

## BS5837 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

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New House, Jones, Proposed Chalets

12/02/21



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## 1 Introduction

1.1 **Instruction** I am instructed on 19/01/21 by Anne Jones to carry out a BS5837 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement for the proposed Chalets development at New House Berriew Welshpool.

This report has been prepared to take account of the constraints that the existing trees place on the site. I discussed the brief and specification of the survey with Anne via emails.

### 1.2 The Author

My name is Matthew Owen. I am a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have a degree in Arboriculture, Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture, Lantra Awards in Professional Tree Inspection. I have worked in Arboriculture for 20 years as a climbing Arborist, surveyor, and consulting Arboriculturalist. A list of my qualifications can be sent on request.

### 1.3 Survey constraints

This report was prepared for use by our client for planning purposes only. It is not a substitute for a tree condition, insurance, or mortgage service. Information provided by third parties used in the preparation of this report is assumed to be correct. The contents are copyright and may not be duplicated or used by third parties without written consent of Arbserv Ltd. The tree survey site parameters are highlighted on the location plan. This parameter has been established by reviewing the proposed building location and selecting all trees over a diameter of 75mm that could be affected by the proposed construction. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the client to establish if trees are subject to protection from Conservation or Tree Preservation Orders. Please note trees and hedges have only been looked at from an arboricultural perspective, not an ecology perspective. This report would need to be read in conjunction with corresponding ecology reports.

## 2 Method

2.1 All trees in this survey have been surveyed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) observations. This involves a systematic, non-invasive, ground based examination of each tree, looking for signs of ill-health vulnerability or damage and their causes. Protocol described by (Lonsdale 1999), and (Mattheck & Breloer 1998) Strouts & Winter 1998) No aerial inspections or invasive decay detection surveys or soil samples have been carried out.

2.2 Data was collected in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 5837:2012. Measurements were taken using diameter tape, digital clinometer or laser measure. Where this was not possible or reasonably practical, measurements have been estimated by eye.

2.3 Data collected

- Tree ID
- Species
- Maturity
- Height
- Height and direction of first significant branch
- Stem Diameter according to annex c of BS5837:2012
- Crown spread-in four cardinal directions
- Physical and structural condition
- Retention category according to table 1 BS5837:2012

2.4 All trees surveyed have been plotted on a tree protection plan of the site and their data recorded in the BS5837 Tree survey schedule. This includes all trees and shrubs with a diameter of 75mm or above measured at 1.5m above ground level. Measured according to annex c of BS5837:2012.

2.5 *(Note in the case of woodlands or substantial tree groups, only individual trees with stem diameters greater than 150mm usually need plotting)*

2.6 The tree constraints and Root Protection Areas (RPA) are then calculated for single stemmed trees; by calculating an area equivalent to a circle radius 12 times the stem diameter.

2.7 Root Protection area (RPA) Layout design tool indicating the minimum areas around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. (BS5837:2012)

2.8 The (RPA) will be calculated for all trees surveyed using the BS5837 formula. The radius of the RPA will be given and highlighted on a tree protection plan/Map attached to this document.

2.9 The current value of the trees is assessed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment using the quality categories A, B, C, U ranging from high quality (A) to low quality or DBH <150mm (C) based on arboricultural, landscape, and cultural values. Category U trees are considered to be unsafe for arboricultural reasons and should be normally removed. With the exception of retaining standing dead habitat poles.

The arboricultural impact assessment and method statement for each tree will be recorded within the BS5837 Tree survey schedule preliminary recommendations survey comment

The remaining contribution of each tree is noted <10 10-20, 20-40 or >40years. This can only be an informed opinion based on the surveyor's experience and the current conditions of the tree, and obviously cannot take account of catastrophic weather events.

### 3 Key to survey & Plans

3.1 **ERC:** Means 'estimated remaining contribution', recorded in a range of years. It is the amount of *time the tree can realistically be retained for*.

3.2 **Cat:** Means 'category grading', a full explanation of the categories is given in an excerpt from BS 5837:2012 in the Tree Survey Schedule section

3.3 **Ref:** The reference number assigned to that item with a code to help identify the type or structure such as:

3.4 Letters

T	Tree
S	Shrub
G	Group of Trees
SG	Group of Shrubs
O	Orchard
W	Woodland
H	Hedgerow

3.5 **Hgt (m):** Height of the tree in metres rounded up to the nearest half metre.

