



BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations

6 Bishops Court, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, SO50 6PE

Date – 2nd December 2022

Consulting Arborist

Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), Tech Cert (ArborA), TechArborA

TREE SURVEY NOTES



This Tree Survey has been undertaken within the recommendations of British Standards 5837:2012 and current arboricultural best practice. Clients are advised that Tree Surveys are a basic data collection exercise and record of tree condition at the time of survey and should not be confused with a Tree Inspection.

The Tree Survey will identify any visible signs of ill-health or major defects, advising a further detailed investigation where appropriate. This will most often take the form of a request for either “*full ground level inspection*” or “*climbing inspection required*”. There may also be a further reference to the need for “*decay detection equipment*” to aid diagnosis. A tree survey does not include a comprehensive schedule or specification of remedial tree works, but may contain a guide to the work which might be undertaken by a prudent tree owner, purely for reasons of health and safety.

Each tree has been numbered and, where instructed, for future identification on site, they have been tagged using small durable metal or plastic tags.

- o Due to variations of existing ground levels through the site, height dimensions are estimated and are given in metres. Accurate heights, measured with the aid of optical instruments can be provided where instructed.
- o Trunk/stem diameters are measured in mm at 1.5 metres above ground level, using a standard measuring tape as defined by British Standards, unless otherwise stated.
- o Estimated branch spread is taken in metres from the centre of the trunk, at the four cardinal points of a compass, to achieve an accurate representation of the crown shape which will be recorded on the tree survey plan.

- o An assessment of a tree’s life stage classification is made in terms of its maturity within the site’s landscape and defined as:

Y	=	young trees, trees that are pre-sexual maturity and high in vitality
SM	=	semi-mature trees, trees that are juvenile and within the first $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species
EM	=	early mature trees, trees that are perhaps within in $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ and $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species
M	=	mature trees, trees that have reached peak height and reproduction capacity and perhaps in the last $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of life expectancy of an average tree for any given species
OM	=	Over-mature trees, trees showing signs of retrenchment in the crown

- O An assessment of a tree's physiological condition is defined as:

Good	=	fully functioning biological system showing average vitality i.e. normal bud growth, leaf size, crown density and wound closure
Fair	=	fully functioning biological system showing below average vitality i.e. reduced bud growth, smaller leaf size, lower crown density and reduced wound closure
Poor	=	a biological system with limited functionality showing significantly below average vitality i.e. limited bud growth, small and chlorotic leaves, low crown density and limited wound closure
Dead	=	No obvious signs of outward living parts

- O An assessment of a tree's structural condition is defined as:

Good	=	no significant structural defects
Fair	=	structural defects which could be alleviated through remedial tree surgery or management practices
Poor	=	structural defects which cannot be alleviated through tree surgery or management practices
Dead	=	No obvious signs of outward living parts

- O An assessment of a tree's future estimated remaining contribution is defined as: **<10, 10+, 20+ or 40+ years.**

Categorisation of Trees

The category for each tree is assessed using the advice of Table 1 within BS5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction - Recommendations. The assessment has not considered any site-specific development proposals, but will have considered any changes on or off-site which may have an effect on the conditions surrounding the surveyed trees.

The trees have been classified into one of the following categories (and one or more sub-categories [these sub categories will however not increase the value of the tree]) and are indicated on the associated drawings by colours as indicated.

Category U				Identification colour on plan
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	- 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			DARK RED
Category A	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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 of 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	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
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 down-graded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant through 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 value or other cultural value	MID BLUE
Category C	1 – Mainly arboricultural values	2 – Mainly landscape values	3 – Mainly cultural values	Identification colour on plan
Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life 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 benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	GREY

	BS5837: 2012 TREE SURVEY REPORT	
	Site:	6 Bishops Court, Bishopstoke, Eastleigh, SO50 6PE
	Date:	2nd December 2022
	Consultant:	Stefan Rose BSc (Hons), TechCert (Arbor.A), TechArborA
	Tagged:	No

Notes:

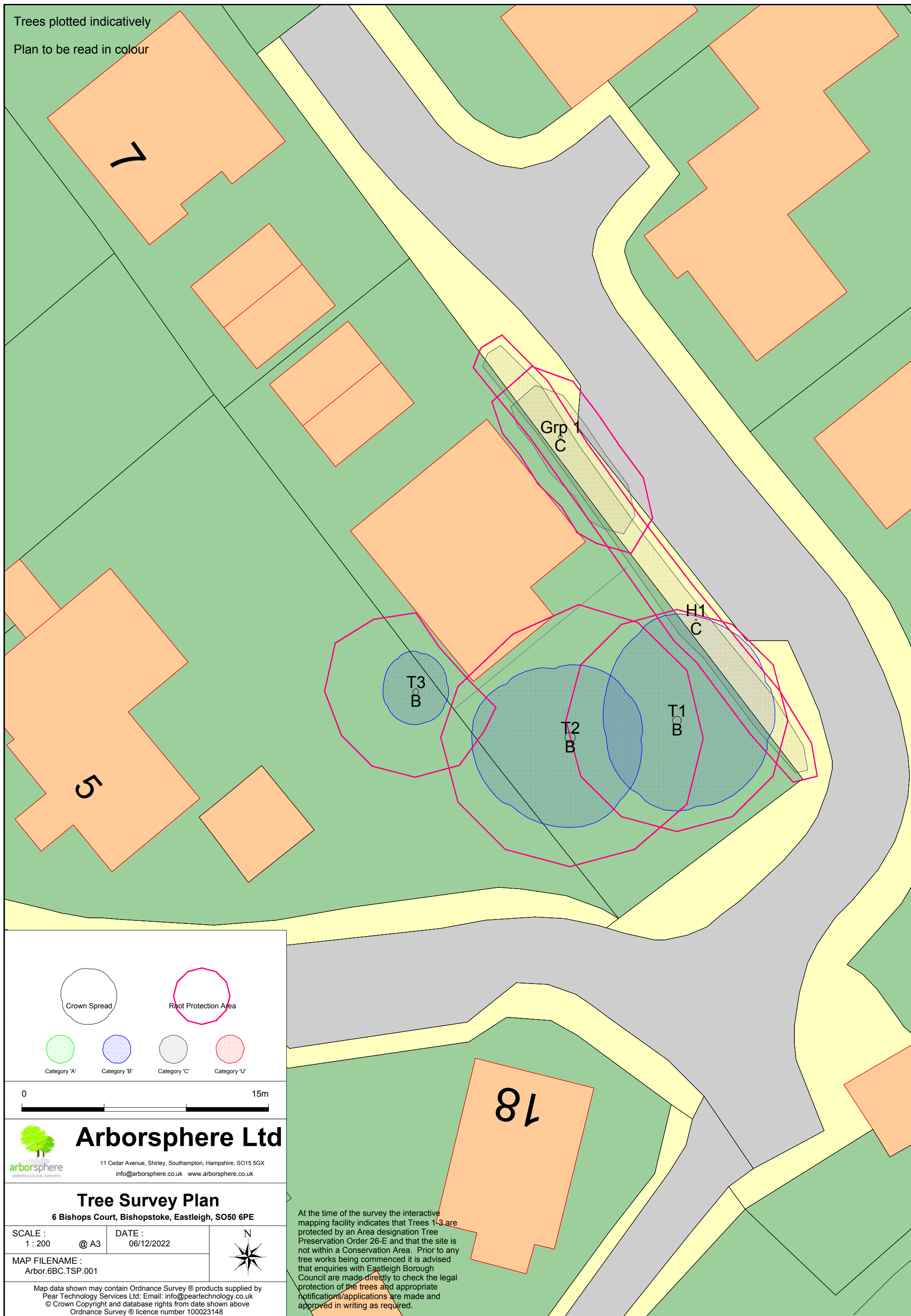
1. It may be advised that some trees should have the ivy removed to enable a re-survey to be carried out. This would also alleviate the tree from becoming suppressed, carrying additional weight that increases the chance of windthrow due to a larger dense crown area, and only receiving restricted light. Unless otherwise stated, in order to prevent regrowth, it is only necessary to remove a 300mm section of ivy and clear around the base.
2. It may be advised that it was only possible to estimate the diameter of some trees because of ivy smothering, dense vegetation, or trees located off-site with no access.
3. The estimated remaining contribution in years, and the tree grading category have been calculated for the current situation and may alter where further investigation works are advised.
4. Some trees or groups may have been given an interim grade. The reason for the interim grading is addressed in the timescales given as this may have a bearing on health and safety and/or any development proposals.
5. Tree Groups have been assessed with estimated and representative data.
6. This is not a Tree Works Schedule. Any preliminary management recommendations are listed in the interests of health and safety and should be carried out by a prudent tree owner.
7. Any management recommendations are suggested for reasons of health and safety only, regardless of development proposals at this stage. However, the defects requiring remedial tree surgery are by their very nature potential wildlife habitats, including protected species which needs consideration prior to any tree surgery works commencing.
8.
 - a) At this stage the Root Protection Area (RPA) information is for your guidance and ongoing discussion purposes only as it assumes that all but the 'U' grade trees will be retained, which may not be the case.
 - b) For all single stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1250mm, and multi-stem trees with a stem diameter greater than 1500mm, the calculated RPA has been capped at 707m² in accordance with Section 4.6.1 of BS5837:2012.

