



## TREE SURVEY (BS 5837:2012)

CLIENT - Nick Brodowski  
PROJECT - Mulberry House  
DOC. REF - P1784-TS01 V1  
PLANNING REF - n/a  
DATE OF ISSUE - 29/03/2021

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## PURPOSE OF DOCUMENT

This document contains information on the site's tree population. The tree survey and its data are compliant with *BS 5837:2012 - Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations*.

This document and its associated plans should be used to assess constraints posed by the site's trees.

## ARBORICULTURAL DOCUMENT REGISTER

Planning Documents		Version Issued							
Document	Ref.	n/a	V1	V2	V3	V4	V5	V6	V7
Tree Survey Schedule	P1784-TS01		X						
Arb. Site Plan (Existing)	P1784-ASP01		X						
Arb. Site Plan (Proposed)	P1784-ASP02		X						

# 1 GENERAL INFORMATION

## 1.1 BRIEF

Ligna Consultancy Ltd were instructed by the client, Nick Brodowski, to undertake a tree survey in accordance with BS 5837:2012 at Mulberry House.

## 1.2 SITE

1.2.1 The site discussed within this report is located at:

Mulberry House  
Borley Green  
Bury St Edmunds  
IP30 9RP

## 1.3 PROJECT CONTACTS

Role	Name	Telephone	Email
Arboricultural Consultant	Ligna Consultancy Ltd	01284 598008	<a href="mailto:benjamin@lignaconsultancy.co.uk">benjamin@lignaconsultancy.co.uk</a>
Client	Nick Brodowski	-	-

## 1.4 SCOPE OF REPORT

1.4.1 This report consists of the following:

- Tree survey methodology
- Survey key
- Tree categorisation methodology
- Summary of data

1.4.2 Appendices included with this report are:

- Tree Survey Schedule
- Site Photos
- Arboricultural Site Plan (Existing) (P1784-ASP01)
- Arboricultural Site Plan (Proposed) (P1784-ASP02)

## 1.5 DOCUMENTS PROVIDED

1.5.1 The following documents were submitted to Ligna Consultancy Ltd for consideration:

- Existing Site Plan / Topographical Survey
- Proposed Site Plan

## 1.6 AUTHOR

- 1.6.1 Jennifer Sinclair is a Technical member of the Arboricultural Association. She has worked in arboriculture for over nine years, including supervisory roles undertaking both domestic and commercial arboricultural work. She possesses a level 3 extended diploma in arboriculture and is currently furthering her academic knowledge by undertaking a part time FdSc in arboriculture. A full CV and list of experience and CPD is available on request.
- 1.6.2 This report has been checked and edited by Benjamin Hallinan MArborA.

## 1.7 LIMITATIONS

- 1.7.1 Detailed inspections and recommendations relating to tree condition and health are not included within this report.
- 1.7.2 Any engineering solutions presented within this document are recommendations for their suitability from an arboricultural viewpoint. The architect and structural engineers should make the final decision on the suitability of the methods advised.
- 1.7.3 Information provided by third parties, considered in the creation of this report, is assumed to be correct.

## 1.8 COPYRIGHT

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## 1.9 PROTECTED TREES

- 1.9.1 Details of trees (if any) that are protected by Tree Preservation Orders (TPOs) or are situated within Conservation Area are available upon request.
- 1.9.2 It is the standard approach of Ligna Consultancy not to obtain this information from the LPA prior to an application, as the LPA will provide details of nearby protected trees as part of the consultation.
- 1.9.3 It should also be noted that granted planning permission that includes tree work specifications overrides Tree Preservation Orders and Conservation Area protections (approved works only).

## 1.10 NESTING BIRDS / BATS

- 1.10.1 Officially, the 'Bird Nesting Season' is between February and August (Natural England). During this time, it is recommended that vegetation works (tree or hedge cutting) or site clearance is avoided if there is a reasonable potential for the disruption of nesting birds.
- 1.10.2 All parties involved in the management and/or development of a site must actively avoid causing disturbance and disruption to nesting birds. Failure to do this may result in an infringement of the *Wildlife and Countryside Act*

*1981 and the European Habitats Directive 1992 / Nesting Birds Directive.*

- 1.10.3 When tree or vegetation clearance work has to be undertaken during the nesting season, a pre works survey needs to be carried out by a suitably competent person.
- 1.10.4 Generally, it should be assumed that birds will be nesting in trees, and it is down to the site/project manager that any activities that have the potential to disturb nesting birds are assessed for their suitability and potential impact, and records are kept that show that any works carried out in the management of trees and other vegetation have not disturbed nesting birds.

