## BS5837:2012 Tree Survey



Forder Cottage, Forder Valley, Plymouth PL6 5QR
$16^{\text {th }}$ June 2021

Ref: 2146/TS


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## TREE SURVEY NOTES:

Tree No.
Species
Height (Ht.).

Dia. or $\varnothing$

Crown extents
leight of crown clearance (HCC)

Age Class

Condition
\& recommended works
Action and/or comments

ERC.

Cat.
Root Protection Area (RPA)

Number on plan and in survey data table
*Indicates trees or tree groups not shown by topographical survey
Tree species with botanical name when first listed
Estimated height, including boundary feature such as a bank, if the tree grows on top
Stem diameter estimated in millimetres at 1.5 m above ground level MS indicates multiple stems, where there are multiple small diameter stems of less than 100mm
E indicates a rough estimate
$B$ is a basal estimate
Estimated on the four compass points, or extent over site from tree groups.
The height to the lowest branch attachments and first significant branch and direction of growth
Young (Y) Sapling
Semi Mature (SM) First $1 / 4$ natural life span
Early Mature (EM) Second $1 / 4$ natural life span
Mature (M) Third $1 / 4$ natural life span
Late Mature (LM) Final $1 / 4$ natural life span, start of declining/retrenching crown
Veteran (V) From LM into senescence, and/or experienced numerous storm damage/failure events with associated wounds and decay.

Physiological as vitality; good, fair, poor or dead.
Structural with recommended works
$1^{\circ}$ - Primary $2^{\circ}$ - Secondary $3^{\circ}$ - Tertiary
Recommendations for tree work where observed as necessary, including further investigations of suspected defects which may require more detailed assessment. If blank no works are recommended.
Estimated remaining contribution in years: Less than 10 years; 10-20 years; 20 40 years; more than 40 years. BS5837 infers 'contribution' in an urban context
BS5837 Category: A Red; B Blue; C Grey; U Red
The root protection in $\mathrm{m}^{2}$, as area and/or radial distance as measured from the centre of the tree stem. For linear features a buffer may be recommended, to be measured from tree stems facing the site
RPAs are capped at $707 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ or 15 m radial distance

| Tree Ref. No. | Species | Ht. <br> (m) | Dia. (mm) | Crown spread (m) |  |  |  | HCC <br> (m) | Age Class | Condition | Action and/or comments | ERC | Cat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RPA } \\ & \left(\mathrm{m}^{2}\right) \end{aligned}$ | Radial RPA (m) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | N | E | S | W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01 | Sycamore x 2 <br> Acer pseudoplatanus | 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 220 \\ & 350 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 5 | 3 | 4 | 3 | $0-$ | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 77 | 5.0 |
| 02 | Sycamore $\times 3$ | 20 | $400 \times 3$ | 6 | 3 | 6 | 3 | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 0- \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | M | Good vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 217 | 8.3 |
| 03 | Oak Quercus robur | 12 | 500 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 3 | M | Good vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | A1 | 113 | 6.0 |
| 04 | Hawthorn Crataegus monogyna | 7 | 100x2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 20 | Cl | 9 | 1.7 |
| 05 | Oak | 10 | 300 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 2 | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 40 | 3.6 |
| 06 | Oak | 8 | 300 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 40 | 3.6 |
| 07 | Oak | 8 | 220 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | EM | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 20+ | Cl | 22 | 2.6 |
| G8 | Oak <br> Ash <br> Fraxinus excelsior | 14 | $\begin{gathered} 300 \\ \text { ave. } \\ 450 \\ \text { max. } \end{gathered}$ | 5 | 3 | 4 | 8 | 0 | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition: <br> - Ash has early onset ash dieback disease (Hymenoscyphus fraxineus) |  | 40 | B2 | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \mathrm{~m}^{2} \\ & \text { (r) } \mathrm{pe} \end{aligned}$ | $\text { r } 3.6 \mathrm{~m}$ stem |
| 09 | Sycamore | 10 | 220 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 2 | EM | Good vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 22 | 2.6 |
| 10 | Sycamore $\times 2$ | 12 | $\begin{aligned} & 520 \\ & 600 \end{aligned}$ | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | $\begin{aligned} & 0- \\ & 1 \end{aligned}$ | M | Good vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 285 | 9.5 |
| 11 | Sycamore $\times 2$ | 14 | $\begin{aligned} & 550 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | 9 | 7 | 7 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0- \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | M | Good vitality and fair structural condition |  | 40 | B1 | 250 | 9.0 |
| 12 | Cherry Prunus avium | 8 | 280 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 1.5 | M | Fair vitality and fair structural condition |  | 20 | Cl | 35 | 3.3 |
| 13 | Ash $\times 3$ | 12 | $450 \times 3$ | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | $\begin{aligned} & 0- \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | M | Poor vitality and fair structural condition: <br> - Advanced ash dieback disease |  | 10 | Cl | 275 | 9.4 |
| 14 | Ash | 8 | 250 E | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | EM | Fair vitality and fair structural condition: <br> - Ash has early onset ash dieback disease |  | 10+ | Cl | 28 | 3.0 |
| G15 | Sweet chestnut <br> Castanea sativa <br> Monterey cypress <br> Cupressus macrocarpa Poplar <br> Populus spp. | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { Max. } \end{gathered}$ | $270$ Max. | - | - | - | - | - | EM | Sweet chestnut is in good condition Cypress \& poplar low grade trees |  | 40 | C2 | - | - |

Table 1 - Cascade chart for tree quality assessment (extract from BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations)

| Category and definition | Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate) |  |  | Identification on plan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note) |  |  |  |  |
| Category U <br> 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 unviable after removal of other $U$ category trees (i.e. where, for whatever reason, the loss of companion shelter cannot be mitigated by pruning) <br> - Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline. <br> - 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 <br> NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7. |  |  | DARK RED |
|  | 1 Mainly Arboricultural values 2 Mainly landscape values3 Mainly cultural values, <br> including conservation |  |  |  |
| Trees to be considered for retention |  |  |  |  |
| Category A <br> Those of high quality and value: such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested) | Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of 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) | LIGHT GREEN |
| Category B <br> Those of moderate quality and value: those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested | 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), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention for beyond 40 years; 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 | MID BLUE |
| Category C <br> 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 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 | GREY |

Tree Constraints Plan - based on topographical survey PVT4721_LS


