



British Standard 5837:2012
Tree Report

Hazel-Mere
Longridge Road
Hurst Green
Clitheroe
BB7 9QP

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1.0 Tree Survey Details

1.1 A tree survey arboricultural impact assessment in accordance with British Standard 5837:2012, Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations has been commissioned by Mr Hull. The tree survey to assess the tree stock in relation to a development proposal at Hazel-Mere, Longridge Road, Hurst Green, Clitheroe. BB7 9QP.

1.2 The site visit and assessments undertaken by Daniel Bold M.Arbor.A., on the 2nd September 2024. No liability will be held by the surveyor or Westfield Tree Services Limited for events that occur post survey date.

2.0 Tree Survey Constraints and Observations

2.1 In accordance with the requirement of British Standard 5837:2012. The tree stock in the proposed development area has been surveyed to establish the following details.

2.2 Tree Species.

Common and botanical name listed.

2.3 Age Class, Life Stage.

Four age classes referred to in British Standard 5837:2012 as “Life Stages” are available for use. That is Young, Semi-Mature, Mature and Over Mature. This system represents the tree specimen within its life cycle.

2.4 Number of Stems.

The number of stems originating from the base of the specimen.

2.5 Stem Diameter at 1.5 metres from ground level.

Stem diameter measured at 1.5 metres from ground level and referred to as Diameter at Breast Height, DBH, as recommended by British Standard 5837:2012.

2.6 Tree Height.

Expressed in metres.

2.7 Crown Spread.

As required by British Standard 5837:2012, representing the four compass cardinal points, expressed in metres.

2.8 Crown Height.

The existing height above ground level of the tree crown / canopy.

2.9 Root Protection Area.

Calculated from the stem diameter at 1.5 metres from ground level. The root protection area is 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.

2.10 Observations and Comments.

Observations on the health and safety status, structural condition and overall physiological condition of the specimen.

2.11 Recommendations.

Recommendations required in relation to the proposed development for the benefit of sound arboricultural practice and to abate any potential health and safety issues.

2.12 Estimated Remaining Contribution.

The life expectancy, in years, of the specimen in its current condition. Four categories are recommended in BS 5837:2012, and are as follows: <10, 10+, 20+, 40+.

2.13 British Standard 5837:2012 Category.

A system as defined in BS 5837:2012 for tree categorisation and classification. Each specimen should be classified according to its category A, B, C or U and colour coded accordingly. All specimens in the category A – C being further defined into a subcategory 1, 2 or 3. In general terms:

1 being mainly arboricultural qualities.

2 being mainly landscape qualities.

3 being mainly cultural values including conservation.

Category A, B and C trees have the potential to be considered for retention. Whilst category U are those trees that are recommended for removal. An abridged definition of the categorisation system follows.

A

Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.

B

Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.

C

Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

2.13 continued.



Trees 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.

3.0 Tree Survey Data Table

3.1 Hazel-Mere Survey Data Table.

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter mm	Tree Height m	Crown Spread m	Crown Height m	Root Protection Area	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Arboricultural Recommendations	Estimated Rem. Contrib.	BS 5837 Retention Category
T01	English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>)	Semi Mature	1	260	9	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	4	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Specimen at gated entrance to property.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T02	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Mature	1	950	9	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:2	0	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Specimen reduced to 9 metres.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	10+ Years	C1
T03	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Mature	1	950	9	N:2 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 11.4m. Area: 408 sq m.	Specimen reduced to 9 metres.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	10+ Years	C1
T04	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	350	9	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	7	Radius: 4.2m. Area: 55 sq m.	Specimen reduced to 9 metres. No evidence of Ash dieback at time of survey.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T05	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	320	9	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Specimen reduced to 9 metres.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T06	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	400	9	N:2 E:3 S:2 W:2	2	Radius: 4.8m. Area: 72 sq m.	Specimen reduced to 9 metres.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T07	Rowan (<i>Sorbus aucuparia</i>)	Young	1	130	6	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Radius: 1.6m. Area: 8 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	10+ Years	C1
T08	Common holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Semi Mature	3	156	11	N:3 E:2 S:3 W:2	0	Area: 43 sq m.	Semi mature Holly hedgerow. Upper stems dying back.	No work required.	10+ Years	C2
T09	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	550	4	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	0	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Stem fractured and failed at 4 metres. Cavity present.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T10	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	550	19	N:8 E:8 S:6 W:6	1	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Extensive established Ivy on main stem.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T11	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	520	19	N:4 E:4 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 6.2m. Area: 121 sq m.	Extensive established Ivy on main stem.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T12	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	480	19	N:7 E:7 S:4 W:4	0	Radius: 5.8m. Area: 106 sq m.	Extensive established Ivy on main stem.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T13	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	550	19	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 6.6m. Area: 137 sq m.	Specimen suppressed in growth due to T012 and T014.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T14	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mature	1	680	21	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	5	Radius: 8.2m. Area: 211 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form. Early signs of Ash dieback present with tips of branches dying back.	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1

3.1 cont.