## 2 TREE SURVEY

### 2.1 SITE VISIT

- i) A site visit was undertaken by Jennifer Sinclair of Ligna Consultancy, on the 23/03/2021.





### 2.2 METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

- i) Data was collected using the recommendations laid out in British Standard 5837:2012 as a guide. All observations were from ground level without detailed or invasive investigations. Measurements were taken using a diameter tape.
- ii) Measurements have been calculated using a laser measurer and diameter tape/calipers. Where this was not possible or reasonably practical, measurements have estimated by eye.
- iii) 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.
- iv) In instances where no topographic tree location data has been provided, tree locations are plotted using GNSS and GIS systems (Juniper Geode receiver – sub-metre accuracy) and/or laser triangulation.
- v) The method used for categorising the trees can be seen in section 2.4. This is an improved variation of the method suggested in BS 5837:2012.
- vi) BS 5837:2012 recommends that better quality (category A and B trees) are retained 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. 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.
- vii) 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.
- viii) Trees within groups or woodlands etc. are recorded individually where it is necessary to distinguish them from others.

## 2.3 SURVEY KEY & GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Term	Definition
Ref.	Tree reference number
Tag	Physical tag attached to some trees with unique identification number (not the same as Ref.)
Species	The trees' scientific and common name
Height	The measured/estimated height of the tree (measured in metres)
Branch Spread	The length of a tree's branches from stem to tip measured from the north, east, south and western sides of the crown.
Crown Clearance	Crown clearance is the measurement of height between the trees branches in the outer third of its crown and the floor. Crown clearance has only been recorded where it is considered to be of relevance to the proposed scheme. The height of the first significant branch is also generally recorded and is discussed where relevant.
DBH	Diameter of a trees' stem, measured as per BS 5837:2012
RPA	The root protection area (RPA) is a layout design tool indicating the minimum area around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the tree's viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority.
Life Stage	A quantification of a trees' state of physical maturity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Newly planted</li> <li>• Young</li> <li>• Semi-mature</li> <li>• Mature</li> <li>• Over-mature</li> <li>• Veteran</li> <li>• Dead</li> </ul>
Structural	Summary statement relating to the structural condition of a tree: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good (no apparent problems / normal optimal condition for a tree of its species.)</li> <li>• Fair (minor problems, no instabilities)</li> <li>• Poor (major problems, potential instabilities)</li> <li>• Unstable (extreme problems, likely to result in failure)</li> </ul>
Vitality	Summary statement relating to the overall observed vitality of a tree: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Good (no apparent problems / normal optimal vitality for a tree of its species)</li> <li>• Fair (minor / temporary reduction in tree vitality)</li> <li>• Poor (major reduction in tree vitality, often with some branch dieback)</li> <li>• Dead / Dying (extreme / total reduction in tree vitality)</li> </ul>
General Management Recommendations	Remedial tree works recommended regardless of whether the site is developed or not.
Facilitation Tree Works	Tree pruning/felling required in order to facilitate the implementation of the proposed development.
Development Related Tree Works	Tree works that are required as part of the proposed scheme.
Tolerance	The relative tolerance the species can show to construction related activities such as root-loss, soil compaction and other development pressures.
Cat.	Categorisation of the tree's value based on the methodology shown in A1.4. This rating take into account the size, quality, condition, estimated remaining life expectancy and legal status of each tree.

