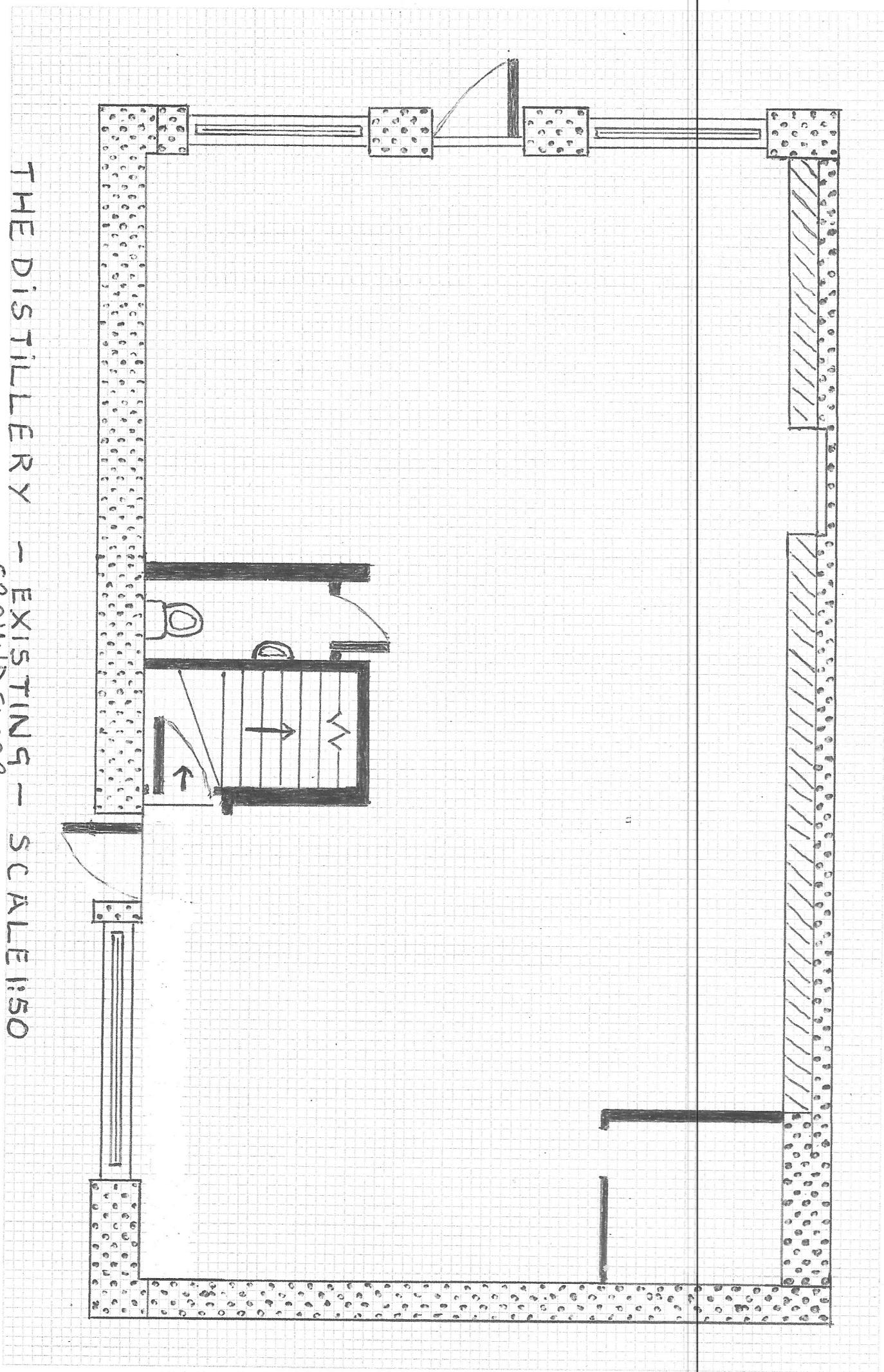


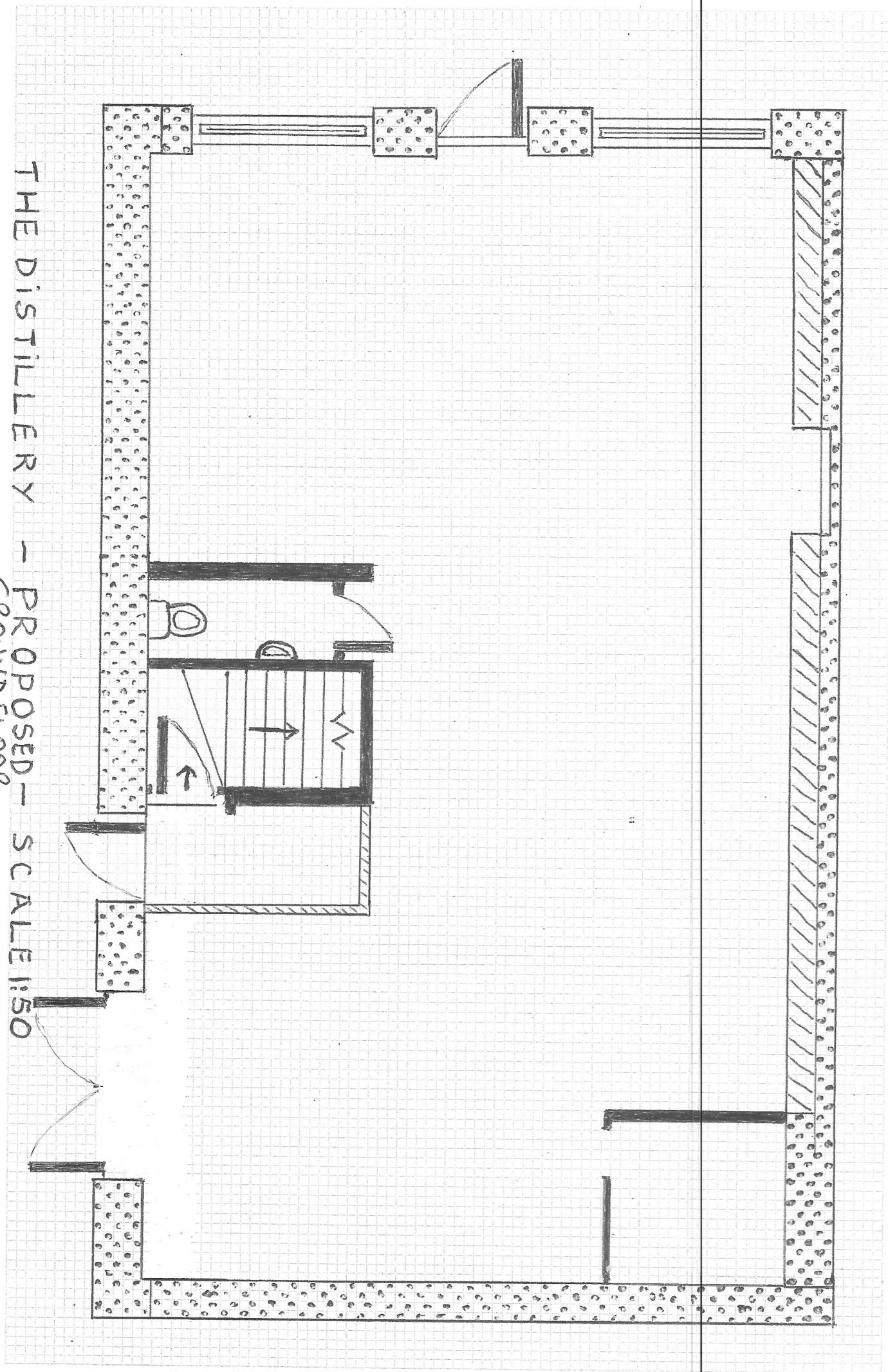
THE DISTILLERY - EXISTING - SCALE 1:50
GROUND FLOOR

Ref: AMSS01



THE DISTILLERY - PROPOSED - SCALE 1:50
GROUND FLOOR

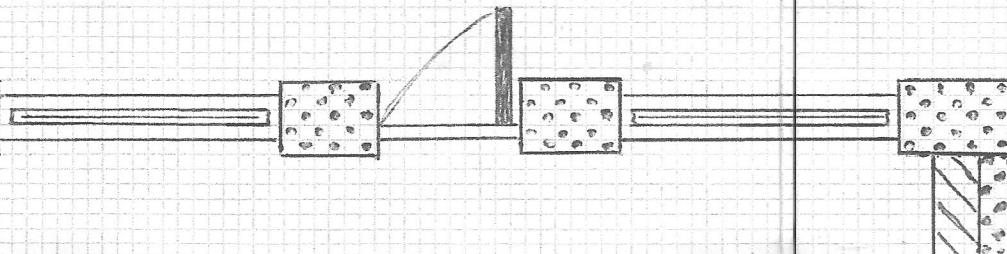
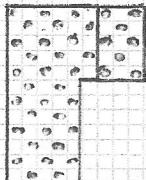
Ref: AMS502



THE DISTILLERY EXISTING - SCALE
EXTERNAL SIDE PLOT.