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter mm	Tree Height m	Crown Spread m	Crown Height m	Root Protection Area	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Arboricultural Recommendations	Estimated Rem. Contrib.	BS 5837 Retention Category
T15	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	570	19	N:7 E:7 S:6 W:6	0	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Ivy starting to form on main stem.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T16	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Mature	1	630	20	N:10 E:8 S:10 W:10	4	Radius: 7.6m. Area: 181 sq m.	Ivy starting to form on main stem.	No work required.	40+ Years	A3
T17	Pedunculate oak (<i>Quercus robur</i>)	Mature	1	760	17	N:7 E:7 S:7 W:7	5	Radius: 9.1m. Area: 260 sq m.	Specimen with minor basal self correcting lean due north west. Ivy on main stem and crown.	No work required.	40+ Years	A3
T18	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Young	1	120	4	N:4 E:4 S:3 W:2	1	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Young ornamental specimen.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T19	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	720	18	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	5	Radius: 8.6m. Area: 232 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form. Situated beyond anticipated construction zone.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T20	Prunus (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	Young	1	110	4	N:1 E:1 S:1 W:1	1	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Specimen of poor shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T21	Prunus (<i>Prunus sp.</i>)	Young	1	120	4	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Specimen of poor shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T22	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Young	1	80	4	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	0	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Specimen of poor shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T23	Apple (<i>Malus sp.</i>)	Young	1	120	4	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Specimen of average shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T24	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	580	17	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	6	Radius: 7.0m. Area: 154 sq m.	Specimen situated at bed of watercourse circa 3 metres below existing ground level.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T25	English elm (<i>Ulmus procera</i>)	Young	3	260	5	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	0	Radius: 3.1m. Area: 30 sq m.	Three stemmed specimen on bank of watercourse.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T26	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mature	1	620	19	N:8 E:8 S:8 W:8	5	Radius: 7.4m. Area: 172 sq m.	Specimen with early signs of Ash dieback.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	10+ Years	C1
T27	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	850	14	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	0	Radius: 10.2m. Area: 327 sq m.	Specimen at level of watercourse. Extensive established Ivy on main stems.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T28	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mature	2	574	19	N:1 E:7 S:7 W:7	6	Radius: 6.9m. Area: 150 sq m.	Twin stemmed specimen with deadwood present and early signs of Ash dieback.	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T29	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	3	543	17	N:5 E:2 S:3 W:4	4	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Three stemmed specimen with evidence of basal decay at stem union. Potential site of future failure. Specimen on bank of watercourse.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T30	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	3	726	14	N:5 E:5 S:5 W:5	4	Radius: 8.7m. Area: 238 sq m.	Minor basal decay in one stem.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3

