

Arboricultural Survey to BS5837:2012

Locksley Architects

73 Castelnau,
London,
SW13 9RT.

02 September 2022

Matthew Middle Dip., (Arb.), Tech.Arbor.A.

Table of Contents

If this report has been released electronically the appendices referred to herein can be found in the annexed zip folder/s as .pdf files. If this report has been released in hard copy the appendices will be bound into the back of this report. Plans are annexed separately as A0, A1, A2 or A3 as appropriate.

1. Introduction	2
2. Survey.....	2
3. BS5837:2012 Scope	4
4. Methodology.....	4
5. Definitions	6
6. Recommendations	7
7. Limitations.....	7
8. Appendices	7
Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment	8
Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees	10
Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan.....	15
9. Document Production Record.....	17

1. Introduction

Arbtech Consulting Limited (Arbtech) received written instruction on 18th August 2022 from Locksley Architects to attend 73 Castelnaud, London, SW13 9RT; grid reference, TQ 22475 77129 (site) to undertake an arboricultural survey a to BS5837:2012 guidance to assess trees, hedges and major shrub groups growing on and within influencing distance of the site and to produce a Schedule of trees, Tree Constraints Plan, Arboricultural Impact Assessment , Arboricultural Method Statement and Tree Protection Plan.

I am Matthew Middle, an arboricultural consultant at Arbtech Consulting Ltd. I undertook the tree survey on 1st September 2022 and subsequently have produced this summary of my findings.

I hold a National Diploma in arboriculture, I also hold the LANTRA Professional Tree Inspector certification and have professional experience in contracting and in arboricultural consultancy spanning more than twenty years.

The advice below and appended is underwritten by our Professional Indemnity insurance for the business practice of Arboricultural Consultancy in the sum of one million Pounds Sterling in each and every claim.

Table 1: Documents referred to.

Document	Reference No.
Survey base drawing	OS Tile E01 A
British Standard 5837:2012	“BS5837”
Tree Survey Schedule	Arbtech TS 01
Tree Constraints Plan	Arbtech TCP 01

2. Survey

Survey: An arboricultural survey to BS5837 of all trees within impacting distance of the site was undertaken by Matthew Middle on 1st September 2022

During the survey I categorised the trees using “Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment” of the BS5837:2012 (see Appendix 1).

A total of fifteen (15) individual trees and five (5) groups were surveyed. Details for each of the trees surveyed are provided in the Schedule of Trees (see Appendix 2).

Table 2: Documents upon which this tree survey has been based.

Document	Originator	Reference Number	Title
Floor Plans	Lockley Architects	E01 A	Existing Plans
OS Tile	-	-	-

Limitations: The survey was made at ground level using visual observation only. Detailed examinations, such as climbing inspections and decay detection equipment were not employed, though may form part of the survey’s management recommendations. Measurements were taken using specialist tapes, laser and GPS devices. Where this was not possible, measurements are estimated.

Scope: Pre-development tree surveys make arboricultural management recommendations based exclusively upon the individual tree or group of trees condition relative to their present context (*i.e. not in relation to the proposed development*).

Legal Status: No statutory protection check has been performed. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order (“TPO”), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

* For more information on the surveyed trees please see Arbtech Consulting Ltd, Tree Survey Schedule (Appendix 1), Tree Survey Report and Tree Constraints Plan.

Site description

A detached residential dwelling situated on the western side of Castelnau (A306) between Newport Road and Washington Road.