3.6 **DBH:** 'Diameter at Breast Height' – the stem diameter measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Where the ground around the base of the tree is not level, this is taken 1.5m above the upper side of slope.

3.7 **Crown Spread:** The crown spread is given to four cardinal points, rounded up to the nearest half metre.

3.8 **Clear (m):** The height of the crown clearance of the lowest branch above ground level, with the general direction it is growing to a cardinal point.

3.9 **Life stage:** Recorded with codes as follows, and relative to the species of the tree:

Y	Young
EM	Early-mature
SM	Semi-mature
M	Mature
OM	Over-mature
V	Veteran

3.10 **RPA:** Root protection area.

3.11 **CEZ:** Construction exclusion zone.

3.12 The trees were surveyed and assessed impartially and irrespective of the proposed development. Management recommendations should be implemented regardless of any proposed development for reasons of sound Arboricultural management or safety.

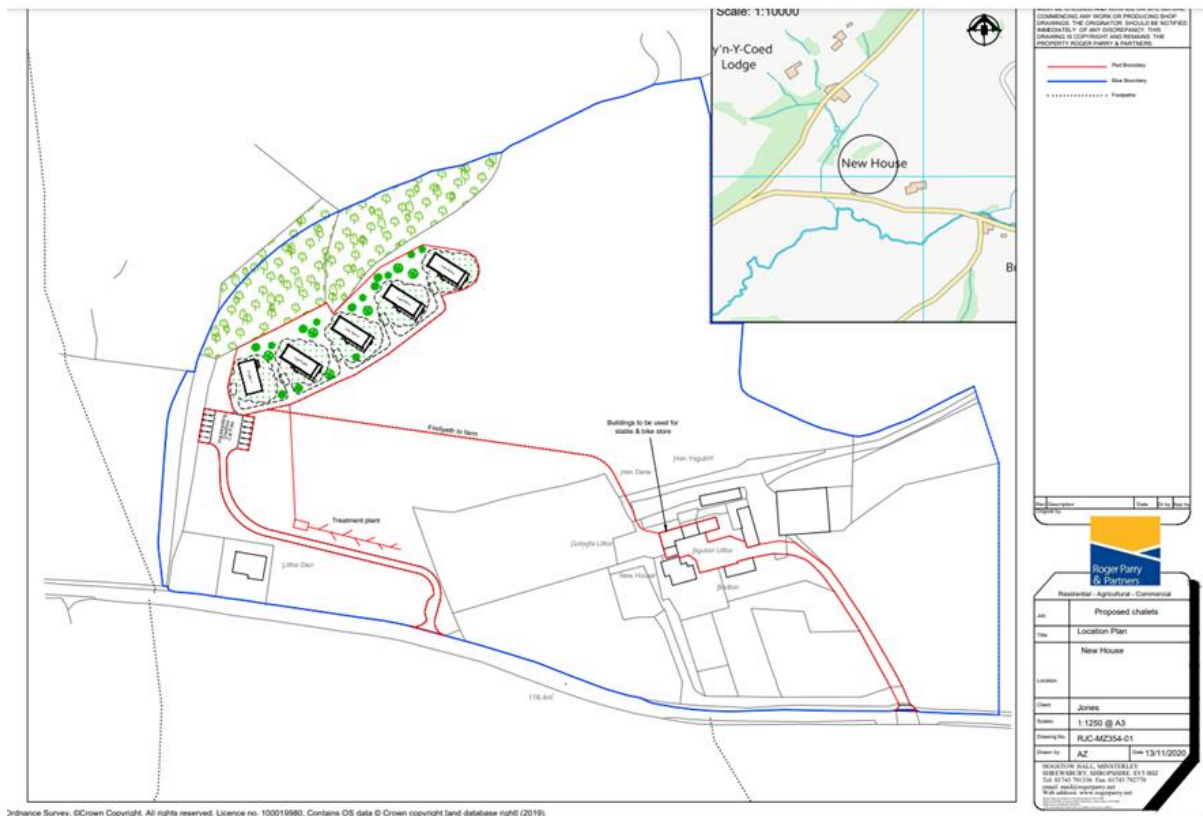
3.13 BS 5837:2012 requires retention of better quality (category A and B trees) where possible. Planning permission overrides a Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area. Furthermore, trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system irrespective of their legal status. It is therefore not considered necessary to highlight or give additional merit to trees that have legal protection. Trees in land adjacent to the site are considered where they may be impacted by development, for example when roots or branches encroach onto the site.

