



Client:	Richard Leak
Address:	10 Rowan Garth, Skidby, HU165TT
Date:	10 th February 2024
Type:	BS5837;2012
Completed by:	Tree Surveys Hull aaron@abforestry.co.uk 07729 877602

Contents

1. Instructions.....	1
2. Date of inspection.....	2
3. Survey methods.....	2
4. Survey Findings.....	2
5. Table 1 contents	2
6. Tree Constraints Plan.....	4
7. Root Protection Areas	6
8. Tree protection plan.....	7
9. Above ground constraints	7
10. Arboricultural impact assessment	7
11. Development Comments	8
12. Arboricultural method statement	8
13. Environmental considerations	8
14. Site plan and approximate tree location	9

1. Instructions

To carry out an inspection of the trees and record information in relation to BS5837:2012, trees in relation to design, demolition, and construction.

2. Date of inspection

The trees were inspected on the 10th February 2024 by Aaron Bailey (rfs cert arb) (NPTC UA5) and Jessica Bailey (BSc) of AB Tree Surveys, Hull.

3. Survey methods

The trees were visually inspected from the ground, no invasive methods were used. A red dot laser and tape were used to take measurements.

If trees are covered in Ivy or Vines or in neighbouring gardens then measurements are estimated and a thorough visual assessment cannot take place.

The plans used for this survey are Block plan C, sheet RL08.

4. Survey Findings

There are only 3 individual trees in the rear garden, T1, T5 and T7. T2 and T3 is part of a shared hedge. T4 and T6 are in the neighbouring gardens.

The southern boundary is a Beech hedge with some sections not trimmed thoroughly in the past thus leaving some stems to outgrow the formality of the hedge.

The western boundary is a mixed species hedge of mainly Sycamore. This hedge has a history of hard cutting back and most likely for the safe distances required due to the proximity of the overhead powerlines.

5. Table 1 contents

Tree number - to reference the tree on existing site plan.

Tree species - English common name.

Height- Height of the tree. (Approximate).

Diameter at breast height (DBH) -This is measured at 1.5 metres from the ground.

Root protection area (RPA) – This is the root radius which is measured from multiplying the diameter of the main stem at breast height by 12.

Crown spread- The crown of the tree measured at all 4 of the compass points.

SULE – Safe use full life expectancy. (Approximate).

Grade - Category- A, B, C or U with values of 1, 2 or 3.

Physiological condition- Any defects and notes on the tree health and vigor.

Management and cutting requirements - Any cutting requirements to improve tree vigor.

No	Species	Height	DBH	RPA	Crown spread				SULE	Grade	Physiological condition	Cutting requirements
					N	E	S	W				
1	Birch	18	50	6.00	7	7	3	3	20	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single straight stem • Slight east lean • Covered in Ivy 	Recommend to fell for development although not essential
2	Beech	12	24	2.88	2	4	4	1	20	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor form • Part of existing Beech hedge 	Recommend to Reduce to form level hedge although not essential
3	Beech	12	50	6.00	4	2	5	3	20	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor form • Part of existing Beech hedge 	Recommend to Reduce to form level hedge although not essential
4	Cypress	9	25	3	2	2	2	2	10	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi stem with history of crown reducing work • In neighbouring garden 	None
G1	Mixed species hedge	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Linear hedge 20m long • Some past pruning and hard cutting • Directly under the power lines and very close to direct contact 	Reduce to form level hedge
5	Cherry	8	40	4.80	6	6	6	6	5	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History of pollarding at 7m or severely storm damaged and in poor form • Covered in Ivy 	Fell for development
6	Pine	17	30	3.60	5	3	5	6	20	C1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Single stem in good health • In neighbouring garden 	None
7	Cedar	6	90	10.80	0	5	6	5	5	U	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor form with either storm damage or severe hard crown reduction work • Covered in Ivy 	Fell although not essential for development

6. Tree Constraints Plan

The trees are graded in relation to BS5837;2012 and grades A and B are considered to be retained and protected. Grade C trees are retained when they do not interfere with the development proposals.