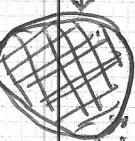
REF: AMSS03

OR TELEGRAPH
POLE

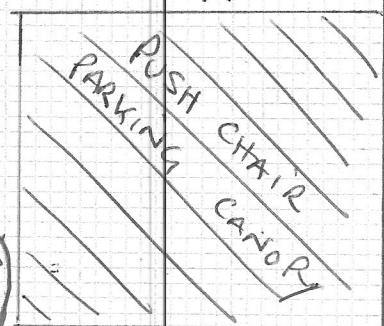


A3112

TREE 1



TREE 2



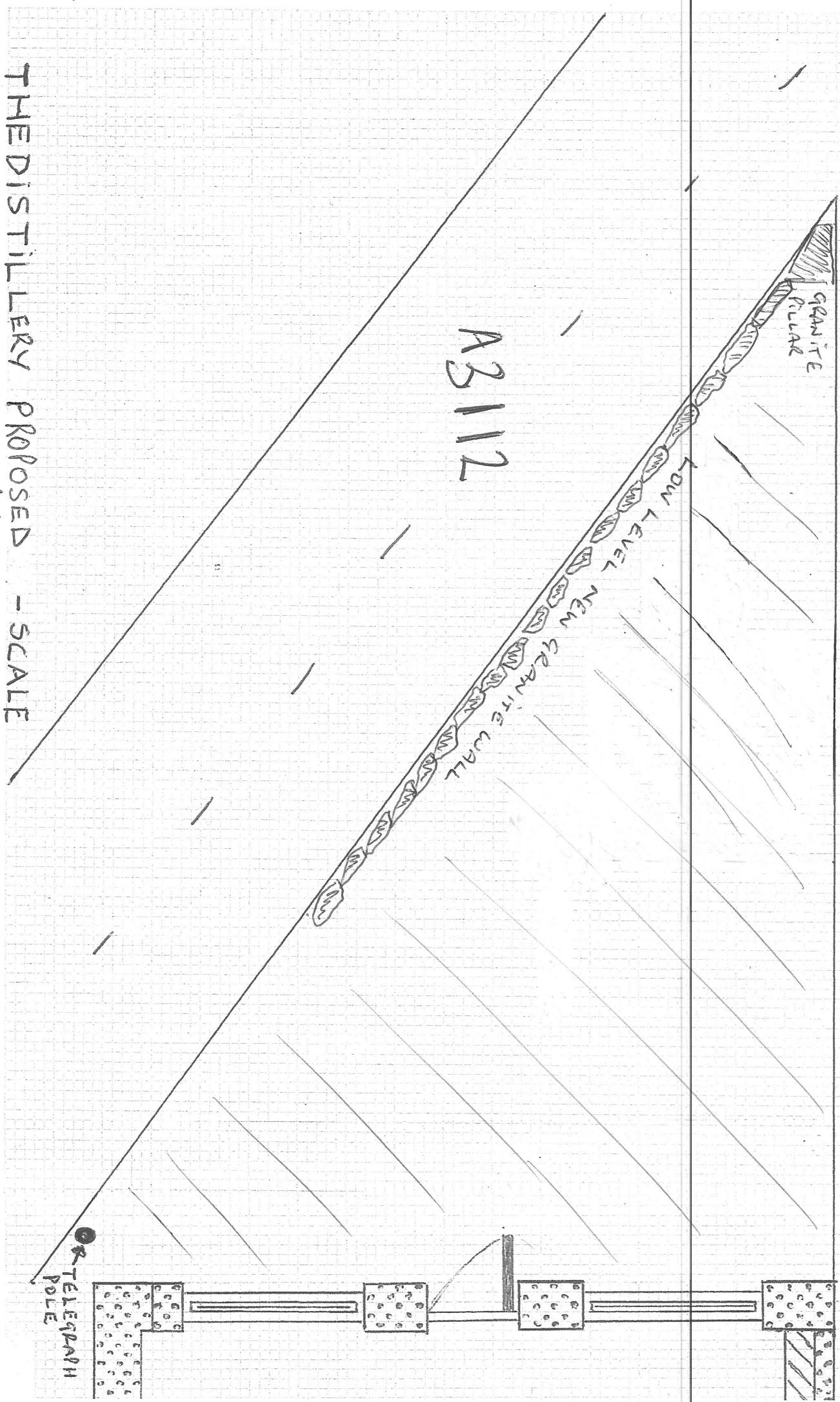
1

GRANITE
PILLAR

THE DISTILLERY PROPOSED - SCALE
EXTERNAL SIDE PLOT.

