

12.0 BS5837 Tree Survey Schedule

Tree Number	Tree Species	Height meters	DBH mm	Bra N	nch S	spr E	ead W	Height of crown	Clearance	Age	Physiological con	Structural con	Preliminary management requirements	Est years	Category
1	Hawthorn (<i>Crataegus monogyna</i>)	5	300	2	2	2	2	1	1	M	G	P	Multi stemmed and covered in Ivy. Shouldn't hinder development	5	C2
2	Buckthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	4	175	1	1	2	2	2	2	M	G	A	Multi stemmed and covered in Ivy. Shouldn't hinder development	10	B2
H3	Portugal laurel (<i>Prunus lusitanica</i>)	2	50	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	M	G	G	Well maintained hedge	20	B2
4	Buckthorn (<i>Prunus spinosa</i>)	4	175	1	1	2	2	2	2	M	G	A	Multi stemmed and covered in Ivy. Shouldn't hinder development	10	B2
H5	Yew (<i>Taxus baccata</i>)	2	150	1	1	0.5	0.5	0	0	YM	G	G	Two small hedges, shouldn't hinder development	20	B2
6	Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	3	75	1	1	1	1	2	2	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2
7	Himalayan birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	5	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2
8	Himalayan birch (<i>Betula utilis</i>)	5	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2
9	Fastigiata Tibetan cherry (<i>Prunus serrula</i> 'Fastigiata')	5	150	2	2	2	2	2	2	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2
10	Fastigiata Tibetan cherry (<i>Prunus serrula</i> 'Fastigiata')	4	100	2	2	2	2	2	2	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2
11	Cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	4	100	1	1	1	1	1	1	YM	G	G	Easily replaced, shouldn't hinder any development	20	B2

Key; DBH Diameter at breast height - Age, Young, Young/Mature, Mature, Over Mature and Dead - Physiological condition, Good, Average, Poor, Dead
Structural condition, Good, Average, Poor, Dead – H = Hedge – A = Area

13.0 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

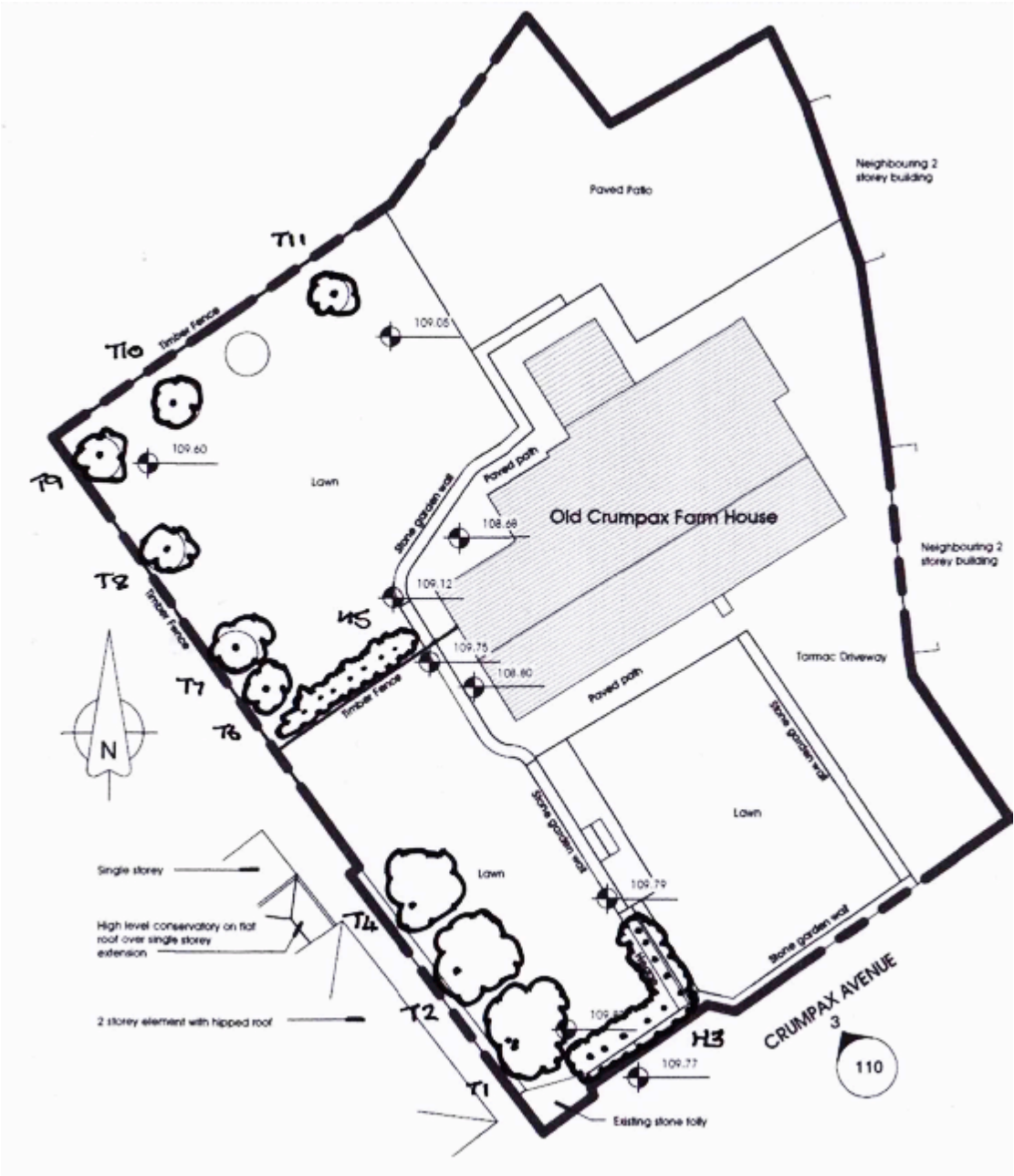
Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where appropriate)			Identification on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention (see Note)				
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	- 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 <i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i>			See Table 2
	1 Mainly arboricultural qualities	2 Mainly landscape qualities	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Trees to be considered for retention				
Category A Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 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)	See Table 2
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	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	See Table 2
Category C 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	See Table 2