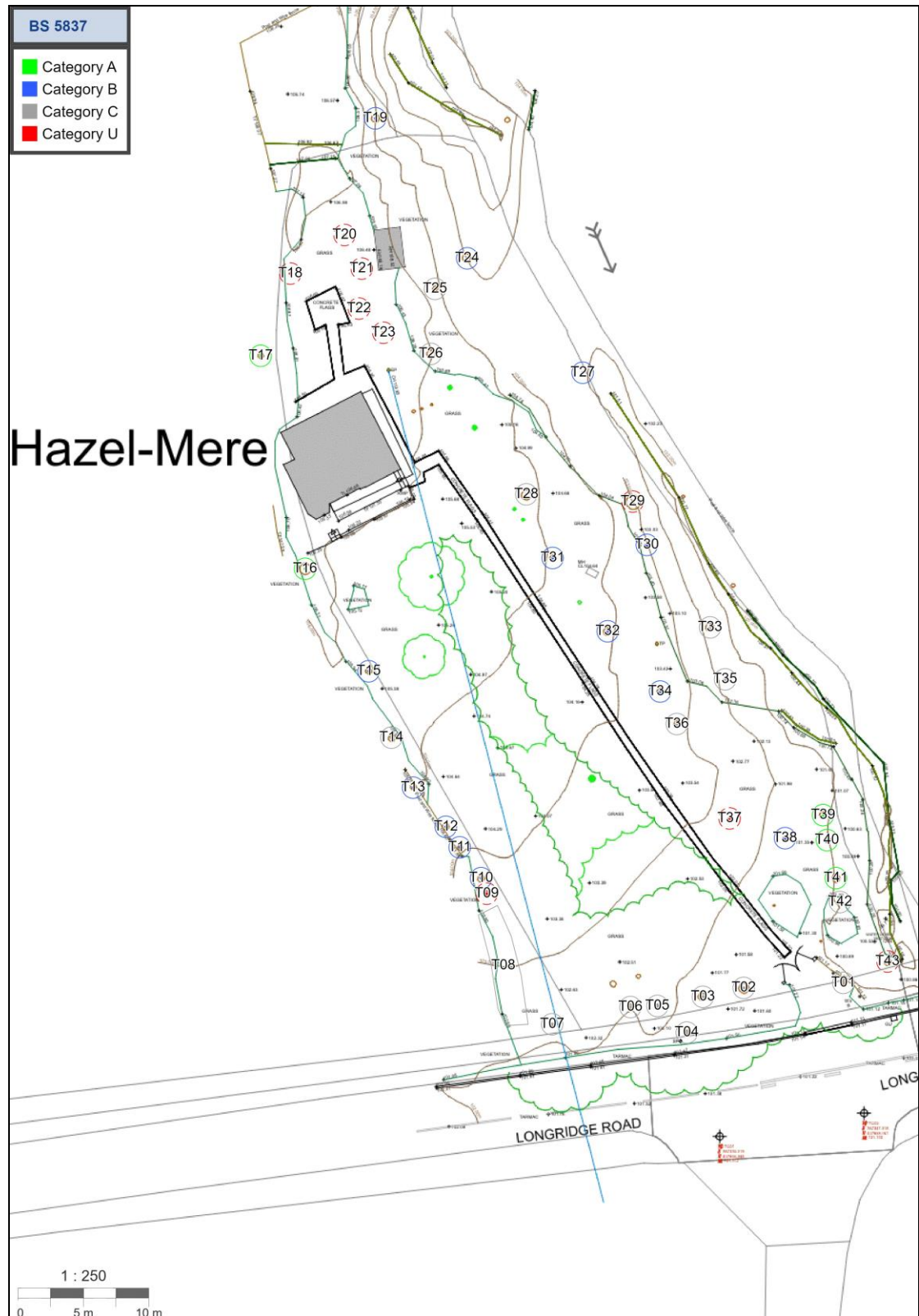
3.1 cont.

Tree No.	Species	Life Stage	No. of Stems	Stem Diameter mm	Tree Height m	Crown Spread m	Crown Height m	Root Protection Area	Arboricultural Observations and Comments	Arboricultural Recommendations	Estimated Rem. Contrib.	BS 5837 Retention Category
T31	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Mature	1	410	8	N:2 E:2 S:2 W:2	1	Radius: 4.9m. Area: 75 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	20+ Years	B3
T32	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	570	18	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:6	3	Radius: 6.8m. Area: 145 sq m.	Specimen with crown fork to three at 3 metres.	Fell to facilitate construction required.	20+ Years	B3
T33	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Semi Mature	1	180	12	N:3 E:3 S:2 W:2	6	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Specimen situated at bed of watercourse. No evidence of Ash dieback at time of inspection.	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C3
T34	Sycamore (<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>)	Mature	1	510	17	N:4 E:4 S:5 W:5	5	Radius: 6.1m. Area: 117 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T35	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Young	1	180	13	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	5	Radius: 2.2m. Area: 15 sq m.	Specimen on bank of watercourse. Evidence of Ash dieback.	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C3
T36	Common ash (<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>)	Mature	1	430	18	N:6 E:6 S:8 W:6	4	Radius: 5.2m. Area: 85 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form with minor evidence of Ash dieback.	Monitor for the presence of Ash dieback.	10+ Years	C1
T37	Cherry (<i>Prunus sp.</i> 'Cherry')	Young	1	150	6	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	2	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Specimen of poor shape and form.	Fell.	<10 years	U
T38	Downy birch (<i>Betula pubescens</i>)	Mature	1	330	20	N:5 E:5 S:6 W:6	4	Radius: 4.0m. Area: 50 sq m.	Specimen of average shape and form.	No work required.	20+ Years	B3
T39	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	500	19	N:8 E:7 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 6.0m. Area: 113 sq m.	Specimen of good shape and form. Ivy starting to form on main stem.	No work required.	40+ Years	A3
T40	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	360	20	N:6 E:6 S:4 W:4	1	Radius: 4.3m. Area: 58 sq m.	Specimen of good shape and form. Ivy starting to form on main stem.	No work required.	40+ Years	A3
T41	Norway spruce (<i>Picea abies</i>)	Mature	1	590	22	N:6 E:6 S:6 W:5	1	Radius: 7.1m. Area: 158 sq m.	Extensive established Ivy on main stem.	No work required.	40+ Years	A3
T42	Spruce (<i>Picea sp.</i>)	Mature	1	320	16	N:3 E:3 S:3 W:3	2	Radius: 3.8m. Area: 45 sq m.	Specimen growing through strand of Bamboo.	No work required.	10+ Years	C3
T43	Cypress (<i>Cupressus sp.</i>)	Mature	1	500	4	N:0 E:0 S:0 W:0	0	No RPA due to Retention Category of U.	Mature dead stump with extensive established Ivy.	Fell.	Dead	U