1:50

REF: ANSS04

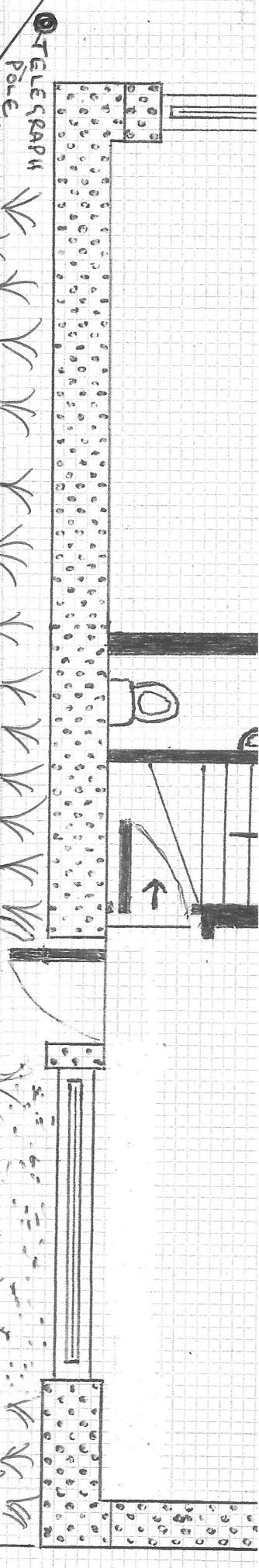


THE DISTILLERY EXISTING
EXTERNAL
FRONT PLOT) SCALE 1:50 REF: AMSS05

A3112

W10

• TELEGRAPH
POLE SUPPORT WIRE



THE DISTILLERY PROPOSED
EXTERNAL FRONT PLOT

SCALE 1:50

REF: AMSS06

A3112

• TELEGRAPH
POLE.

• TELEGRAPH
POLE SUPPORTED
BY WIRE

9

10



- All species of trees are simply categorized as, "high", "moderate" or "low" water demanders. Species in the high group are generally considered to extend their influence over 50% of soil moisture levels over a distance of 125% the height of the tree. Moderate water demanders such as sycamore and cherry extend their influence over 75% of their height and low water demanders such as holly and beech extend their influence over 50% of their height.



•

Figure Findings of the Key Report 1989 (Cutler & Richardson, 1989)

| Common Name | Latin Name | Max. tree-to- distance within damage | Distance within which 90% of damage was found (m) | Distance within which 75% of damage was found (m) | Cases were found (m) |
|----------------------|--------------------|--|---|---|----------------------|
| Willow | <i>Salix</i> | 40 | 18 | 11 | |
| Oak | <i>Quercus</i> | 30 | 18 | 13 | |
| Polar | <i>Populus</i> | 30 | 20 | 15 | |
| Elm | <i>Ulmus</i> | 25 | 19 | 12 | |
| Horse chestnut | <i>Aesculus</i> | 23 | 15 | 10 | |
| Ash | <i>Fraxinus</i> | 21 | 13 | 10 | |
| Lime | <i>Tilia</i> | 20 | 11 | 8 | |
| Maple | <i>Acer</i> | 20 | 12 | 9 | |
| Cypress | <i>Cupressus</i> & | 20 | 5 | 3.5 | |
| Hornbeam | <i>Carpinus</i> | 15 | 10 | - | |
| Plane | <i>Platanus</i> | 12 | 11 | 7.5 | |
| Rosaceae & whitebeam | <i>Sorbus</i> | 11 | 10 | 7 | |
| Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus</i> | 11 | 9 | 7 | |
| Beech | <i>Fagus</i> | 12 | 11 | 9 | |
| Cherries | <i>Prunus</i> | 11 | 8 | 6 | |
| Elder | <i>Sambucus</i> | 8 | - | - | |
| Walnut | <i>Juglans</i> | 8 | - | - | |
| Laburnum | <i>Laburnum</i> | 7 | - | - | |
| Fir | <i>Abies</i> | 5 | - | - | |
| Lilac | <i>Syringa</i> | 4 | - | - | |
| False Acacia | <i>Robinia</i> | 13.5 | 10 | 8.5 | |
| Apple | <i>Malus</i> | 10 | 8 | 6 | |
| Pear | <i>Pyrus</i> | 10 | 8 | 6 | |

Findings of the Kew Root Survey, (significantly updated in 1989), the experience of the BRE digest and several other studies.

Does it really matter if there is a tree near a building?



Doc ref: AM8807 - REFACT ON ELM TREES RISKS
THE DISTRICT, OLD TOWN LANE, OLD TOWN, TAKI AND
FURNACE APPLICATON 31/05/2018