

BS5837 Tree Survey

The following survey has been prepared from a visual assessment taken from ground level without any detailed investigation. Observations are based upon the body language of the trees and any visual indicators present at the time of inspection. This survey should be regarded as a preliminary overview; ongoing inspections will be required. Trees can be managed, but they cannot be controlled, and to live near a tree is to accept some degree of risk. In most situations the health, condition and safety of trees should be checked on a cyclic basis, alternating between early and late seasons to ensure a full picture of tree health is established. Inspections should only be carried out by a suitably qualified arborist.

Mathematical abbreviations: > = Greater than, < = Less than.

Measurements / estimates: All dimensions are estimates unless otherwise indicated. Measurements taken with a tape or clinometer are indicated with a 'W'. Less reliable estimated dimensions are indicated with a 'P'.

Tree number: Numbered Tag attached to each stem usually on the inside face of the stem at roughly 2.5 metres. Where the number is followed by a C this denotes that the tag refers to a compartment or group.

Est Pos: Estimated Position of tree - a tree included on the survey which has been added to the Topographical Information / Plan.

Name: Tree species are detailed by their common name.

Age: I record the age as an estimate of the tree likely span for guidance only i.e:

- Y Young - Recently established/planted tree.
- EM Early Mature - An established tree in the first third of its likely expected life span
- SM Semi Mature - Fully established and growing with high vigour
- M Mature - The middle one third of its likely expected life span
- OM Over Mature - The later one third of expected life span
- V Veteran - An aged example of the species, typically conservation value
- S Senescent - Beyond its expected life span historical interest.

Height: I estimate height to the nearest metre to the mean height.

Height to underside: I estimate height to the nearest half metre to the mean underside of the canopy.

First significant Branch: I estimate height & orientation of large branches below the underside of the canopy.

Diameter: These figures relate to a measurement of the stem at 1.5m above ground level recorded in millimetres, measured with a rounded down diameter tape. Figures prefixed with MS denote trees or shrubs with multiple stems.

No. Stems: I record the number of significant stems that compose the tree.

Canopy (N S E W): I estimate the distance of the canopy radius to the nearest metre to provide a mean distance of separation between the stem and the outer canopy.

Vitality: Is a personal assessment of the tree's growth rate in the current season, in comparison to other trees within the locality, region and an indicator of the tree likely response to site change.

Good A tree of high vitality
Fair A tree of lower vitality
Poor A tree in noticeable poor state
Dead A dead or very low vitality tree

Safe Life: Is a personal assessment of the trees likely expected remaining safe life span in years, assuming the site management continues as it is at present or the tree is protected from significant environmental change. Trees can reverse even serious decline and the expected safe life can be significantly improved following changes / improvements to site management and following remedial works.

40+ Good vitality a tree with high potential.
20+ Normal vitality a tree in good health.
10+ Early reduction in vitality / leaf cover.
10- Marked decline, poor foliage cover.
5- Serious decline very low vitality.
1- Almost dead tree / serious defect

Management Options: Comments detailing remedial works required improving immediate safety or improve the management of the tree.

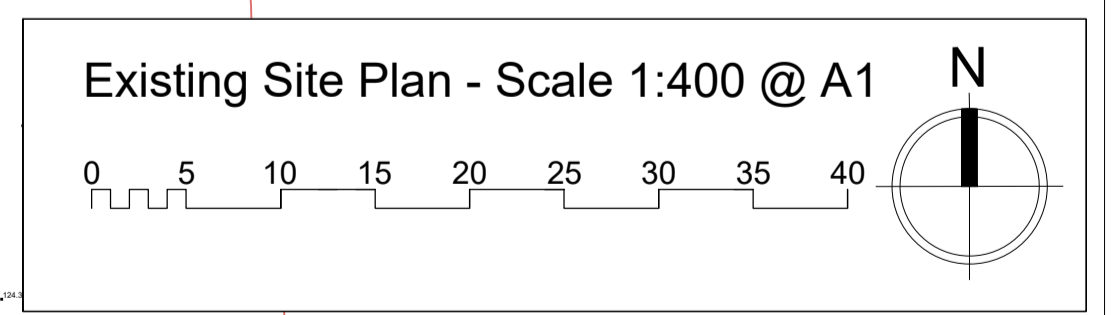
Tree Risk Assessment: The International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Tree Risk Assessment Qualification (TRAQ) takes a qualitative rather than quantitative approach to risk assessment. It uses matrices to compare the likelihood of failure of a tree or tree part, the likelihood that it will impact the target and the potential consequences of failure. Unless stated otherwise the risk assessment assumes the risk offered over the next year.

