

TREE SCHEDULE RE:- BS: 5837: TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION-RECOMMENDATIONS -2012

LOCATION BRYNHYFRYD, OLD PARISH RD, HENGOED CF82 7HU

SURVEYED BY M FRAZER

DATE SURVEYED 10/7/15

ARB CONSULTANCY

TREE NO	SPECIES	AGE	HEIGHT MTRS	DBH CMS	NO. OF STEMS	CROWN SPREAD				CLEARANCE	PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITION	STRUCTURAL CONDITION	RETENTION	LIFE EXPECTANCY	NOTES	PROTECTION DISTANCE mtrs	TPA m2
						NORTH	SOUTH	EAST	WEST								
T1	Horse chestnut	M	20-25	128	1	10	7	7	9	---	Good	Good	A	20-40	A very fine dominant tree, very healthy at present	15.36	710
T2	Cedar	M	20-25	114	1	11	7.8	10.5	6.5	4	Good	Good	A	20-40	Another very fine healthy tree, dominant specimen	12.3	660
T3	Norway Maple	M	20	85	1	8	9.3	8	6.2	6	Good	Good	A	20-40	Healthy condition, well balanced dense crown, dominant tree	10.3	452
T4	Sycamore	o/m	15	60	1	6.5	6.3	6	3	6	Fair	Poor	R	<5	Healthy crown but significant decay in main trunk, evidence of honey fungus in adjacent stump	7.3	160
T5	Apple	o/m	3	20	1	1.7	4	3.4	3	1.2	Fair	Poor	R	<5	Small tree, low spreading crown, of low significance	2.5	28



# Arb Consultancy

## Tree Reports, Surveys, Inspections



### BS: 5837: 2012 TREES IN RELATION TO DESIGN, DEMOLITION AND CONSTRUCTION-RECOMMENDATIONS

#### DEFINITIONS USED IN TREE SCHEDULE

1.0 T- Tree number allocated to each tree also refers to trees marked on plan.

2.0 Age- Maturity of the tree is defined as follows:-

P- sapling or recently planted. A tree that is still establishing and which would be relatively easy to replace or transplant.

Y- Young, establishing tree, should be producing active growth but unlikely to be having an impact on the landscape.

YM- Young-mature. Establishing young tree, normally of good vigour and still developing both in height and lateral spread. Beginning to make an impact on the landscape.

M- Mature, well established tree, still developing showing reasonable vigour and growth. A tree with a long and useful life expectancy.

LM- Late Mature. In full maturity, still exhibiting some growth and vigour but beginning to slowdown in growth.

O- Old. Fully mature with declining vigour, can be expected to have inerrant faults such as large ponderous limbs, old wounds, presence of decay but which may be of an high amenity value.

A- Ancient. Veteran trees, declining in health, reduction in crown density and size, generally dying back, decay and may be regarded as a significant hazard. Although they may have numerous inerrant faults and weaknesses they could be considered to be of high amenity and conservational value in the Landscape.

3.0 Height- Estimated and expressed in metres.

4.0 DBH- Diameter of the main stem taken at breast height, approx. 1.5m and measured in cms. For multi or twin-stemmed trees measurement taken from one stem, usually the thickest as a guide or from below the point at which the main stem divides.