- 5 trees and the mixed hedge have been graded C.
- 2 trees have been graded U.

See table 2 for full definitions of the grading system.

Table 2 contents

The BS5837;2012 explanations on the grading system.

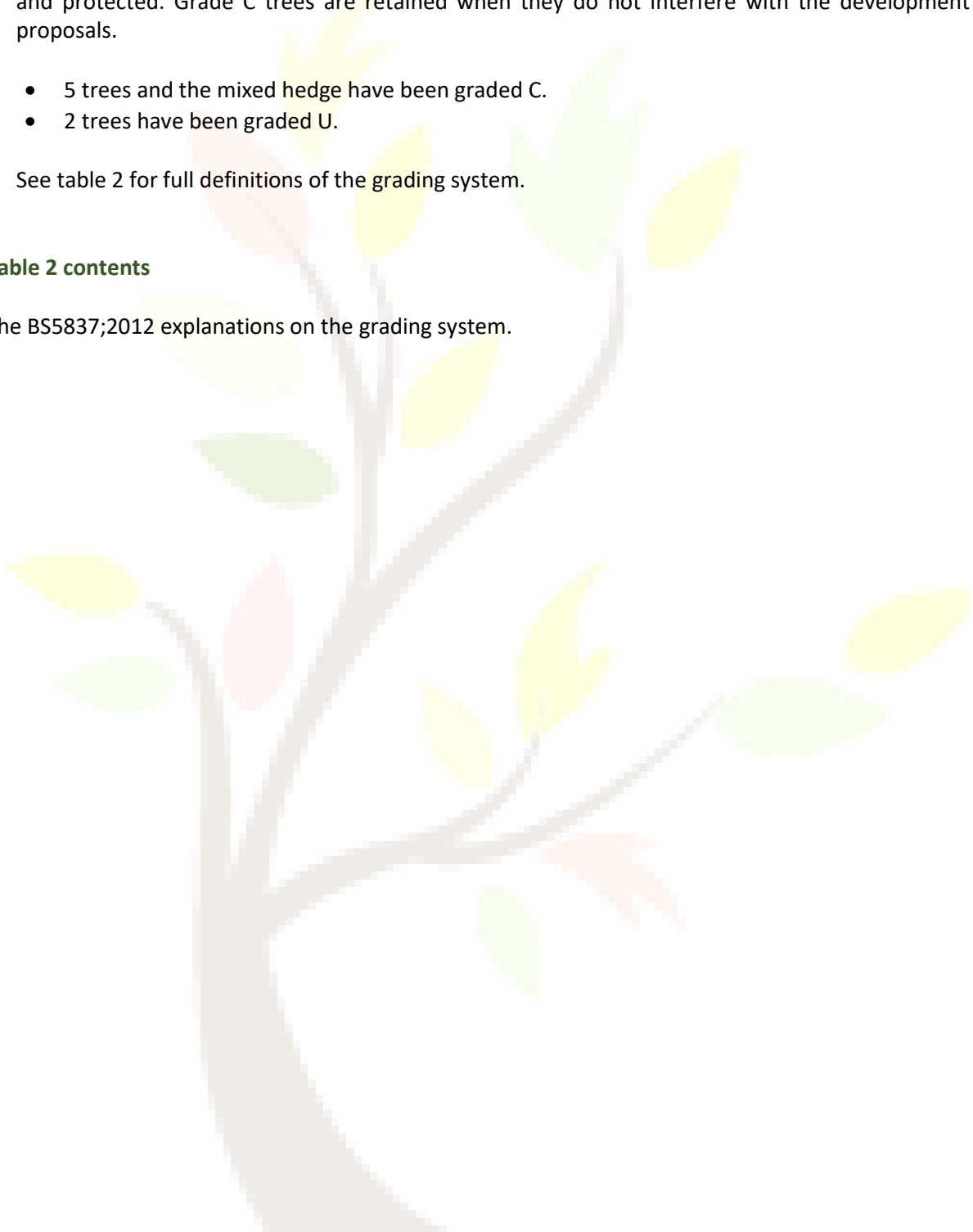


Table 2a

Trees to be considered for retention	Arboricultural qualities 1	Landscape qualities 2	Cultural and conservation qualities 3
<p>Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated life expectancy of more than 40 years</p>	<p>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)</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features</p>	<p>Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)</p>
<p>Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 20 years</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Trees with material conservation or other cultural value</p>
<p>Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm</p>	<p>Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>Trees with no material conservation or cultural value</p>