3.14 Trees may be recorded as group or woodland where:

- The canopies touch
- The trees have more group value than individual merit.
- They are part of a formal landscape feature like an avenue.
- It is impractical to record them individually.
- Trees within groups or woodlands etc. are recorded individually where it is necessary to distinguish them from others.

#### 4. Location of survey:

New House Berriew, SY21 8QQ



5. Tree survey site parameters are highlighted in red above.

#### 6 Results

6.1 The survey was carried out on 12/02/21 by Matthew Owen, the weather at the time was cold, clear, and sunny with good visibility. Figure 1 shows the general layout of the site and the locations of all trees. The full results are tabulated in BS5837 tree survey schedule table (appendix 3) and should be read in conjunction with the tree protection plan Figure 2.

#### 7 Constraints posed by existing trees.

7.1 The above ground constraints posed by the existing trees are shown in the current height and spread. The height and direction of the first significant branch and any notable physical and structural defects are also shown in the BS5837 survey schedule. Appendix 3.

7.2 The effects of trees on daylight and sunlight with regards to shading can be illustrated by plotting a segment, with radius from centre of the stem equal to the height of the tree. This is drawn from due north-west to due east, indicating the shadow pattern through the main part of the day. Further details of the above ground constraints are found in the arboricultural impact assessment.

7.3 The below ground constraints are marked as Root Protection Areas (RPA'S) on the tree protection plan figure 3. The concise arboricultural impact assessments and method statements are displayed in the survey comment of the tree survey table for each tree. This is to provide uncomplicated use by operatives along with the tree protection plan on site. The arboricultural impact assessment and method statement in this report provide more detailed information.

## 8 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

8.1 Evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees and where necessary recommends mitigation methods. The concise arboricultural impact and method statement for each tree surveyed is included in the recommendations survey comment of the BS5837 tree survey schedule.

8.2 Trees 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182 are all category U trees unsuitable for retention and proposed for removal. All the category U Ash trees have been outcompeted and shaded out by stronger healthy neighbouring trees within group 1. Low Arboricultural impact natural succession selection.

8.3 Hedge 1 category C hedge of low quality. 40M of predominantly Hazel roadside hedge with stems under 75mm proposed for removal. Low Arboricultural impact. Mitigate with 40m of new native hedge planting set back for visibility splay.

8.4 The proposed building and parking areas fall out-side the RPA'S of all other trees and hedges in the site parameter. (see Figure 2 Tree Protection Plan) The Arboricultural impact on these trees can be mitigated by following the Arboricultural Method statement out-side RPA. All trees and hedges on this site can be successfully protected with a tree protection fence (CEZ) with no Arboricultural Impact.

8.5 The effects of shading represent no impact to the proposed development as retained trees are located to the north of the development.



## 9 Arboricultural Method Statement

9.1 This details best practice measures to be adopted to protect retained trees during the development process. Details included within this section should be included within the specifications and schedules of work issued to all relevant construction and landscaping contractors. The methodology should be discussed and agreed between the local authority tree officer, architect, and relevant contractors. The methods are listed in order of implementation.

9.2 Fell and remove all category U trees and Hedge 1 proposed for removal in red on figure 2.

9.3 **Method out-side RPA** for all trees retained. The RPA shall be measured and clearly marked on site with the use of ground pins or marker spray. All relevant personnel should be briefed to ensure they are fully aware of the location and extent of the RPA'S Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ). Install the section of Heras fence or similar barrier positioned as indicated on the tree protection plan to form a construction exclusion zone (CEZ).

9.4 **Drainage and utilities:** follow recommendations in the NJUG Volume 4 Code of practice relating to work in proximity to tree roots within the RPA; specifically, the avoidance of trench excavations within the RPA. Any drainage or service-related works to be carried out within the RPA must be subject to prior written approval of the LPA of a method statement detailing how such works are to be carried out and monitored, to avoid undue damage to the tree.