14.0 Mapping

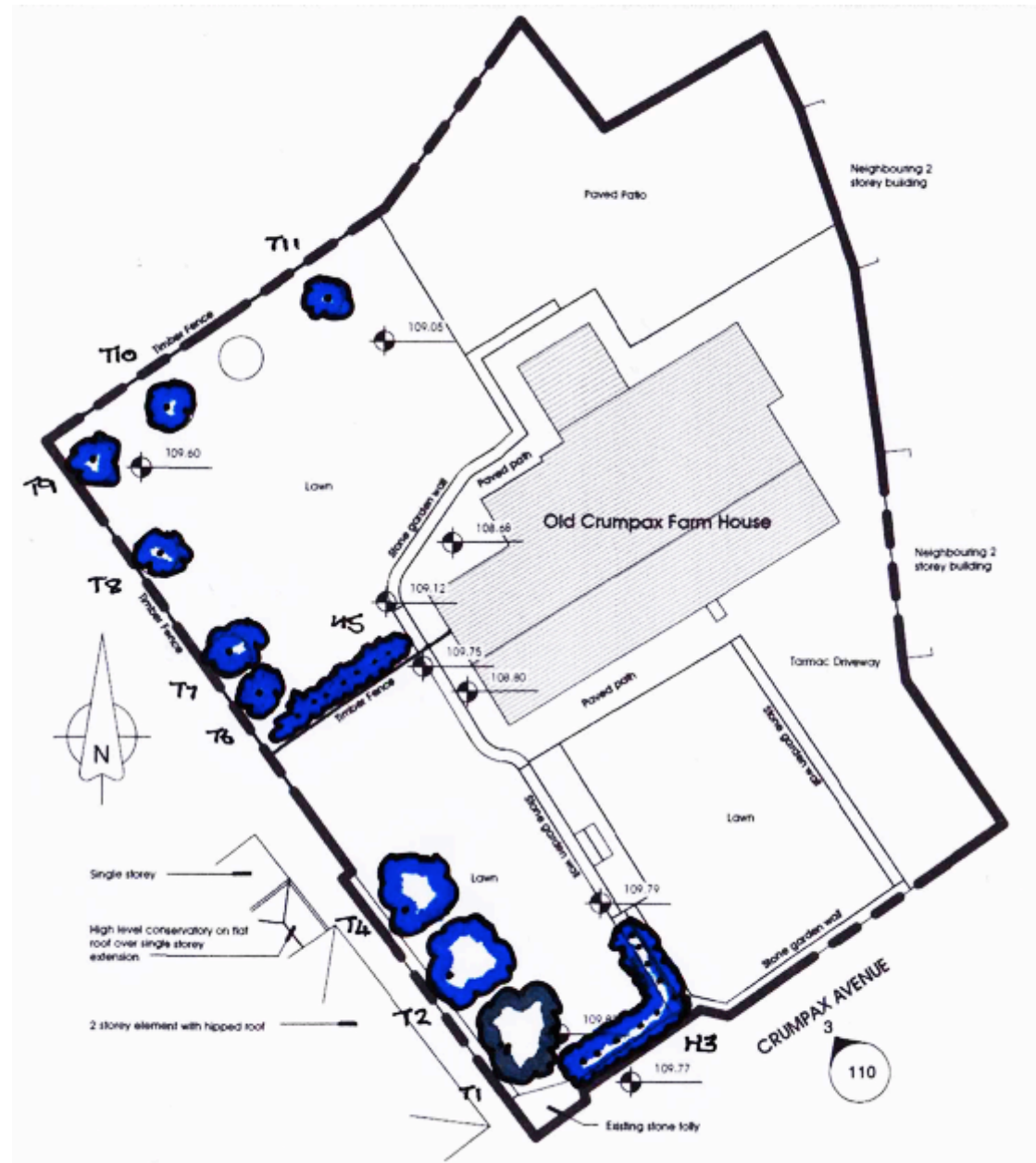


14.1 Mapping – Tree numbering



14.2 Mapping – Tree Categorisation

Green – High quality,
Blue - Moderate quality,
Grey – Low quality,
Red cannot realistically be retained
as living trees in the context of
current land use



14.3 Mapping – Fencing and distances

Orange indicates the fencing

Green indicates distances required



15.0 Photographs



Left; T1 overhanging the passing road, covered in ivy with multiple stems

Above; T2 Prunus that create some screening but are fairly low quality

Top right; H3 is a well maintained hedge that will have to be removed

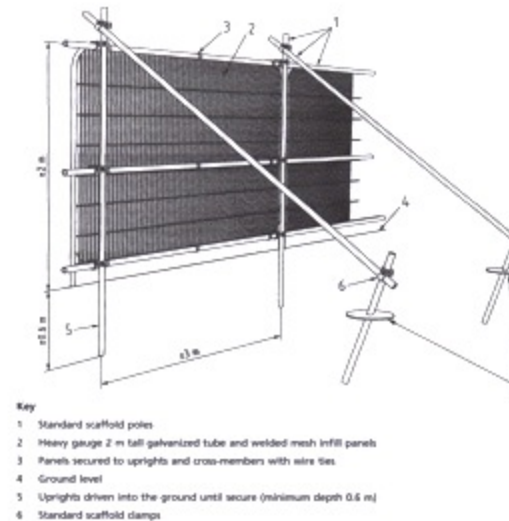
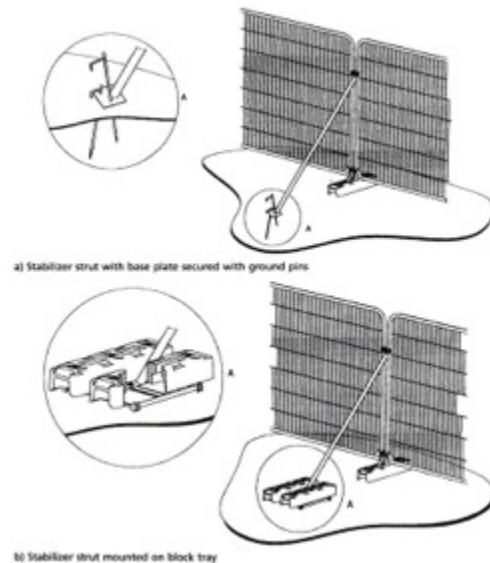
Bottom right; Rear garden and the trees to be removed to accommodate the development



16.0 Root Protection Area Fencing Details

Protective Fencing Specifications; Since trees are living organisms which interact with their immediate environment any changes made to their surroundings may have a bearing on that trees future. Developing a site will undoubtedly place any trees within close proximity under some level of stress, which could predispose them to infection. The aim of this method statement is to limit the amount of stress induced by introducing protection measures. The most effective way of offering protection is by erecting protective barriers set at a distance from the tree stem using the methods given within BS 5837: 2005 Trees in Relation to Construction. Barriers should be braced and constructed to resist impacts; see figures 1 & 2 below for barrier specifications. Barriers should be erected before any works commence on site with the exception of recommended tree work. Areas of retained and future structure planting should be similarly protected.

All personnel should be made aware of the protected areas and instructed to keep them free of materials, waste and excess soil. Soil disturbance should be prohibited and travel of any kind, including foot traffic should also be excluded within the root protection area (RPA) unless previously agreed and adequate ground protection has been installed. Where foot traffic is agreed within the RPA, single thickness scaffold boards laid over a compressible material on a geotextile, or supported by scaffold should suffice. Where vehicular access through the RPA is agreed an engineer should be consulted to design adequate ground protection methods.



17.0 Curriculum Vitae

Treestyle Consultancy

This survey was carried out by Andrew McLoughlin. I have a National Certificate in Arboriculture (Distinction) and a Higher National Diploma in Arboriculture (Distinction and best student). I am also a qualified teacher and a LANTRA instructor. Full range of surveys include; Tree condition and recommendation survey, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction, Mortgage report surveys for insurance purposes.

As part of my continual professional development I have attended a three day conference in London, two separate events at Myerscough College with the Arboricultural Association. These subjects covered Healthy trees, healthy people, tree health and trees in a hard landscape. All attended this year.

Regards,



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