Table 2b

Trees unsuitable for retention	
<p>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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • Trees that are dead or are showing signs of significant, immediate, and irreversible overall decline • 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

7. Root Protection Areas

The root protection area (RPA) comes from measuring the diameter of the stem at 1.5 metres above ground and using the average calculation of multiplying by 12 to find the RPA.

In all cases it is the disturbance of the root structure that can lead to instability and or death in trees and therefore digging and construction will not take place in a trees RPA. The RPA is therefore in place to protect against compaction, disturbance and damage. If roots are severed this can lead to:

- Possible invasion from pathogens such as Armillaria species
- Loss of fine root hairs leading to loss of water and mineral uptake
- Instability

As there are no retained trees of category A or B on this site and also outside of the construction areas then protection fencing is not needed for any root protection areas.

The proposed driveway will pass through the RPA of T1, T2, T3, and T5.

T1 should ideally be felled for development as any construction work in this tree’s RPA will likely render the tree unsafe. If the tree is to be retained then an adequate final design of the driveway and materials used will need to be considered.

T2 and T3 ideally should be reduced down to form a level hedge as these will also be rendered unsafe.

T5 is proposed to be removed as this tree is unworthy of retention.

8. Tree protection plan

When trees are retained, they should be protected during development using protection fencing however no protection fencing is needed on this site.

As garden boundary fencing is already in place no protection fencing will need to be added for the upper crown and side branches of the retained trees in the neighbouring gardens of 9 and 11 Rowan Garth.

- All concrete mixing, burning of materials and storage of stone and materials should not be carried out within 3 metres of any RPA and will be carried out on the existing driveway at the front of the property.
- Heavy machinery is not permitted in any RPA of retained trees and should not be used for construction and digging in these areas.

The site will be visited on a regular basis by a tree consultant once development has begun to ensure that all protection measures are being adhered to and any problems in relation to the trees are resolved.

9. Above ground constraints

Above ground constraints are the spread of the trees crown which has been measured using the 4 cardinal points, North, East, South and West. The ultimate crown size of existing trees needs to be taken into consideration when adjacent to buildings, driveways and roads and as well as other trees. Once construction has begun, these trees will need to be monitored against the close proximity of erected scaffolding and the movement of vehicles and machinery.

It should be noted that the western boundary hedge (G1) runs parallel with the 11,000v overhead powerlines and no cutting of this hedge in its current form and height should take place until it has been proven to be of a safe distance away from the cables.

10. Arboricultural impact assessment

The house extension and garage proposal do not have any impact on any of the neighbouring garden trees whether above or below ground.

There will be a negative impact on T1, T2 and T3 if the cutting requirements are not followed and the driveway is constructed.

Reducing T2 and T3 down to reform the hedge will have no negative visual impact and will only improve the appearance of the boundary hedge.

The removal of the T1, T5 and T7 will have no negative visual impact from the approach coming up rowan Garth.

There will be no negative impact from shading by any of the retained trees into the proposed extension or garage.

11. Development Comments

It will be essential to provide an adequate and sufficient method of constructing the driveway and digging out the base layer and the final materials used in the RPA of T1, T2 and T3 if these trees are to be retained. The RPA of these trees can be found in Table 1.

12. Arboricultural method statement

Contact Northern Power Grid to assess the vicinity of the hedge to the powerlines.

Carry out all cutting work as per table 1.

13. Environmental considerations

Bird nesting season runs from 1st March until 31st July. Under section 1 of the wildlife and countryside act 1981 it is an offence to intentionally take, damage or destroy the nest of any wild bird while it is in use or been built.

On the day of the survey there was birds and nests present.