9.5 Weatherproof notices shall be attached to the protective fencing displaying the words Construction Exclusion Zone.

9.6 Ground levels should not be raised or lowered within the RPA and CEZ.

### 10.0 Arboricultural site monitoring

The arborist shall visit site at pre-scheduled intervals below to ensure the method statement is followed under field conditions and ensure compliance by contractors.

- The marking out and instalment of construction exclusion zones

*Written and prepared by:*



Matthew Owen. FDS Arbiculture, RFS cert Arb (Director)

## Appendix 1 figure 1 tree location plan.

### New House Chalets

SCALE :  
1 : 1250 @ A4

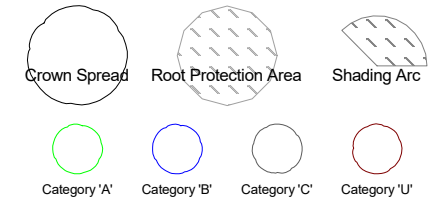
DATE :  
14/02/2021



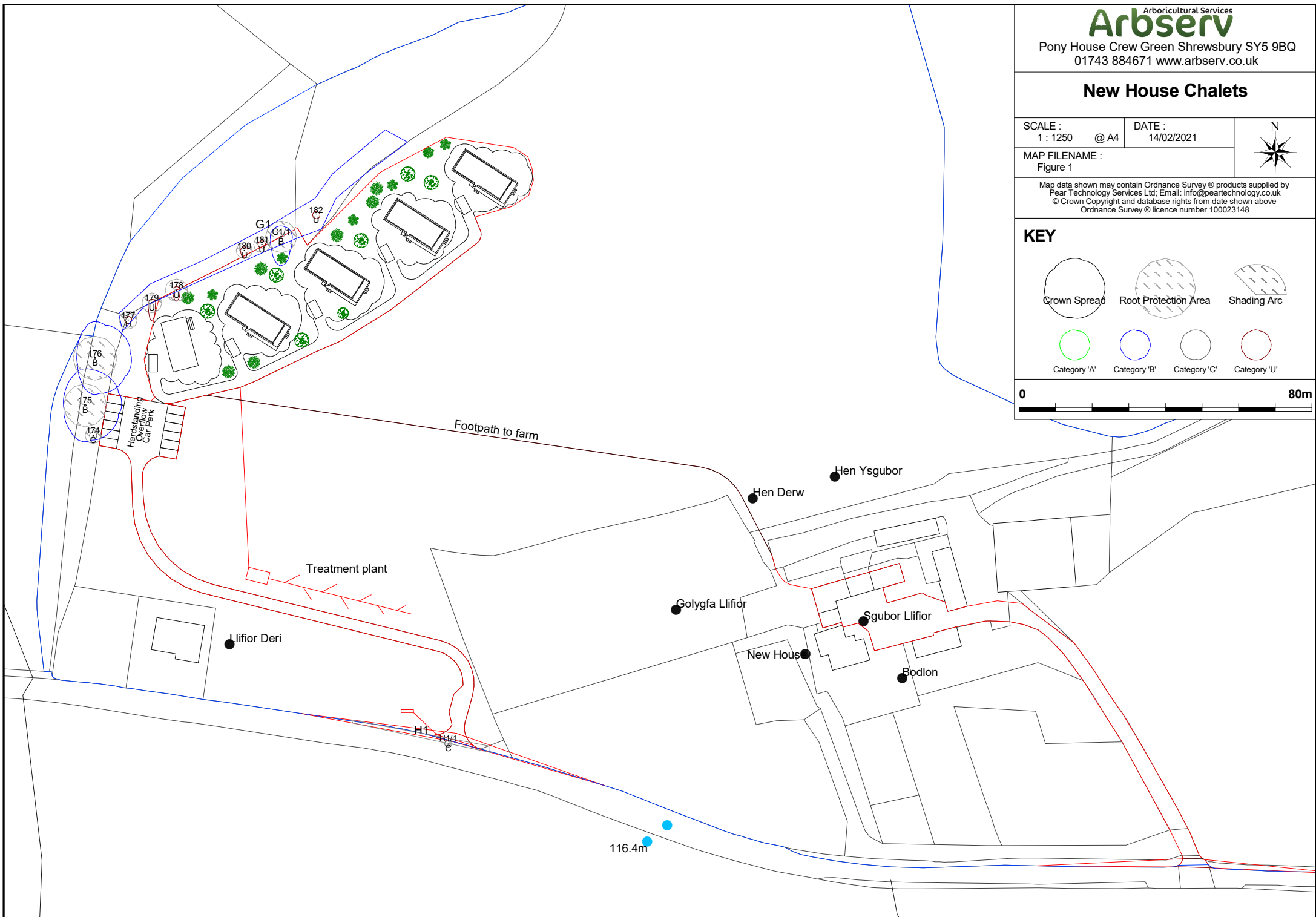
MAP FILENAME :  
Figure 1

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#### KEY



0 80m



## Appendix 2 Tree Protection Plan.

### New House Chalets

SCALE :  
1 : 1250 @ A4

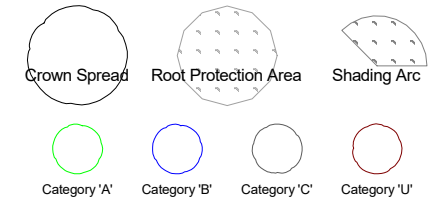
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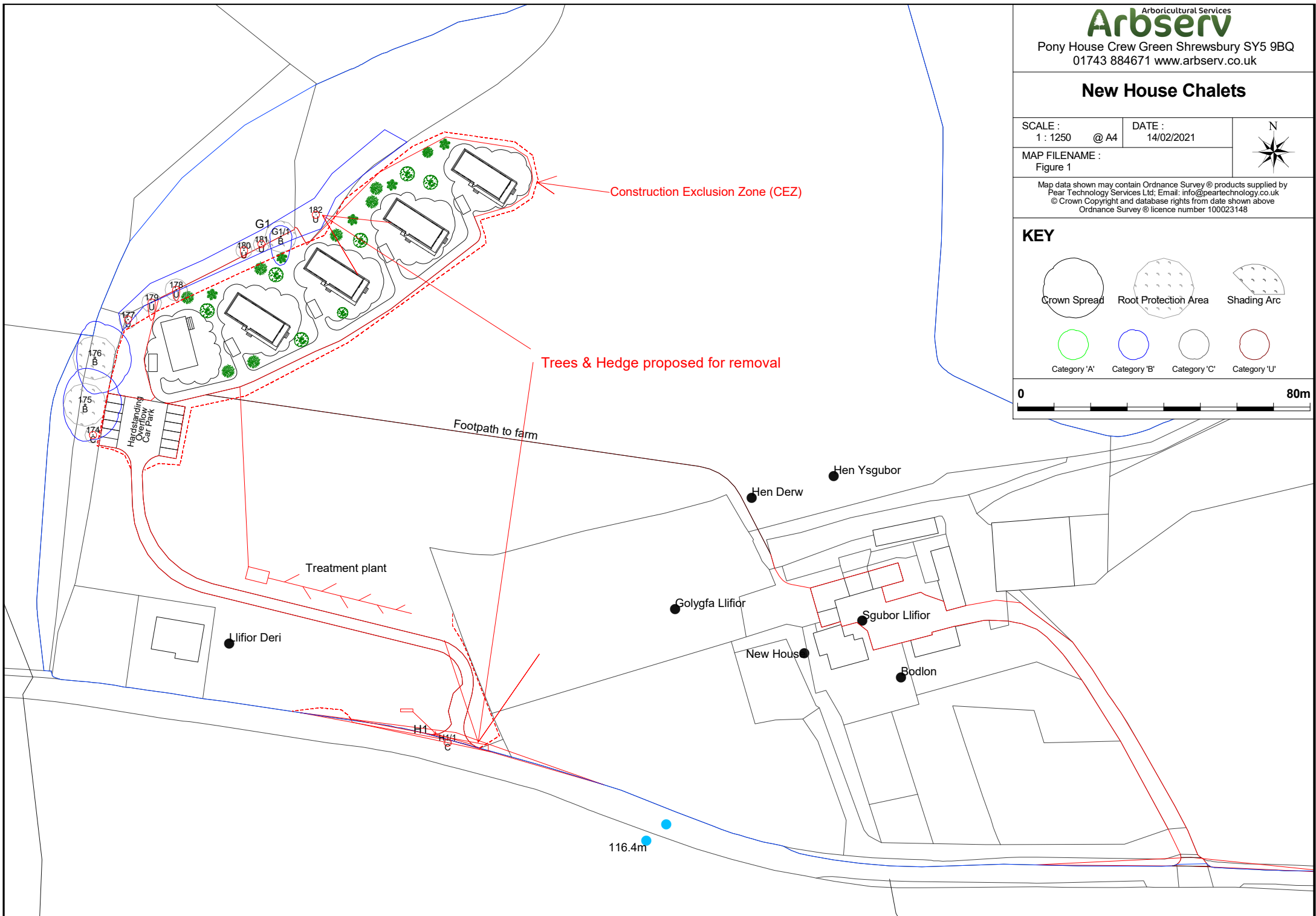
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Figure 1

