THE DISTILLERY, OLD TOWN LANE, OLD TOWN, TR21
PLANNING APPLICATION 31/05/2018
DOC REF: AM8507 - REPORT ON ELM TREES RISKS

P-18-0

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

RECEIVE
30 MAY 2

Common Name	Latin Name	Max. tree-to-damage distance (m)	Distance within which 90% of damage cases were found (m)	Distance within which 75% of damage cases were found (m)
Willow	*Salix*	40	18	11
Oak	*Quercus*	30	18	13
Poplar	*Populus*	30	20	15
Elm	*Ulmus*	25	19	12
Horse chestnut	*Aesculus*	23	15	10
Ash	*Fraxinus*	21	13	10
Lime	*Tilia*	20	11	8
Maple	*Acer*	20	12	9
Cypresses	*Cupressus &*	20	5	3.5
	Chamaecyparis	17	-	
Hornbeam	*Carpinus*	15	10	-
Plane	*Platanus*	12	11	7.5
Beech	*Fagus*	12	11	9
Hawthorn	*Crataegus*	11	9	7
Rowan & whitebeam	*Sorbus*	11	10	7
Cherries	*Prunus*	11	8	6
Birch	*Betula*	10	8	7
Elder	*Sambucus*	8	-	-
Walnut	*Juglans*	8	-	-
Laburnum	*Laburnum*	7	-	-
Fig	*Ficus*	5	-	-
Lilac	*Syringia*	4	-	-
False Acacia	*Robinia*	13.5	10	8.5
Apple	*Malus*	10	8	6
Pear	*Pyrus*	10	8	6

TREES ADJACENT TO DISTILL ARE ONLY 4M + 6M FROM PROP RESPECTIV AND PRES RISKS TO FOUNDATI AND NEA DRAIN AR RUNS ?

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

- 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 on 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.