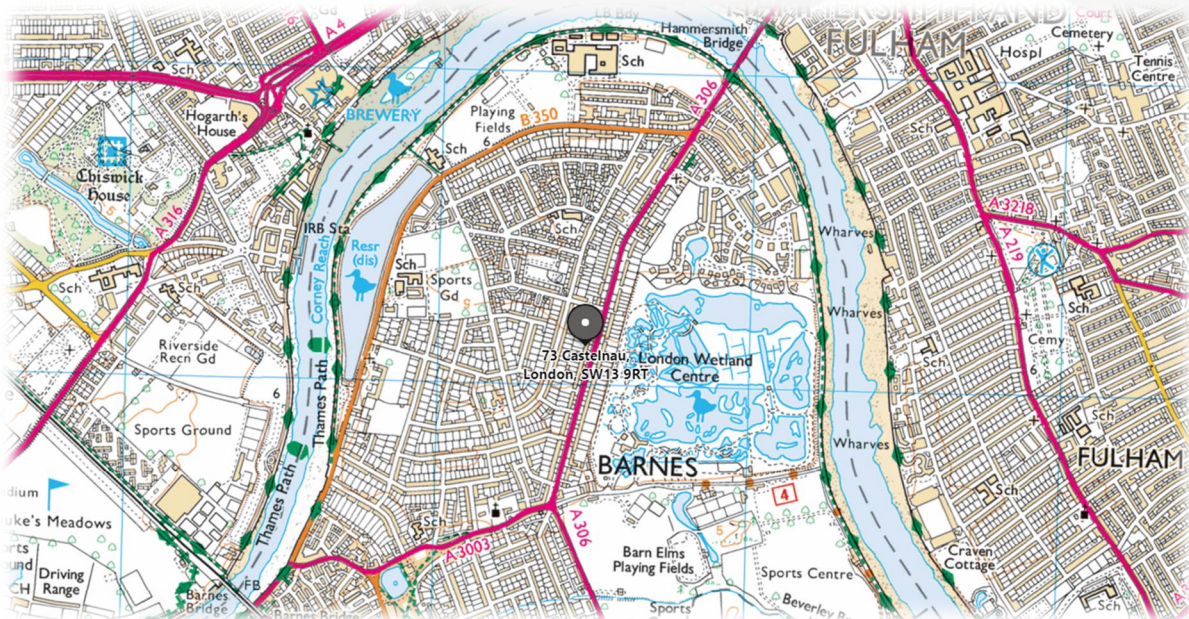


Figure 1: OS Map (Bing Maps)

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3. BS5837:2012 Scope

This standard recognises that there can be problems for development close to existing trees which are to be retained, and of planting trees close to existing structures. This standard sets out to assist those concerned with trees in relation to construction to form balanced judgements. It does not set out to put arguments for or against development, or for the removal or retention of trees. Where development, including demolition, is to occur, the standard provides guidance on how to decide which trees are appropriate for retention, on the means of protecting these trees during development, including demolition and construction work, and on the means of incorporating trees into the developed landscape.

4. Methodology

The methodology used to assess the trees was the British Standard 5837:2012 'Trees in Relation to Construction' tree survey method. The aim of the survey is to establish which trees are moderate and good quality; suitable for retention and justifying protection. And, which trees are low or poor quality; either undesirable or unsuitable to retain and protect.

The tree survey includes all trees included in the land survey red line boundary plan, as well as any that may have been missed, and it should categorize trees or groups of trees, including woodlands for their quality and value within the existing context, in a transparent, understandable and systematic way. Where the arboriculturist has deemed it appropriate, the trees have been tagged with small metal or plastic tags, placed as high as is convenient on the stem of each tree.

Whilst master plan proposals for the development of the site might be available, the trees have been surveyed without taking these into consideration. All detailed design work on site layout should take into consideration the results of the tree survey (and the TCP).

Trees forming groups and areas of woodland (including orchards, wood pasture and historic parkland) are identified and considered as groups where the arboriculturist has determined that this is appropriate, particularly where they contain a variety of species and age classes that could aid long-term management. It is often expedient to assess the quality and value of such groups of trees as a whole, rather than as individuals. However, an assessment of individuals within any group has been undertaken if they are open-grown or if there is a need to differentiate between them.

The quality and value of each tree or group of trees has been recorded by allocating it to one of the four categories; **A**, **B**, **C**, or **U** (highest to lowest quality respectively). The categories are differentiated on the tree survey plan by colour, or by suffixing the category adjacent to the tree identification number on the TCP.

