavi	3 ity at 3m	2 . Ivy clad	550 d.	310	4	2	8	8	20 to 40 yrs	Fair
235597.2 659078.4	871	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus Large cavity at 3m, he	Mature althy canopy w	23 ith rook	7 ery, han	1 nmer deta	670 ected holld	ow belo	6 w cavity	4	4	6	<10 yrs	Poor
		Removarrecommenta												
235601.6 659075.4	872	Sycamore Acer pseudoplatanus posioned 4m from rea	Mature	24	6	1	1100		3	4	8	6	20 to 40 yrs	Fair

Page 5

Crown Stem Stem Crown Height Spread Spread - Spread -Easting Nos. of Cond. Common Name Life Height Age Class Tree ID Diam 2 Spread Northing (m) - E (m) S (m) W (m) Expectancy Latin Name Stems Class (m) (mm) (mm) N (m) 235601.1 873 Sycamore 5 20 to 40 yrs Semi-mature 22 10 1 340 1 4 4 Fair 659079.4 Acer pseudoplatanus Suppressed, ivy clad. Sycamore 23 9 560 5 5 5 20 to 40 yrs 235599.5 874 Mature 1 5 Fair Acer pseudoplatanus 659084.4 Ivy clad 235606.3 Sycamore 23 7 550 6 20 to 40 yrs Good 875 Mature 1 3 5 5 Acer pseudoplatanus 659080.6 Epicormic growth obscures basal area. 876 235607.6 Sycamore Mature 5 760 8 8 8 <10 yrs 24 1 6 Poor Acer pseudoplatanus 659085 Decay north basal area. Rookery in crown. Removal recommended. 235603.7 877 Common Beech Semi-mature 18 5 1 450 8 4 4 4 20 to 40 yrs Good 659085.9 Fagus sylvatica Suppressed canopy. positioned 5m from fence. Recommendation: Prune back crown to clear carriageway as per notification of Renfrewshire Council Roads

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Tree Survey Assessment Criteria

The tree survey is undertaken in accordance with a range of criteria listed in BS 5837:2012 *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction-Recommendations.*

Quality Category

Category A: (HIGH quality, trees with particular merit with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years).

Category B: (MODERATE quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years).

Category C: (LOW quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years).

Category U: (UNSUITABLE quality, in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in the context of the current land use. Life expectancy less than 10 years).

Sub Categories: The BS 5837 subcategories: 1 - mainly Arboricultural Qualities, 2 - mainly landscape qualities, 3 - Cultural qualities.

Tree Condition

Defects or diseases and relevant observations have been recorded under condition of Crown, Stem, Basal area and Physiological condition. It is important to appreciate that in BS5837 criteria only basic condition categories are recorded and the inspection process does not constitute a tree safety survey.

The overall condition of a tree has been referred to as one of the following:

- Good: A sound tree needing little if any attention at the time of survey.
- Fair: A tree with minor but rectifiable defects or in the early stages of stress, from which it may recover. The tree may have structural weaknesses which might result in failure.
- Poor: A tree with clear and obvious major structural and or physiological defects or stressed such that it would be expensive to retain and necessarily requires to be inspected on a regular basis for safety purposes.
- Decline: Irreversible with death inevitable in the short term.
- Dead. To be removed unless stated to the contrary.

Age Class

Age Class and Life Expectancy are clearly related but the distinction is necessary due to the variation among tree species. Knowledge of the longevity of individual species has been applied to determine the relative age and life expectancy categories in which trees are placed.

Age class is classified as:

- Y: Young trees up to 15 years of age.
- SM: Semi-mature trees less than 1/3rd life expectancy.
- EM: Early Mature trees between 1/3rd and ½ of life expectancy.
- M: Mature trees between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}^{rd}$ of life expectancy.
- LM: Late mature A senescent or moribund specimen with a limited safe useful life expectancy.
- V: Veteran status a tree of significant age and character such that even in poor condition the tree has a value for retention for arboricultural or ecological reasons.

Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE)

The survey schedule identifies a Safe Useful Life Expectancy (SULE) for each tree. This is a subjective assessment of the number of years that the tree can be expected to survive without deteriorating to the extent that safety is compromised. The estimated remaining contribution is given in ranges of years (<10, 10 to 20, 20 to 40, >40).

It is important to note that SULE does not in any way suggest that regular inspection and remedial work can be ignored. SULE does not take into account routine management that will be required to deal with minor structural or cultural problems, or damage that may arise from climatic or other physical intervention. The SULE value given for each tree reflects the following opinion based on current tree condition and environmental considerations:

<**10 years.** The tree has very limited prospects, due to terminal decline or major structural problems. Its removal should be planned within the next 10 years, unless immediate removal is recommended for safety reasons.

10-20 years. The tree has obvious structural or physiological problems that cannot be rectified, and decline is likely to continue. Removal or major tree surgery work may be necessary, or the species is approaching its normal life expectancy and decline due to senescence can be expected within this timeframe.