3.2 Within the proposed development area are areas of scrub growth, young trees and woody herbaceous specimens. These being beyond the remit of the arboricultural impact assessment.

4.0 Tree Location Plan

4.1 Hazel-Mere tree location plan. The trees represented and colour coded as per the British Standard retention category.



5.0 Arboricultural Method Statement

5.1 The basis for this Tree Protection Method Statement is that disturbance to the root protection area of the retained tree stock shall be kept to an absolute minimum. At all stages of design, demolition, (site clearance) and construction, consideration shall be given to tree protection, reducing excavation, ground disturbance and soil compaction. Mr Hull recognises the importance of the tree stock in terms of aesthetic value, wildlife and amenity benefit to Hazel-Mere and the wider local community.

5.2 The mature tree stock is situated around the boundary of the development area. A number of the tree specimens have root protection areas as calculated by the British Standard that extend towards the Construction Zone.

5.3 The proposed configuration of the temporary tree protection fencing creates Construction Exclusion Zones to the west, north and east, whilst allowing access to the construction zone. Access being via the central section of construction zone currently down to rough pasture.

5.4 Tree specimens T16 and T17 have the potential to be affected by construction related activities due to the radius of the theoretical root protection areas. It is recommended that in order to reduce indirect disturbance of the root protection areas in terms of soil compaction. Temporary load bearing ground protection measures are installed. The ground protection measures should be suitable and sufficient in preventing soil compaction and disturbance.

5.5 Access for construction related activities to the north of the existing property is not required. The location of the temporary tree protection fence shall create a construction exclusion zone to the north.

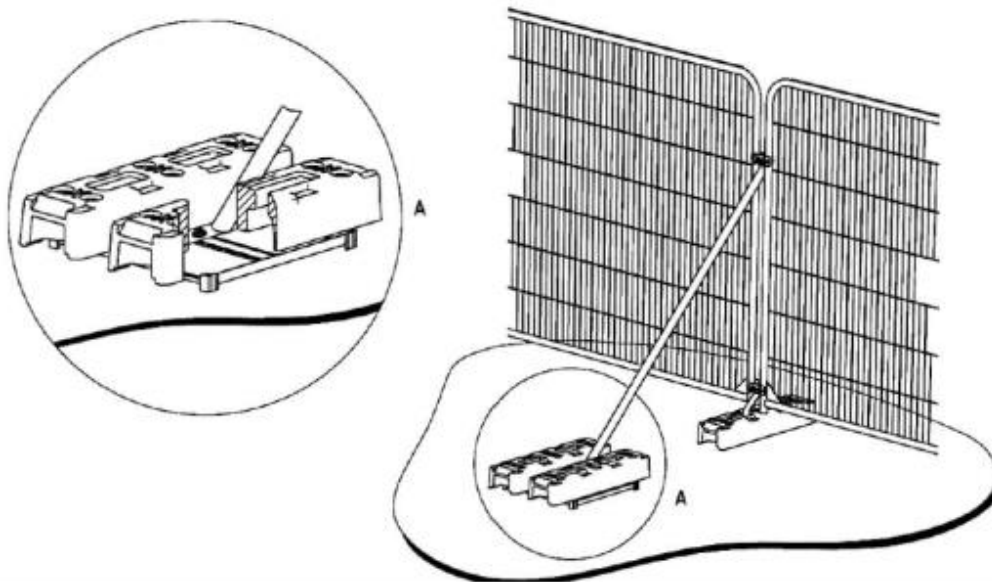
5.6 T27 and T30. Both tree specimens attract the B3 retention category as a result of their current condition. T27 being situated in the bed of the watercourse. The grade change being approximately 3 metres. Due to the grade change and the presence of the watercourse, it is highly unlikely the actual root radius will have established as per the British Standard calculation. T30 being in a similar location. Due to existing site conditions, it is considered highly unlikely either specimen will be affected by construction related activities. They are nonetheless, to be offered temporary tree protection measures as represented in the 5.12, tree protection plan.