Minimum RPA - Root Protection Area: Minimum distance in metres of position of protective fencing in line with section 4.6 BS5837:2012. In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, an area equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter.

Root Protection Area (Radius) (M): RPA given in metres from the centre of the stem.

Root Protection Area (Area) (M²): The ideal total area for the RPA given in metres squared.

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)	Identification on plan
Table 1 - BS5837:2012 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment		
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)		
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 unsuitable after removal of other category U 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 affected 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 NOTE: Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value, which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7	Red on Plan
Trees to be considered for retention		
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or those that are essential components of groups or formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the tree that might be retained 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 for beyond 40 years or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the	Green on Plan
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	2 Mainly landscape qualities Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood pastures) Trees present in numbers, usually growing 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 a visual contribution to the wider locality Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Blue on Plan
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 150 mm	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 the conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering lower or only temporary transient landscape benefits Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey on Plan



Location Plan: NTS

Site Address:
Land off Northmoor View
Brimington
S43 1NN

Prevailing Wind Direction: Winds in this area are typically from the West and south west.

Exposure: The site is exposed to the prevailing wind.

Date of Survey: 09/09/2020

Weather Conditions: Warm and sunny - Good Visibility

Site Description: The site is an agricultural field.

Tree Population: The trees on site are mostly Hedgerow or boundary trees.

Legislative Protection: Chesterfield Borough Council website does not have interactive mapping of preservation order or conservation areas however it appears that the site is not part of Brimington Conservation Area.

Soil Type: Information of the National Soils Resources Institute, which refers to the soils being on the site being on the border between 'Freely draining slightly acid loamy soils' (East) and 'Slowly permeable seasonally wet acid loamy and clayey soils' (West).

Title: - Tree Survey & Constraints Plan.