## 2.4 TREE CATEGORISATION METHODOLOGY

Category and definition	Criteria / Subcategories			Label on plan
	1 – Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 – Mainly landscape qualities	3 – Mainly cultural values/conservation	
Trees worthy of being a material constraint:				
<b>Category A</b>  Trees of high quality, capable of providing a significant contribution to local amenity (usually large in size) and that generally possess an estimated remaining life expectancy of 40+ years.	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 dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	
<b>Category B</b>  Trees of moderate quality and with an estimated remaining life expectancy of 20+ years, that are capable of providing a notable contribution to local amenity but are lacking the condition of category A trees (usually medium to large in size).	Trees that might be included 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); or trees lacking the special quality necessary to merit the category A designation	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 little visual contribution to the wider locality	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	
Trees worthy of material consideration:				
<b>Category C</b>  Trees of a low quality, small size, or incapability to be protected within the legal framework. These trees generally possess an estimated remaining life expectancy of 10+ years.	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 this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value; and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	
Trees unsuitable for retention owing to condition:				
<b>Category U</b>  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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Trees that have a serious, irremediable, structural defect, such that their early loss is expected due to collapse, including those that will become unviable after removal of other category U trees (e.g. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning)</li><li>Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline</li><li>Trees infected 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</li></ul>			

## 2.5 SUMMARY OF DATA

- i) 2 individual trees were recorded as being significant within the context of the development proposals.
- ii) The following tables show the category distribution and life stage of the trees distributed within the site:

	Tree Category			
	A	B	C	U
Individual Trees	2	-	-	-
Groups	-	-	-	-
Woodland Groups	-	-	-	-
Hedges / Shrubs	-	-	-	-

Table 1 - Table showing category distribution within site.

	Life Stage						
	Newly Planted	Young	Semi-Mature	Mature	Over-Mature	Veteran	Dead
Individual Trees	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Woodland Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hedges / Shrubs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2 - Table showing life stage distribution within the site.

## 3 APPENDICES

### 3.1 APPENDICES

3.1.1 The following appendices are included within this document:

Appendix	Document
1	Tree Survey Schedule
2	Site Photos
3	Arboricultural Site Plan (Existing) (P1784-ASP01)
4	Arboricultural Site Plan (Proposed) (P1784-ASP02)

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# APPENDIX 1

## TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

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Ref.	Tag	Species	Height (m)	Crown (N/E/S/W)	Crown Clearance (m)	DBH (mm)	Life Stage	Structural	Vitality	Additional Notes	General Management Recommendations	Priority	Draft Tree Removals	Tolerance	RPA Radius (m)	RPA Area (m <sup>2</sup> )	Cat.
T1		Quercus robur (English oak)	15.5	8 / 10.5 / 9 / 7	6	660	Mature	Good	Good	Concrete driveway with shingle atop of the RPA to the south of the stem and tarmac roadway to the north of the stem. Minor epicormic growth and ivy on lower stem. Tree historically crown lifted over roadway and driveway giving a clearance of ~ 6m. Northern crown in close proximity to power cable. minor deadwood-not of concern.		-		Moderate - Good	7.9	197.1	A1
T2		Quercus robur (English oak)	14.5	6 / 7 / 10.5 / 8.5	2.5	678	Mature	Good	Good	Estimated eastern crown as it overhangs neighbouring garden. Tarmac roadway situated to the north of the stem atop the RPA and tarmac driveway to the east of the stem atop RPA. Moderate ivy on stem and inner crown. Minor deadwood throughout crown-not of concern. Northern crown lifted over road to ~ 6m.		-		Moderate - Good	8.1	207.9	A2

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# APPENDIX 2

## SITE PHOTOS

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*Figure 1 – Looking north westwards at the area for the proposed cart lodge.*