- 5.0 **Number of Stems-** Indicates the number of main stems (i.e. whether the trunk divides at or below 1.5m). M/S denotes multi-stemmed trees.
- 6.0 **Crown spread-** Expressed in terms of the crown radius in metres and estimated from the four compass points.
- 7.0 **Clearance-** Estimate of the average distance between ground level and the lowest main branch measured in metres. Should only be regarded as indicative only.
- 8.0 **Physiological Condition-** A consideration of the general health of the tree based on its general appearance, condition, vigour and the absence of any symptoms associated with poor health, physiological stress etc. condition expressed as the following:-  
**Good-** no significant health issues  
**Fair-** indicates moderate condition, possible stress, minor weaknesses, evidence of minor die back/deadwood.  
**Poor-** Significant stress or presence of disease, decay or generally dying back, a tree of reduced vigour unlikely to recover.  
**Bad-** Severe decline, major die back, severe stress, significant disease infection.  
**Dead-** or moribund with either the presence of very minor growth or a completely dead tree.
- 9.0 **Structural Condition-** Defects affecting the structural stability and integrity of the tree, including decay, significant deadwood/die back, root damage, root-plate instability, weak forks and major significant cavities, expressed as the following:-  
**Good-** no obvious signs of structural defects, basically sound.  
**Fair-** minor, potential or incipient defects.  
**Poor-** some significant defects likely to lead to actual failure in the medium to long term.  
**Bad-** defects liable to cause significant failure in the short term or lead to a major or total collapse of either the whole tree or a significant portion of the crown in the foreseeable future.  
**Severe-** A tree that has already suffered or is at imminent risk of a major collapse.
- 10-0 **Retention-** Trees are classed as category R, A, B, or C based on the criteria given in the BS.  
 Categories A, B, C are further characterised by the use of sub-categories:-  
 (i) Refers to qualities of the tree of an Arboricultural nature ,  
 (ii) Indicates qualities concerned primarily with their situation within the landscape.  
 (iii) Refers to other values such as those of a cultural, historic or ecological nature.  
**R-** Redundant trees. Defective, poor or negligible specimens not worthy of retention within a development site. Trees whose existing value would be lost within 10 years or which should be removed on grounds of sound Arboricultural management.

- A- High retention value. Important or valuable trees or groups that are likely to make a substantial contribution to the locality for 40 years or more. Notably fine specimens; rare or unusual specimens; essential component trees within group's semi-formal or formal plantings (e.g. dominant trees within an avenue etc.)

Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historic, commemorative or other values (e.g. veteran trees)

- B- Moderate value. Trees or groups of some importance and likely to make a significant contribution for in excess of 20 years.

Trees of fair quality but not notably good specimens showing some loss of vigour or impairment with minor defects or evidence of infection, (e.g. remedial defects, minor storm damage or of previous poor past management)

Numbers of trees, groups or woodlands forming distinct landscape features that are of a higher collective value than they would warrant as individuals, (e.g. non category A trees within Aves). Also trees internal to the site that are of little visual impact within the wider locality.

Trees, groups or woodlands with a clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits.

- C- Minor value. Trees or groups of rather low quality but capable of retention for at least 10 years, (e.g. until new planting is established). Also small, young trees, (below 15cm dia.) whose loss could be mitigated by new planting or would be capable of being transplanted.

Trees of very limited conservation or other cultural value or benefit.

Retainable for the present, but not trees that represent a significant constraint to the development.

Secondary specimens within groups or woodlands whose loss would not greatly diminish their landscape value; trees providing only minor or short term screening benefit.

11.0 Life Expectancy- An estimate of the length of time in years that a tree might be expected to continue to make a useful contribution to the locality at an acceptable level of risk, subject to an assumption of continued management and maintenance.

<5 years

5-10 years

10-20 years

20-40 years

More than 40 years

**12.0 Root Protection Area (RPA)** This is the area in square metres formed by a circle of radius (the root protection radius) measured at 12 times the effective stem diameter of the tree (or for multi-stemmed trees, 10 times the basal diameter). The RPA represents the minimum area of soil that the tree requires to support a healthy and effective root-system and is the basis whereby the layout of the Construction Exclusion Zone (CEZ) is determined. This should encompass an area equal to the RPA but its form may be adapted in the light of Arboricultural considerations and any pre-existing constraints. The CEZ should be protected by sturdy temporary fencing through-out the entire process of site preparation and constructed with the area of protection measured in m<sup>2</sup>.

### **13.0 Total Root protection Area (TPA)**

The total area in m<sup>2</sup> around each tree that encompasses the CEZ within the area of the protective fencing. This can be modified to suit site conditions or restrictions where it would be impracticable to position the protective fencing.