The survey schedule lists all the trees or groups of trees. The following information is also provided:

- a) reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan);
- b) species (common or scientific names);
- c) height in meters (m);
- d) stem diameter in millimetres (mm) at 1.5 m above adjacent ground level or immediately above the root flare for multi-stemmed trees;
- e) branch spread in meters taken at the four cardinal compass points;
- f) height of crown clearance above adjacent ground level in meters (m);
- g) age class (Newly planted, Young, Semi-mature, Early mature, Mature, Over mature);
- h) physiological condition (e.g. good, fair, poor, decline and dead);
- i) structural condition (e.g. good, fair, poor and ivy);
- j) comment about the tree, its location and preliminary management recommendations, including further investigation of suspected defects that require more detailed assessment and potential for wildlife habitat; and
- k) The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; **U** = <10yrs; **A** = >40yrs; **B** = >20yrs; **C** = >10yrs. The retention sub category referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arboricultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation (see Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment).

5. Definitions

Arboriculturist

An arboriculturist (or arboricultural consultant) is a person who has, through relevant education, training and experience, gained recognized qualifications and expertise in the field of trees in relation to construction.

Tree Survey

A tree survey should be undertaken by an arboriculturist and should record information about the trees on a site independently of and prior to any specific design for development. As a subsequent task, and with reference to a design or potential design, the results of the survey should be included in the preparation of a tree constraints plan, which should be used to assist with site layout design.

Tree Constraints Plan

A TCP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.file format), prepared by an arboriculturist for the purposes of layout design showing the root protection area and representing the effect that the mature height and spread of retained trees will have on layouts through shade, dominance, etc.

Root Protection Area

An RPA is a layout design tool indicating the area surrounding a tree that contains sufficient rooting volume to ensure the survival of the tree, shown in plan form in m².

Construction Exclusion Zone (also termed Tree Protection Zone)

A construction exclusion or tree protection zone is an area based on the RPA (in m²), identified by an arboriculturist, to be protected during development, including demolition and construction work, by the use of barriers and/or ground protection fit for purpose to ensure the successful long-term retention of a tree.

Arboricultural Impact Assessment

This is a study, undertaken by an arboriculturist, to identify, evaluate and possibly mitigate the extent of direct and indirect impacts on existing trees that may arise as a result of the implementation of any site layout proposal.

Tree Protection Plan

A TPP is plan, typically delivered as an AutoCAD drawing (.dwg file format), prepared by an arboriculturist showing the finalized layout proposals, tree retention and tree and landscape protection measures detailed within the arboricultural method statement, which can be shown graphically.

Arboricultural Method Statement

This is a methodology for the implementation of any aspect of development that has the potential to result in loss of or damage to a tree. The AMS is likely to include details of an on-site tree protection monitoring regime.

6. Recommendations

At this stage I have not seen or /made an assessment upon the proposed scheme and make the following recommendation to ensure that there are no irrevocable issues to the proposed retained trees and so that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent secured; obtain an arboricultural report to include:

- a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA);
- b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS); and
- c) A tree protection plan drawing (TPP).

7. Limitations

Trees were inspected from using visual observation from ground level only. Trees were not climbed or inspected below ground level. Inaccessible trees will have best estimates made about the location, physical dimensions and characteristics. Trees have been grouped where BS5837 guides us that it is expedient to do so. Trees have been excluded from the survey if they are found by us to be sufficiently far away from the proposed developable area or if they are outside of the red line boundary plan showing the expectations of our Client for the extent of the survey. BS5837 does not draw any distinction between trees subject to statutory protection, such as a Tree Preservation Order (“TPO”), and those trees without. This is principally because a detailed planning consent overrides any TPO protection. Consequently, we do not seek to offer any comparison between or infer any difference in the quality or importance of TPO trees and other trees.

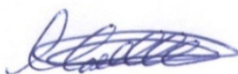
8. Appendices

The following documents were released to the Client as appendices to this report:

- Survey Schedule (.pdf)
- Tree Constraints Plan drawing (.dwg & .pdf)

If you require clarification of information contained herein, please do not hesitate to contact us via 01244 661170.