*Figure 2 – Looking eastwards at T1 and T2 behind the existing summer house.*



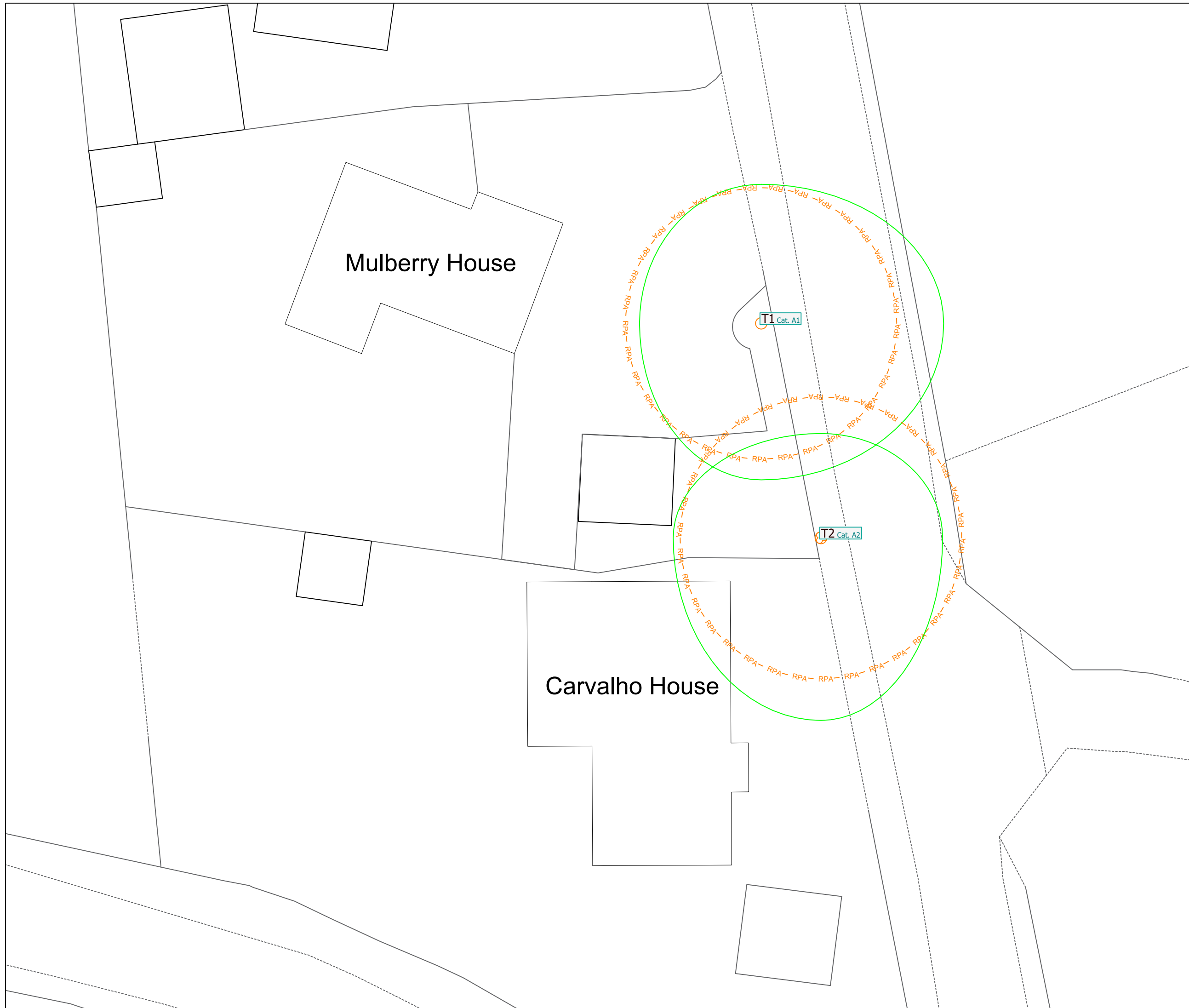
*Figure 3 – Looking southwards at the area for the proposed construction with T1 to the left of the photo.*

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# APPENDIX 3

## ARB. SITE PLAN (EXISTING)

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## Use of This Document

This document should be viewed in conjunction with the relevant arboricultural impact assessment and/or tree survey schedule.

## Tree Categorisation & Numbering

The method used for categorising the trees can be seen in Appendix 1 of the Tree Survey/Arboricultural Impact Assessment. The categorisation method used is an improved variation of the method suggested in BS 5837:2012.

BS 5837:2012 recommends that better quality trees (Cat. A & B) are retained where possible. Trees in land adjacent to the site are considered where they may be impacted by development.

The trees considered significant within the context of the development are numbered and assigned a prefix of 'T' or 'G' to describe whether they are an individual or a group, and 'S' or 'H' for a shrub or hedge. Using this identification number, further information for each tree/group can be found within the survey schedule.