20-40 years. Relatively minor defects may exist that are likely to increase safety risks or general tree health over a longer period of time. At this stage it is not possible to fully predict the impact of such defects. Or the species is approaching its normal life expectancy and due to senescence decline can be expected within this timeframe.

>40. There is currently no health or structural problems evident, and the tree can be expected to survive safely for 40 or more years.

Report limitations

- 1. The survey is only concerned with the arboriculture aspects of the site.
- 2. The report is based on visual inspections conducted from ground level with the purpose of categorising trees in relation to design, demolition and construction and does not provide reliable data on tree safety. This report is not, nor should it be taken to be, a full or thorough assessment of the health and safety of trees on or adjacent to the site, and therefore it is recommended that detailed tree inspections of retained trees are undertaken on a regular basis with the express purpose of complying with the land owner's duty of care and satisfying health and safety requirements.
- 3. The statements made in this report do not take account of the effects of extremes of climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire.
- 4. The authority of this report ceases within one year from the date of the survey or when any site conditions change, soil levels are altered near trees, tree work undertaken, or following severe weather occurrences which supersede the current validity of the report.
- 5. The validity, accuracy and findings of this report will be directly related to the accuracy of the information made available prior to and during the inspection process. No checking of independent third party data will be undertaken.
- 6. Any observations that are made in regard to the condition of built structures and hydrology are from a laypersons view. The legal property on which the trees stand is not assessed.
- 7. The report contains Visual Tree Inspections undertaken from ground level. Visual inspections relate only to those parts of the tree which are visible. Roots are not inspected and during summer when trees are in leaf parts of the canopy may not be visible. Where a tree or parts of a tree could not be inspected due to epicormic growth, ivy or restricted access, liability is not accepted. Only the visible pathogens are recorded; this does not confirm the absence of other pathogens but that no fungal fruiting bodies, or other signs, were visible at the time of the survey.

Ayrshire Tree Surgeons cannot accept any liability in connection with the following:

- I. A tree which has not been subject to a full and thorough inspection.
- II. For any part of a tree that is not visible from the ground near the tree.
- III. Where excavations have taken place within the rooting area of a tree.
- IV. Branch or limb failure resulting from conditions associated with Summer Branch Drop.
- V. The effect of extreme weather events, climate, vandalism or accident, whether physical, chemical or fire.

- VI. Where tree surgery work is not carried out in accordance with current good practice
- 8. Felling licenses are the responsibility of the tree owner. The Forestry Commission controls tree felling by issuing felling licences. In any calendar quarter, you may fell up to 5 cubic metres without a licence as long as no more than two cubic metres are sold. Timber volumes are not assessed.
- 9. Planning restrictions applying to tree works remain the responsibility of the tree owners.
- 10. No failsafe guarantees can be given regarding tree safety because the lightweight construction principles of nature dictate a natural failure rate of intact trees. Trees are living organisms and can decline in health rapidly due to biotic and abiotic influences. Therefore failure of intact trees can never be ruled out due to the laws and forces of nature.
- 11. This report has been prepared exclusively by the Ayrshire Tree Surgeons Ltd for the 'Client' and no responsibility can be accepted for actions taken by any third party arising from their interpretation of the information contained in this document. No other party may rely on the report and if they do, then they rely upon it at their own risk.

Christopher Calvey - Ayrshire Tree Surgeons Ltd

Appendix 1: Project Contact Details

David & Louise Johnston East end, Lochwinnoch Land adjacent to the Old Simon, Johnshill.

Development Management Section, Chief Executive's Service, Fourth Floor, Renfrewshire House, Cotton Street, Paisley, PA1 1WB.

Project Arboriculturist

Christopher Calvey, Ayrshire Tree Surgeons Ltd North Hourat Farm, Kilbirnie, Ayrshire KA25 7LJ

Appendix 2: Planning Designations (Site in Red)

Appendix 3: References

British Standards Institute. (2012). *Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction – Recommendations BS5837:2012BSI, London.*

British Standards Institute. (2010). Recommendations for Tree Work BS 3998:2010 BSI, London.

Tree Preservation Orders, A Guide to the Law and Good Practice (2005). Department for Communities and Local Government

Lonsdale D. (1999). Research for Amenity Trees No 7: Principles of Tree Hazard Assessment and Management, HMSO, London.

Mattheck & Breloer H. (1994). Research for Amenity Trees No.4: The Body Language of Trees, HMSO, London.

NHBC Standards (2007) Chapter 4.2 'Building Near Trees'. National House-Building Council.

NJUG 4 Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility apparatus in proximity to trees. Issued 16 November 2007.

STROUTS R.G. & WINTER T.G. (1984), Diagnosis of ill health in trees, HMSO Publications, London

SHIGO A.L. (1991), Modern Arboriculture, Shigo and Trees Associates

Hazards from Trees – A General Guide ISBN 0-85538-514-6

Tree Felling – Getting Permission. Forestry Commission and free to download from their website www.forestry.gov.uk

Trees and the Law ISBN 0-900978-15-5 Published by the Arboricultural Association Tel: 01794 68717

Institute of Chartered Foresters Tel: 0121 225 2705