At the time of the survey the interactive mapping facility indicates that Trees 1-3 are protected by an Area designation Tree Preservation Order 26-E and that the site is not within a Conservation Area. Prior to any tree works being commenced it is advised that enquiries with Eastleigh Borough Council are made directly to check the legal protection of the trees and appropriate notifications/applications are made and approved in writing as required.

Tree No	Species	H't (m)	Single/ Multi-Stemmed (S or MS)	Stem Diam (mm)	Root Protection Area (m²)	Root Protection Distance (m)	Branch Spread (m)	H't of Crown AGL (m)	Life Stage	Physio-logical Condition	Structural Condition and General Observations	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Est. Rem. Contrib. (Yrs)	Cat
1	Scots Pine <i>Pinus sylvestris</i>	16	S	550	137	6.6	N 6.5 E 6.0 S 5.5 W 4.5	N 6.0 E 6.0 S 7.0 W 7.0	M	Good	Good Bark wound on southwest side of trunk Old pruning wounds on trunk and in crown Minor deadwood stubs in crown	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
2	Sweet Chestnut <i>Castanea sativa</i>	18	S	640	185	7.7	N 4.5 E 4.5 S 5.5 W 6.0	N 4.0 E 5.0 S 5.0 W 5.0	M	Good	Good Developing tree Trifurcated at 7m above ground level Offsite	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
3	Lawson Cypress <i>Chamaecyparis lawsoniana</i>	15	MS>5	Est 390	69	4.7	N 2.5 E 2.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	N 4.5 E 5.0 S 2.0 W 2.0	EM	Good	Fair Offsite Unable to verify health and safety due to lack of access Grows on land higher than site level	No works required at time of survey	20+	B1+2
Grp 1	Sycamore	8	MS>6	250	28	3.0	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	SM	Fair	Fair Offsite Previously topped Some multi-stemmed at ground level Low hanging branches trunk and crown shapes distorted due to group pressure	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2
H1	Common Holly Cherry Laurel Common Yew	2	S	100	5	1.2	N - E - S - W -	N - E - S - W -	SM	Good	Fair Hedge growing along site boundary Ivy on some trees	No works required at time of survey	10+	C1+2

AS1

Plan to be read in colour



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AS2

Mr Stefan Rose
Arboricultural Consultant of Arborsphere Ltd
Bsc (Hons), Tech Cert (Arbor.A), TechArborA

Stefan Rose is an Arboricultural Consultant based in Hampshire and Director of Arborsphere Ltd.

He holds the following qualifications relevant to arboriculture:

- Technicians Certificate in Arboriculture (Arboricultural Association)
- Professional Tree Inspection Certificate (Lantra Awards Ltd)
- Tree Surgery for Craftsmen (City and Guilds)

Professional Memberships:

- Technical member of the Arboricultural Association
- Member of the Royal Forestry Society

Stefan started Arborsphere Ltd in December 2011 and has been running the consultancy practice successfully for 8 years now with over 20yrs within the arboricultural industry, working with many Clients across the South of England carrying out a range of arboricultural services from development site tree surveys and site supervision to health and safety tree inspections.

Prior to starting his own company he was working as a Senior Consultant for CBA trees based in West End Hampshire from 1998 to 2011 assessing a wide range of arboricultural issues for projects across the UK and maintains a directorate level of working with them currently. The main focus related to carrying out tree surveys in accordance with the recommendations within BS5837:2005/12, looking at and advising on development sites in preparation for planning as well as the extensive involvement with major projects carrying out site monitoring and providing on going arboricultural advice. Work for smaller/private client was also an important

part of his work enabling them to extend and improve homes in close proximity to trees.

Within his time at CBA Trees Stefan also undertook work as a locum Tree Officer for Eastleigh Borough Council, Fareham Borough Council, Havant Borough Council, Southampton City Council, Rushmoor Borough Council and most recently Hart District Council where he undertook the task of reviewing the status of Tree Preservation Orders, assessing tree work and planning applications. This provided him with a wide range of experience in respect of trees, the law and planning issues surrounding trees.

Stefan trained whilst in the position of Tree Surveyor with CBA Trees at both Merrist Wood (1998 and 2001 – 2002) and with Tree Life Training to provide on going and continued professional development.



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