Yours Sincerely,



Matthew Middle
Principal Arboricultural Consultant

07872 127681
mm@arbtech.co.uk

Appendix 1: Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations

Table 1

Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories when 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trees that have 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 <p><i>NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.</i></p>			Dark red
	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 dominate 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 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 remedial defects, including unsympathetic management and storm damage), such that they are unlikely to be suitable for retention of 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 Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm	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 value	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey

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Appendix 2: Schedule of Trees

Tree Survey Schedule 73 Castelnau, London, SW13 9RT

Client	Locksley Architects
Survey Date	1 st September 2022
Weather Conditions	Overcast but dry
Surveyor	Matthew Middle

Key:

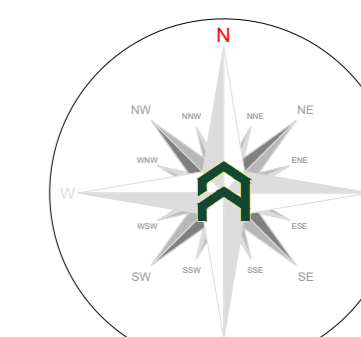
Tree Number	A unique number or reference to identify trees or groups as shown on associated plans.
Species	Common and or taxonomic names.
Height	The height of the tree in meters (m).
Trunk Diameter	The stem diameter in millimetres (mm) taken at 1.5m above ground level unless otherwise specified.
Canopy Spread	The extent of the canopy taken in meters (m) to the principle points of the compass, North (N), East (E), South (S) and West (W).
Crown Clearance	The height of canopy clearance above ground level to the lowest point of the canopy, taken in meters (m).
Age Class	Age classification; Young (Y), Middle Aged (MA), Mature (M), Late Mature (LM), Veteran (V).
Physiological Condition	The general physiological condition of the tree; Average, Below average, Low, Dead.
Structural Condition	The general structural condition of the tree; Good, Moderate, Indifferent, Poor, Hazardous.
Comments	Notes and general comments on the structural condition of the tree, its environment and it estimated remaining contribution.
Category	The retention category referring to the quality and useful contribution in years; U = <10yrs; A = >40yrs; B = >20yrs; C = >10yrs. The retention sub category referring to the type of amenity; 1 = Arbicultural; 2 = Landscape; 3 = Cultural including conservation.

Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Trunk Diameter (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Crown Clearance (M)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
1	Lime	15m	750mm	N7m E6m S6m W5.5m	3m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary tree; situated within raised brick planter (500mm above driveway); epicormic growth on trunk; previously pollarded at 7.5m.	B (12)
2	Lime Sycamore	15m	600mm	N6m E7m S6m	2.5m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary trees; previously pollarded at 5m; single intermeshing aerodynamic canopy.	B (12)
3	Sycamore		420mm	W4.5m						
4	Fig	6m	300mm # @ 750mm	N3m E4m S4m W4m	1m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite trees, unable to gain access inspect the tree 360° of the base, stem & canopy; canopy touches dwelling.	B (1)
5	Pear	4m	200mm	N0.5m E0m S0.5m SW3m W4m NW3m	2m	Middle aged	Average	Poor	Trunk leans heavily to west; cavity in trunk from base up to 2m on upper side; managed canopy; tree is propped by a metal prop which has been fully occluded into the trunk.	U
6	Magnolia	8m	400mm	N4m E5m S5m W2.5m	4m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Twin-stemmed from 2.5m; one-sided crown.	B (12)
7	Hybrid black poplar	15m	640mm	4m	0m	Mature	Average	Moderate	Boundary tree; managed by pollarding.	B (12)

Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Trunk Diameter (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Crown Clearance (M)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
8	Pear	5m	270mm @ 1m	3m	2.5m	Middle aged	Average	Indifferent	Cavity at base on W side; extending down into the ground and up into the stem; twin-stemmed from 1.5m; managed by pollarding.	C (12)
9	Leyland cypress	6m	400mm	7m	3m	Middle aged	Below average	Moderate	Boundary tree; slightly sparsely foliated; above average amounts of dead foliage.	C (1)
10	Snow gum	10m	520mm	N4m E5m S4m W4m	3m	Middle aged	Average	Indifferent	Helical twist in stem from base; exposed and decaying wood between buttresses ; managed by pollarding.	C (12)
11	Hybrid black poplar	15m	720mm	4m	0m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary trees; managed by pollarding.	B (12)
12			720mm							
13	Leyland cypress	7m	450mm	3.5m	2m	Middle aged	Below average	Moderate	Boundary tree; slightly sparsely foliated; above average amounts of dead foliage.	C (12)
14	Lawson cypress	7m	350mm	2.5m	0m	Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary tree; growing within the canopy of and suppressing a better quality tree.	C (12)
15	Weeping beech	6m	750mm	6m	0m	Mature	Average	Good	Large dominant tree.	B (12)
G1	Various	Min. 5m Max. 8m	Min 120mm Max 320mm	3.5m	0m	Young to Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Linear boundary group; species include: Box elder, Yew and Holly; provides low level boundary screening.	C (2)

Tree No.	Species	Height (M)	Trunk Diameter (MM)	Canopy Spread (M)	Crown Clearance (M)	Age Class	Physiological Condition	Structural Condition	Comments	Category
G2	Various	Min. 1m Max. 4.5m	Min. 30mm Max. 450mm # @ 250mm	2m	0m	Young to Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary group situated within a raised brick planter along the front of the site; provides low level boundary screening; species include: Holly, Bay and Yew.	C (2)
G3	Various	12m	Max 400mm #	6m	3m	Young to Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Offsite group of trees, unable to gain access inspect the tree 360° of the base, stem & canopy; all dimensions estimated; species include: Jacquemonts birch and Goat willow.	C (2)
G4	Various	5m	Max 250mm	4m	0m	Young to Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Mixed group of trees and shrubs; species include: Hazel, Hawthorn and Pear.	C (2)
G5	Various	6m	Max. 300mm	4m	0m	Young to Middle aged	Average	Moderate	Boundary group; species include: Yew	C (2)

Appendix 3: Tree Constraints Plan



Indicative only

Tree Categories

Trees are categorised in accordance with the cascade chart in Table 1 of the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'

- Category 'U' - Trees in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees in context of the current land use for longer than 10 years.
- Category 'X' - Trees of high quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 40 years.
- Category 'Y' - Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years.
- Category 'Z' - Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150mm.

Root Protection Area

In order to avoid damage to the roots or rooting environment of retained trees, the Root Protection Areas (RPAs) should be plotted around each of the category 'X', 'Y' and 'Z' trees. This is a minimum area in which should be left undisturbed around each retained tree.

The RPA is calculated using the British Standard BS 5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

The calculated RPA is capped to 707m², which is the equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15m. Where there appears to be restrictions to root growth the root protection area is reshaped to more accurately reflect the likely distribution of the roots.