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#### KEY



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## Appendix 3: BS5837 2012 Tree Survey

## BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

**Arbserv Ltd**

Client: Roger Parry & Partners LLP  
 Project: New House Chalets  
 Survey Date: 12/02/2021  
 Surveyor: Matthew Owen

Crew Green  
 Shrewsbury  
 Shropshire  
 SY5 9BQ  
 Phone: 01743 884671  
 Mobile: 07912599933

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC	
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)							
Estimated Measurements												
G1 G1 Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	24	1	350	N E S W	3 3 8 3	SM	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Poor	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 5.0m  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo2.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: The proposed build fall out-side the RPA. METHOD STATEMENT: Install the section of Haras fence barrier positioned as indicated on the tree protection plan to create the CEZ.	B.2  20 to 40 yrs	
Estimated Measurements												
H1 A Group --	1.5	1	65	N E S W	1 1 1 1		A: 1.9 R: 0.77	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees of low quality. Proposed for Removal. Mitigate with new hedge planting.	C.2  10 to 20 yrs	
Estimated Measurements												
174 174 Common Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	8	1	180	N E S W	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: The proposed build fall out-side the RPA. METHOD STATEMENT: Install the section of Haras fence barrier positioned as indicated on the tree protection plan to create the CEZ.	C.1  10 to 20 yrs	
Estimated Measurements												
175 175 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	2	480 (Eq)	N E S W	10 10 10 6	M	A: 104.2 R: 5.75	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 5.0m  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: The proposed build fall out-side the RPA. METHOD STATEMENT: Install the section of Haras fence barrier positioned as indicated on the tree protection plan to create the CEZ.	B.1  20 to 40 yrs	
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	<b>Condition:</b>		C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>		Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area				

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)						
176 176										Estimated Measurements	
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	2	490 (Eq)	N E S W	10 10 10 5	M	A: 108.6 R: 5.87	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	Raise low canopy :: To 5.0m  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo1.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: The proposed build fall out-side the RPA. METHOD STATEMENT: Install the section of Haras fence barrier positioned as indicated on the tree protection plan to create the CEZ.	<b>B.1</b>  20 to 40 yrs
177 177										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	7	1	200	N E S W	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo3.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
178 178										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	5	1	250	N E S W	1 1 3 1	SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo5.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
179 179										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	12	1	220	N E S W	1 1 5 1	SM	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Poor	C: Poor S: Fair B: Fair	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo4.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
180 180										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	8	1	180	N E S W	1 1 2 1	SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo6.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature							
	Y	Young	M	Mature							
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature							
<b>Condition:</b>	C	Crown									
	S	Stem									
	B	Basal area									
<b>Stems:</b>	Ø	Diameter									
	(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition									



Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m <sup>2</sup> ) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)						
181 181										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	180	N E S W	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 14.7 R: 2.16	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo7.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
182 182										Estimated Measurements	
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	6	1	15	N E S W	1 1 1 1	SM	A: 0.1 R: 0.17	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to ground level  BS5837 Survey V111 Photo8.jpg ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees unsuitable for retention. Proposed for Removal.	<b>U</b>  n/a
<b>Age Classifications:</b>	N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature		<b>Condition:</b>	C	Crown	<b>Stems:</b>	Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature			S	Stem		(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature			B	Basal area			



## Appendix 5 Barriers.

### Barriers

**6.2.2.1** Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

**6.2.2.2** The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated in Figure 2. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. If the presence of underground services precludes the use of driven poles, an alternative specification should be prepared in conjunction with the project arboriculturist that provides an equal level of protection. Such alternatives could include the attachment of the panels to a free-standing scaffold support framework.