5.7 The temporary tree protection fencing shall be installed in such a manner that pedestrian access into the garden area and trees is possible for maintenance and enjoyment of the garden.

5.8 Prior to any construction activity being undertaken. The temporary tree protection fencing is to be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Hazel-Mere Arboricultural Tree Protection Method Statement.

5.9 It is recommended the tree protection fencing to be installed should be Heras type fencing in accordance with that as detailed in British Standard 5837:2012. Heras fencing is a method of temporary fencing intended for use on construction sites. It consists of individual panels approximately 3.5 metres wide and 2 metres high. Each panel consists of metal mesh contained in a metal tubing frame. The feet slot into concrete or synthetic blocks. They are light weight easy to install by hand and clip together by the means of a nut and bolt clasp connecting the metal frames.

Tree Protection Fencing.



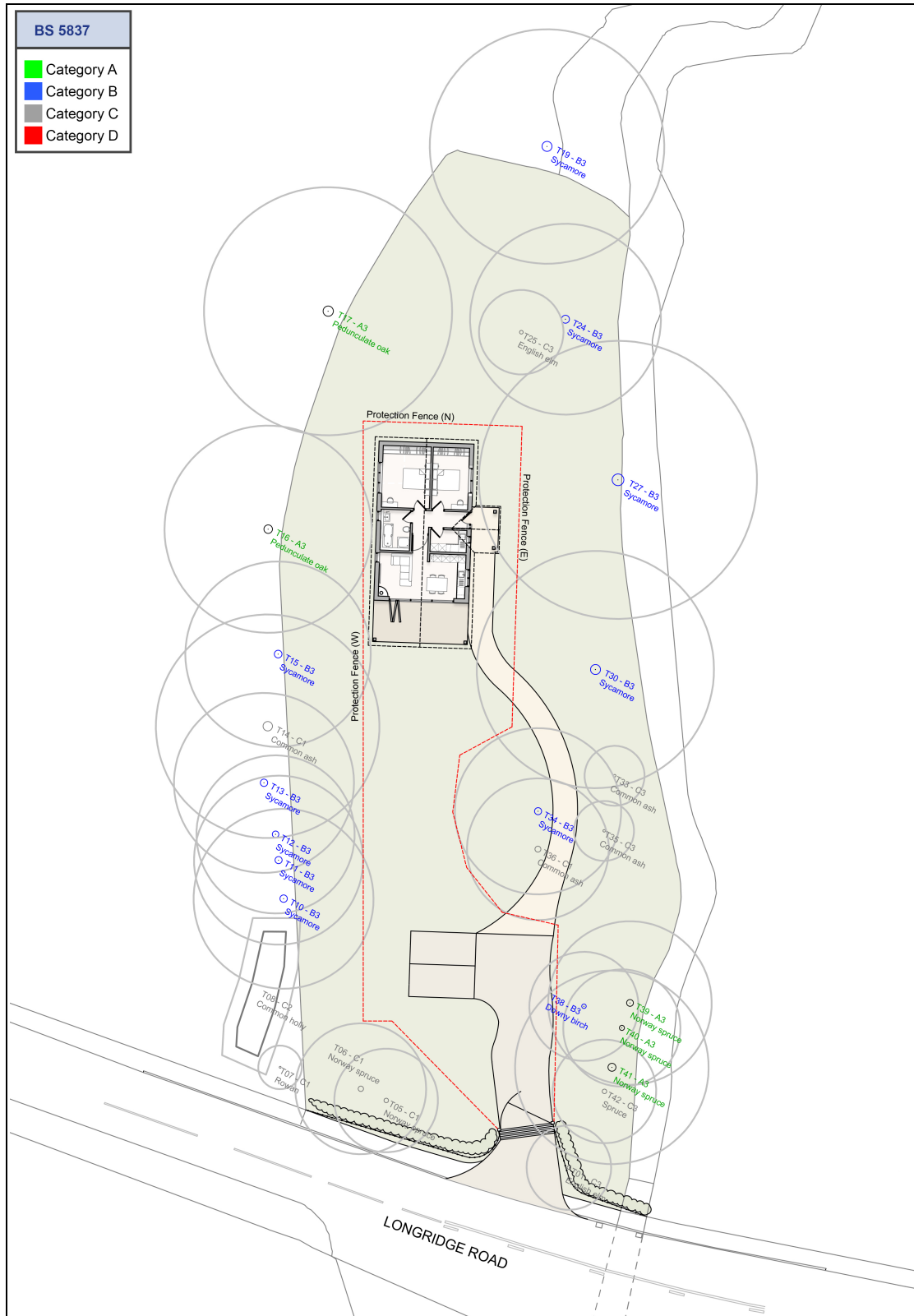
“A” represents supporting struts, if required.