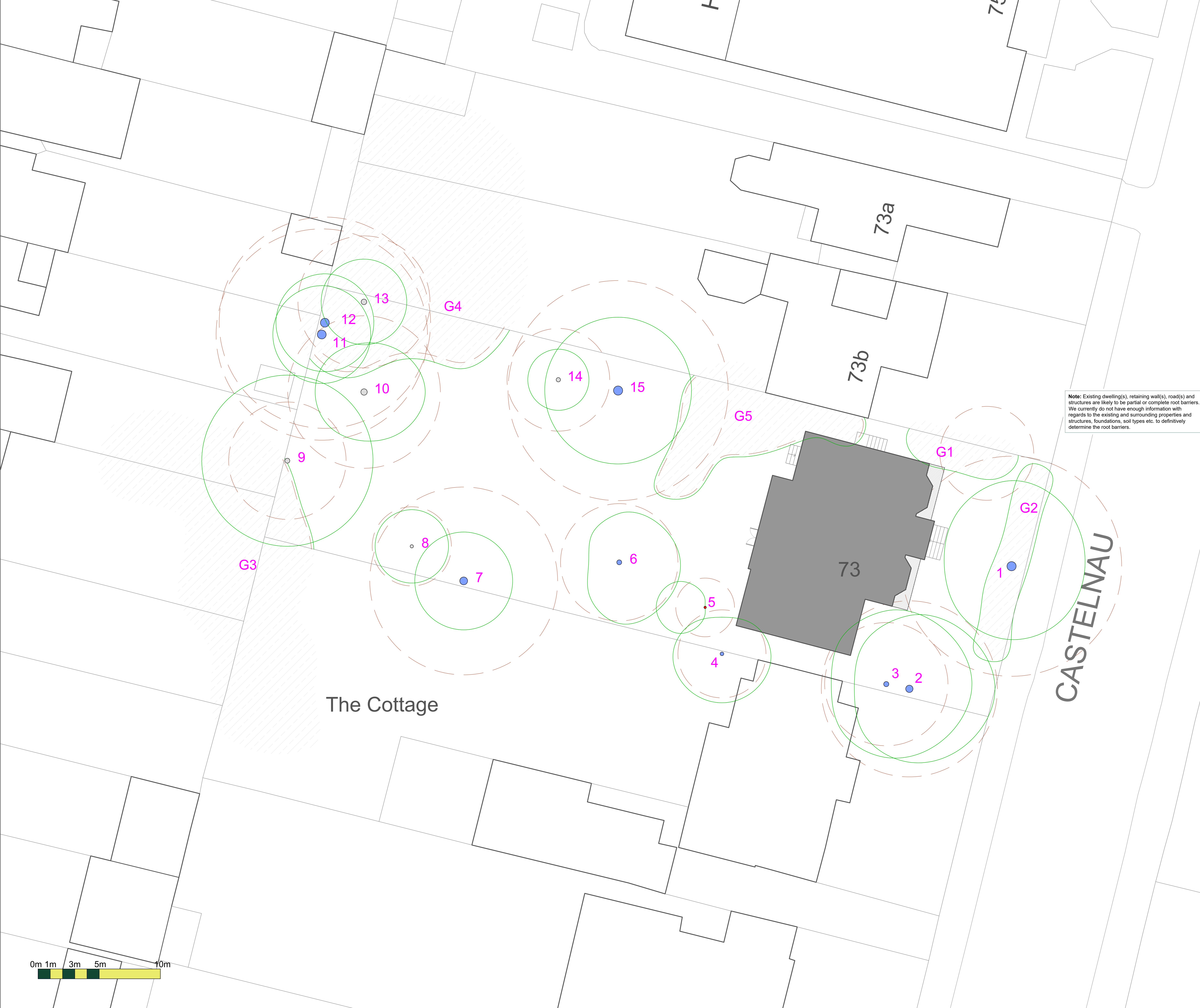
Tree Survey Report

Please refer to Arbttech Consulting Ltd. Tree Survey Report and Tree Schedule for full details on all surveyed trees, hedgerows and major shrub groups.

All trees were surveyed and categorised in accordance with the guidance as set out in the British Standard BS5837:2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations'.

We make the following recommendation to ensure that no conditions relating to arboriculture are attached to any planning consent sought:

- a) An arboricultural impact assessment (AIA);
- b) An arboricultural method statement (AMS); and
- c) A tree protection plan (TPP).



Note: Existing dwelling(s), retaining wall(s), road(s) and structures are likely to be partial or complete root barriers. We currently do not have enough information with regards to the existing and surrounding properties and structures, foundations, soil types etc. to definitively determine the root barriers.



Project:	73 Castelnau, London, SW13 9RT.		
Client:	Locksley Architects		
Drawing:	Tree Constraints Plan		
Based on:	OS Tile & E01 A		
Drawing No:	Arbttech TCP 01	Rev:	
Date:	Sept 2022	Scale:	1:100 @ A0
Drawn:	MGM		

Key:				
Tree No:	1	Tree Canopy:	Trunks:	
RPA:	Category 'U' trees	Category 'Y' trees	Category 'Z' trees	
Category 'U' trees:		Category 'Y' trees:	Category 'Z' trees:	

9. Document Production Record

Document number	Editor	Signature	Position	Issue number	Date
Arbtech TSR 01	Matthew Middle		Principal Arboricultural Consultant	01	02/09/22

Limitations

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