**6.2.2.3** Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority. For example, 2 m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (Figure 3a). Where the fencing is to be erected

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

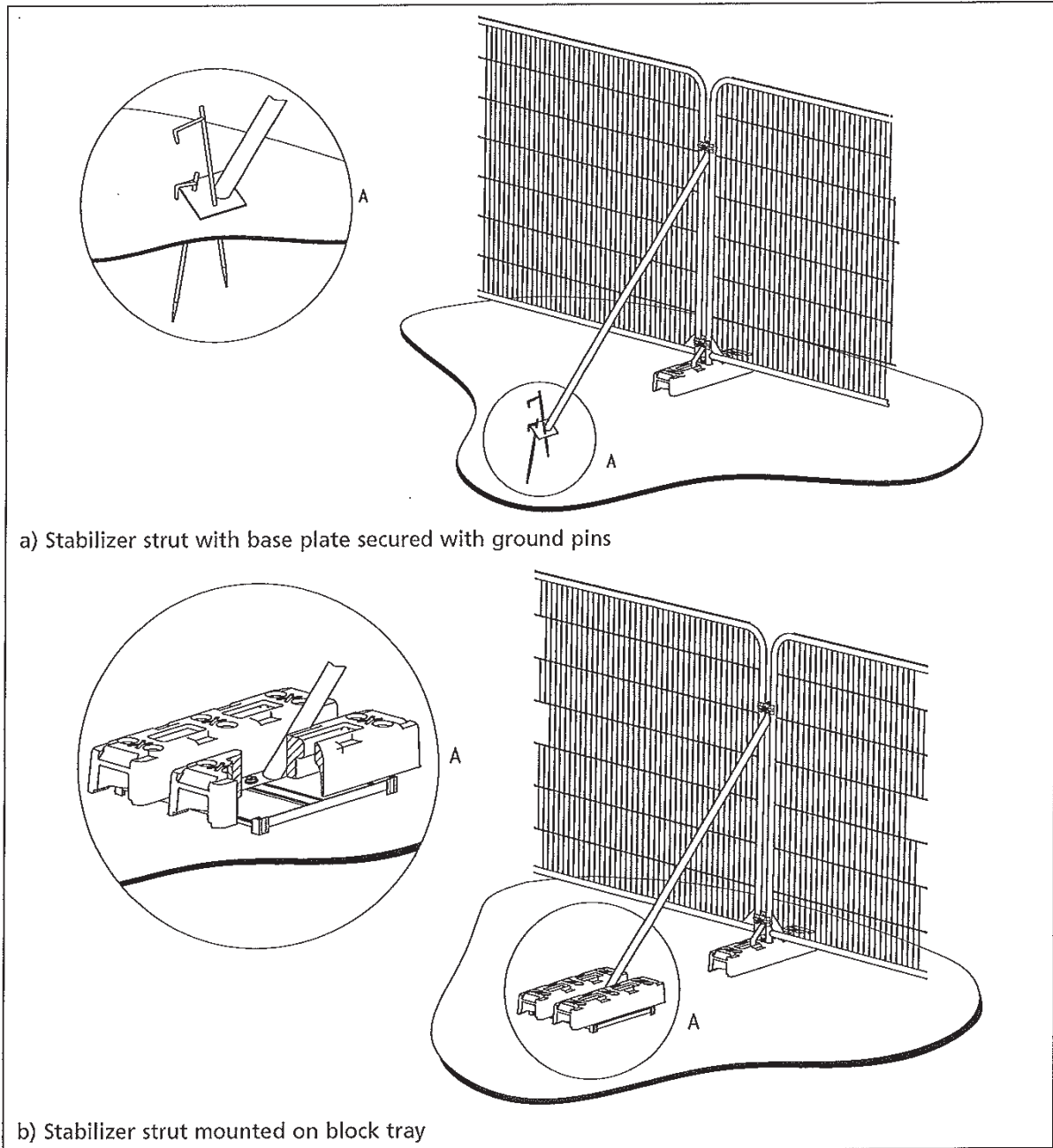
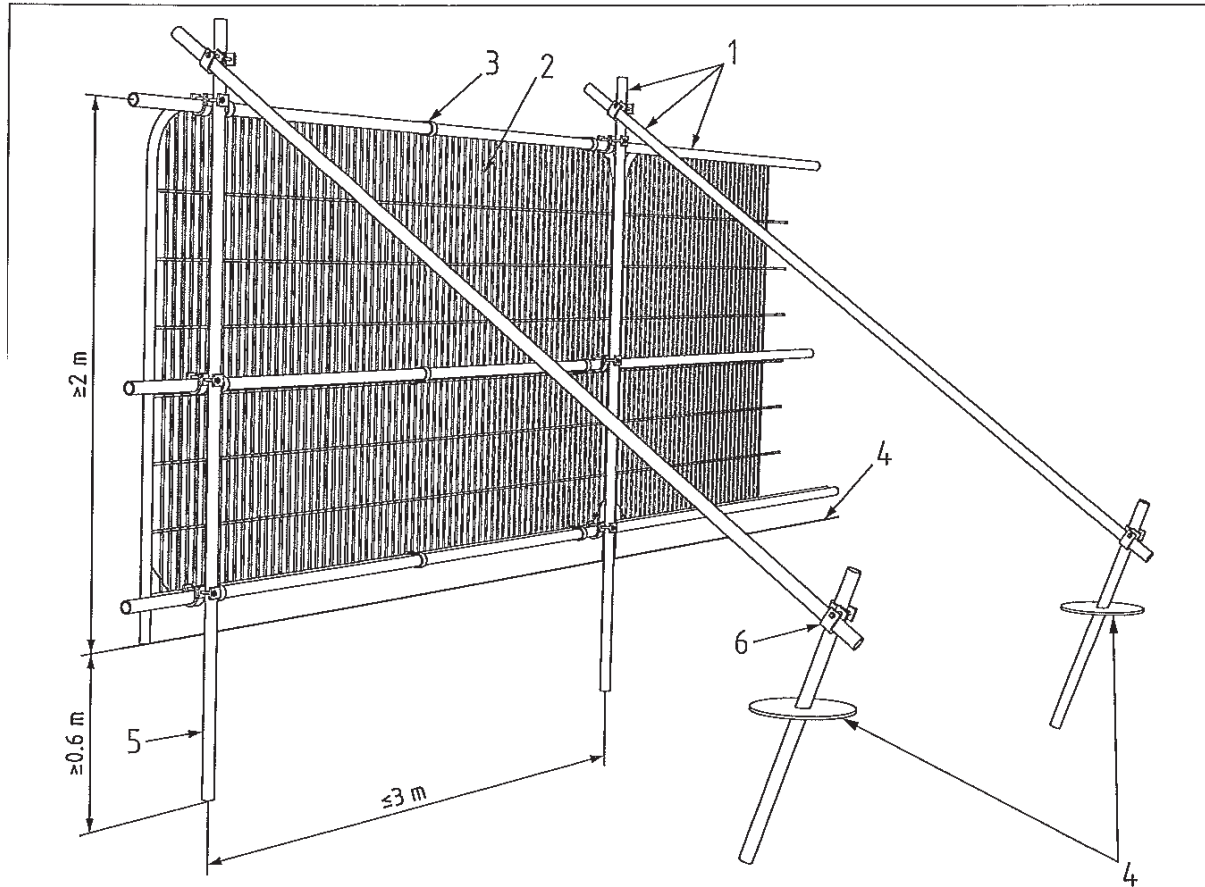


Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



**Key**

- 1 Standard scaffold poles
- 2 Heavy gauge 2 m tall galvanized tube and welded mesh infill panels
- 3 Panels secured to uprights and cross-members with wire ties
- 4 Ground level
- 5 Uprights driven into the ground until secure (minimum depth 0.6 m)
- 6 Standard scaffold clamps

## Appendix 6 References.

Arboricultural Practice Note No 12 'Through the Trees to Development' by Derek Patch and Ben Holding 2007.

BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations.

Diagnosis of ill-health in trees by R.G. Strouts and T.G Winter

Trees Pests and Diseases an arborists field Guide. Arboricultural Association.

Barrell Tree Consultancy: Buildings near trees.