Drawing No: BA10077TS-W

Revision: A

Scale: 1:400 @ A1

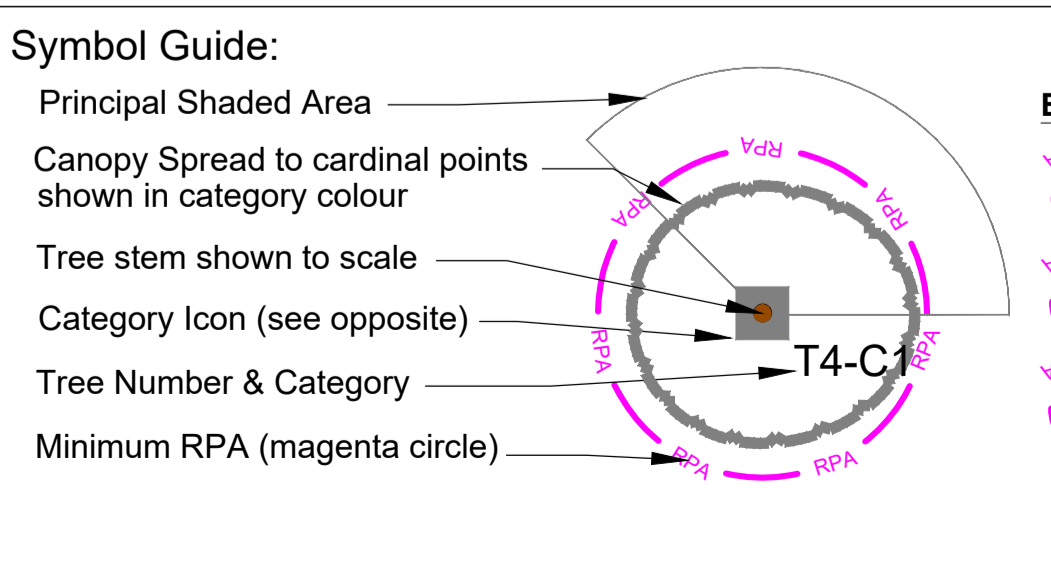
Date: 24/09/2020

Drawn By: MM

Checked: SB

Approved: IB

This plan is based upon the supplied Topographical Survey. It should be viewed in COLOUR a monochrome copy should not be relied upon. Please do not scale from this drawing. All dimensions should be checked on site, any errors or divergences should be brought to the attention of Barnes and Associates Ltd. Copyright of Barnes & Associates Ltd. All right described in Chapter IV of the Copyright, Design & Patents Act 1988 have been generally asserted © 24/09/2020. Copyright of this plan remains with Barnes Associates Ltd until all fees are paid in full.

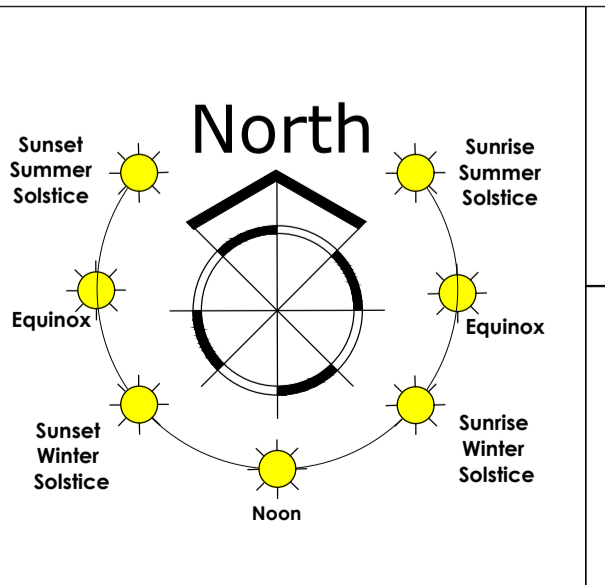
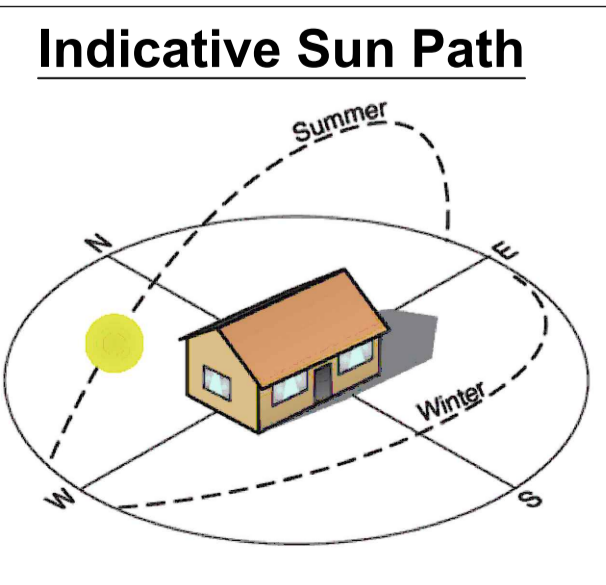


BS5837 - Conditional Colour Code

	A - High Quality Tree or Group
	B - Moderate Quality Tree or Group
	C - Low Quality Tree or group
	U - Unsuitable for Retention

Qualitative Tree Risk Assessment

	Moderate Risk Tree
	High Risk Tree
	Extreme Risk Tree



Client:
Vistry Homes

Drawing Title:
Tree Survey & Constraints Plan

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