5.10 British Standard 5837:2012 section, 6.2.1.5 states the following:

“It should be confirmed by the project arboriculturist that the barriers and ground protection have been correctly set out on site, prior to the commencement of any other operations”.

5.11 To ensure compliance with 6.2.1.5. It is recommended that an Arboricultural Watching Brief be commissioned to ensure the temporary tree protection measures have been installed in accordance with the requirements of this Hazel-Mere Arboricultural Tree Protection Method Statement.

5.12 Hazel-Mere Proposed Site Layout. The retained trees represented by the root protection areas and colour coded in accordance with the British Standard retention category. Tree Protection Fence to the west, north and east, represented in red.



5.13 The temporary tree protection fencing should include signage stating the reason for the tree protection fence and that it should not be moved or disturbed. For Example, “CONSTRUCTION EXCLUSION ZONE – NO ACCESS”.

5.14 In the unlikely event excavation works establish the presence of roots an assessment of the roots shall be undertaken. Those less than 25mm diameter can be cleanly cut to allow construction activities to continue. Any roots greater than 25mm diameter shall be assessed on an individual basis with advice sought from Westfield Tree Services Limited.

5.15 The storage of materials, waste and plant, machinery and vehicle parking should only be undertaken within the Hazel-Mere Construction Zone.

5.16 Under NO circumstances should any garden areas beyond the Construction Zone be disturbed or used for construction related activities.

5.17 The temporary tree protection measures are to remain in situ for the duration of construction. Only on completion of the development are these protection methods to be removed.

5.18 Tree removal required to facilitate construction should be mitigated by replacement planting. Replacing on a 1:1 ratio. The recommended replacement planting being British native species of Standard specification.

5.19 The recommended tree surgery work should only be undertaken by a trained, competent fully insured Arboricultural Contractor. The contractor should be familiar with implementing the standards as required by the British Standard 3998:2010, Tree work – Recommendations.

5.20 Implementing the recommendations stated in this Hazel-Mere Arboricultural Impact Assessment Tree Protection Plan and Method Statement shall ensure the retained tree stock are offered the required tree protection methods necessary for the proposed development. Doing so shall ensure the proposed development does not result in any detrimental consequences for the retained tree specimens.

5.21 Failure to adhere to the correct sequence, manner and timing of operations detailed within this Hazel-Mere Arboricultural Tree Protection Method Statement may result in damage to the retained tree stock, and as a consequence breach planning consent. Retained trees are protected by planning law and damage or tree removal may result in a stop notice or prosecution.

6.0 Photographic evidence

T08 Holly. Semi mature Holly hedgerow. Upper stems dying back.



T16 Oak. Location of specimen in relation to existing property.



T17 Oak. Location of specimen in relation to existing property.



T28 Ash. Twin stemmed specimen with deadwood present and early signs of Ash dieback.



T42 Spruce. Specimen growing through strand of Bamboo.



T09 – T16 on west boundary of proposed development area.



Tree stock to east of development area.



Location of existing property. Access to be via this central area.



View looking from existing property towards access / egress route and proposed parking area.



Signed: *Daniel Bold*

12th September 2024