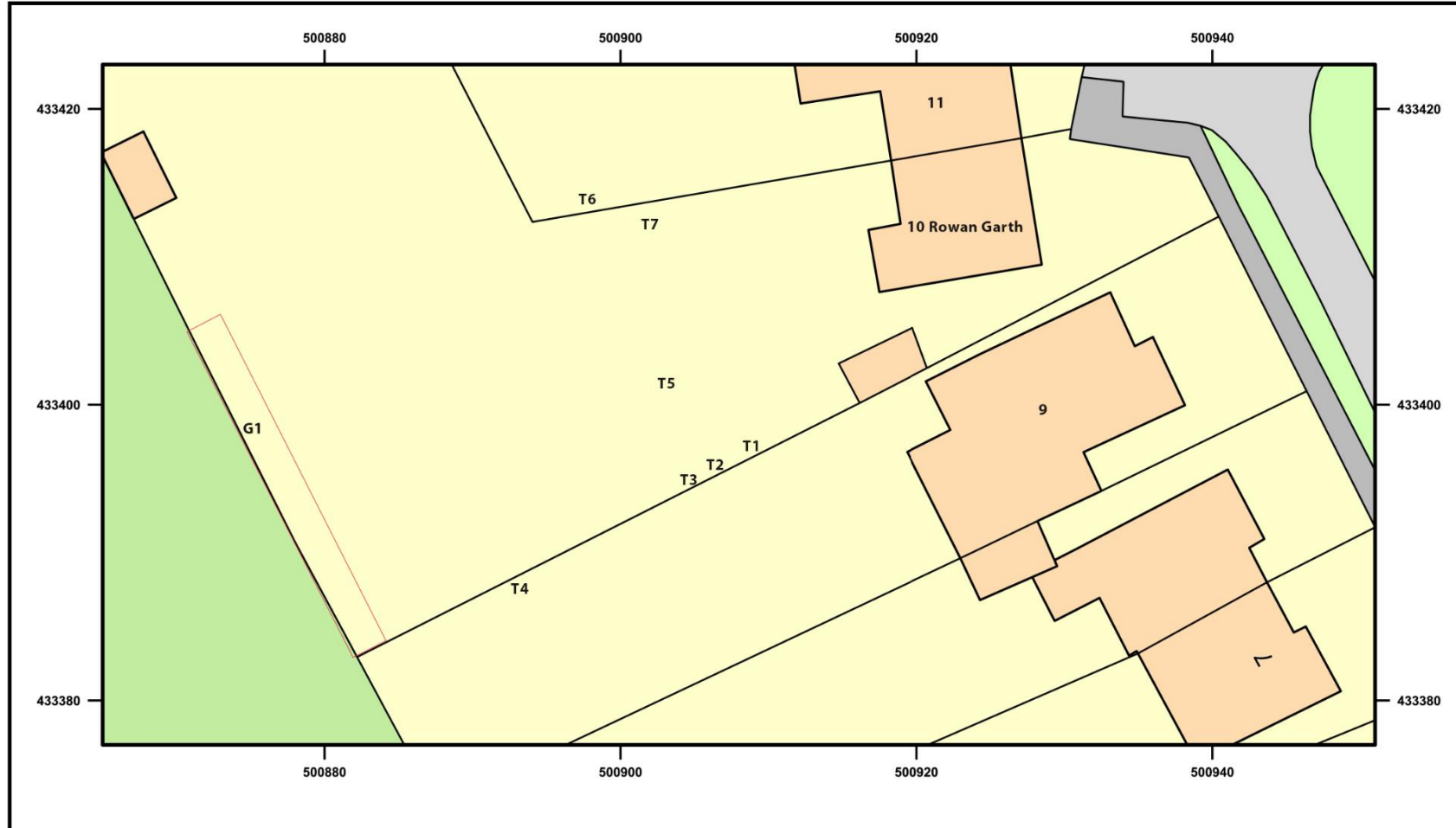
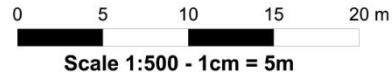
Image 1: Looking SW showing T1-5

Image 2: Looking NW showing T5-7

14. Site plan and approximate tree location



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