<p><b>Category A :</b> High or exceptional arboreal/land, landscape or ecological value. (Worthy of being a material constraint.)</p> <p>Cat. A</p>	<p><b>Category B :</b> Moderate arboreal/land, landscape or ecological value. (Worthy of being a material constraint.)</p> <p>Cat. B</p>
<p><b>Category C :</b> Low quality or small in size. (Not worthy of being a material constraint.)</p> <p>Cat. C</p>	<p><b>Category U :</b> Such poor quality or condition that renders it unsuitable for retention. (Not worthy of being a material constraint.)</p> <p>Cat. U</p>

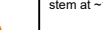



## Root Protection Areas

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPA's) should be plotted around each of the category A, B and C trees. This is a notional depiction of the minimum rooting area in m<sup>2</sup> which should be left undisturbed around each tree. The RPA is calculated using the *British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'*, unless otherwise stated within the survey schedule.

Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots.

	<p><b>Root Protection Area (RPA):</b> The notional area around each tree which should be left undisturbed during the development of the site</p>		<p><b>RPA Incursion:</b> Anticipated incursion into the root protection area of a proposed tree which may result in root disturbance.</p>
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### Further Object Key

	<p><b>Tree Stem:</b> Diameter of stem at ~1.5m</p>		<p><b>Tree Removal:</b> Trees designated for removal will comprise of a dashed canopy outline &amp; red category label)</p>
	<p><b>Site Boundary:</b> Extent of site boundary (illustrative only)</p>		<p><b>Buildings/Surfacing to be Removed:</b> Buildings or surfacing to be removed will generally be depicted with a dashed red line</p>



project: **Mulberry House**

Client: Nick Brodowski

Drawing: **Arboricultural Site Plan (Existing)**

Drawing Ref: P1784-ASP01	Rev: V1	Date: 24/03/2021
Scale: 1:200 - A3		Drawn By: J. Sinclair

OS map

All dimensions should be checked on site. No dimensions to be scaled from this drawing. Please notify us of any discrepancies found. Ligna Consultancy Ltd. cannot be held responsible for inaccuracies in the base drawing in which this plan is based. This drawing is designed to reflect the principles of the layout or design only, and relates only to the protection of retained trees.

An architect or structural engineer should be contacted over any matters of construction, detailing or specification and for any standards or regulatory requirements relating to proposed structures, hard surfacing or underground services.

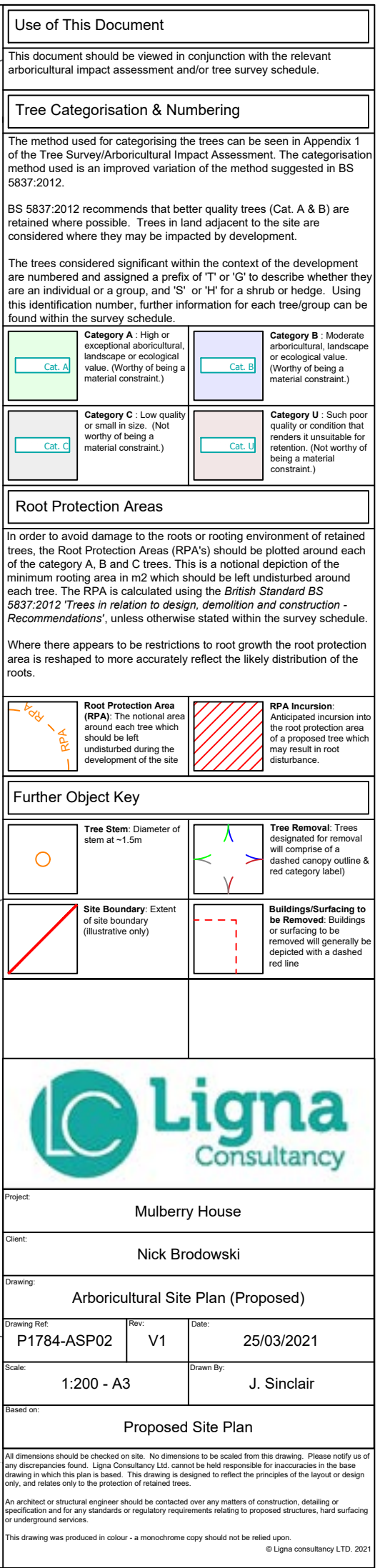
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# APPENDIX 4

## ARB. SITE PLAN (PROPOSED)

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