Tree Heritage
Arboricultural Contractors and Consultants
Established 1982

TREE REPORT AND SURVEY AT

Daisy Bank House
Leek
STAFFORDSHIRE

1. Instructions

1.1. I was instructed to carry out a tree survey of the trees at the above site in accordance with BS 5837: 2005. This would include categorizing the trees and calculating the Root Protection Areas for each retained tree.

2. General description of the site and trees

2.1. The site is a large house with a large sloping garden with established mature trees.

2.2. The trees on the site are listed in the Tree Condition Survey, which is included as an appendix to this report. I have included trees on the boundary with adjacent properties.

2.3. They are graded and put into categories according to Table 1 of BS 5837:2005

3. The Trees

3.1. There are 4 trees at the bottom of the site that are protected by Tree Preservation Order No.SM.123 (1994). Two of these trees are in good condition but the other 2 are poor.

3.2. T4 a Sycamore has a potentially weak fork and should be removed.

3.3. T3 is a multi-stemmed Lime with decay in the base and potentially weak forks. This is also not suitable for retention and should be removed prior to development.

4 Tree Protection

4.1 BS 5837:2005 is intended to give recommendations to protect the trees during development and ensure their survival following the construction work. To achieve this there are two main considerations. The first is to protect the roots of the trees and the second to protect the upper parts of the tree, the trunk and branches.

4.2 The main tool to achieve the above is to create "Construction Exclusion Zones" around the trees. These are based on the "Root Protection Area" or RPA as calculated using Table 2 of BS 5837:2005. The RPA's for all the trees are included in the survey.

4.3 To achieve an effective "Construction Exclusion Zone"(CEZ) it is necessary to erect a protective barrier along the edge of the RPA's. The details of this fencing are shown in Figure 2, which is included as an appendix (B) to this report. The barrier should be erected a minimum distance from each tree. These distances are shown in the survey as DPB

4.4 Where it is unavoidable to work within a RPA it would be necessary to take further advice to ensure that the trees are protected from damage.

TREE HERITAGE LTD.

H. E. Williams

H.E.WILLIAMS Dated 2nd April 2008

References: BS 5837:2005 Published by British Standards Institute.

APPENDIX TO TREE SURVEYS

Number - Each tree is given a number that allows it to be identified on the site plan. This site plan should only be used for identification only as the trees are not plotted to scale.

Age - These are given in approximate terms

Y	Young tree	Less than 10yrs old
E/M	Early-mature	Established tree up to one third of mature height.
M/A	Middle Aged	Established tree half grown
M	Mature	Tree at least two thirds to full mature size.
O/M	Over-mature	Full size tree usually beginning to decline.

Condition - In terms of health and structure

Good	A tree with few or no defects, and in general good health. Reasonably long life expectancy and worth retaining if possible.
Good/Fair	Some minor defects that may require treatment. Life expectancy is in the order of 30 years or more, but could be shortened by these defects, that may or may not be treatable.
Fair	The tree has defects, and may require surgery. The defects may be related to general health and not be treatable, and could shorten the life expectancy.
Fair/Poor	The tree has significant defects or diseases that may not constitute a safety hazard, but are not treatable, and give the tree a short life expectancy. It may be desirable to retain the tree in the short term.
Poor	The tree has major defect, either in the tree itself or its environment. The tree may be in very poor health. It may require major surgery or felling depending on the risk assessment. It will have a fairly short life expectancy.

Category As set out in BS 5837: 2005 Table 1

RPA Root protection area in sq. metres required for retained trees as calculated using BS 5837: 2005 Table 2.

DPB Distance of Protective Barrier from centre of tree. (Calculated as radius)

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No.	Species	Age	Diameter	Spread	Height	Condition and Recommendations	Category	RPA	DPB
1759	Lime	M	550	12	16	Good. Some dead wood and epicormic growth that would need removing.	B	137	6.6
1760	Lime	M	500	12	16	Fair. Poor shape due to suppression. Some dead wood and epicormic growth that would need removing.	C	113	6
1761	Beech	M	470	16	16	Fair. Poor shape due to suppression. Ivy on stem and in crown. Ivy should be removed along with any dead wood.	C	100	5.6
1762	Lime	M	500	12	16	Good. Some dead wood and epicormic growth that would need removing.	B	113	6
1763	Robinia	M	360	8	16	Fair/poor. Some decline. Would require work to reduce and reshape if retained.	C	59	4.3
1764	Holly	M	260 Base	6	6	Fair. Multi-stemmed tree. No. of stem could be reduced if required.	C	21	2.6

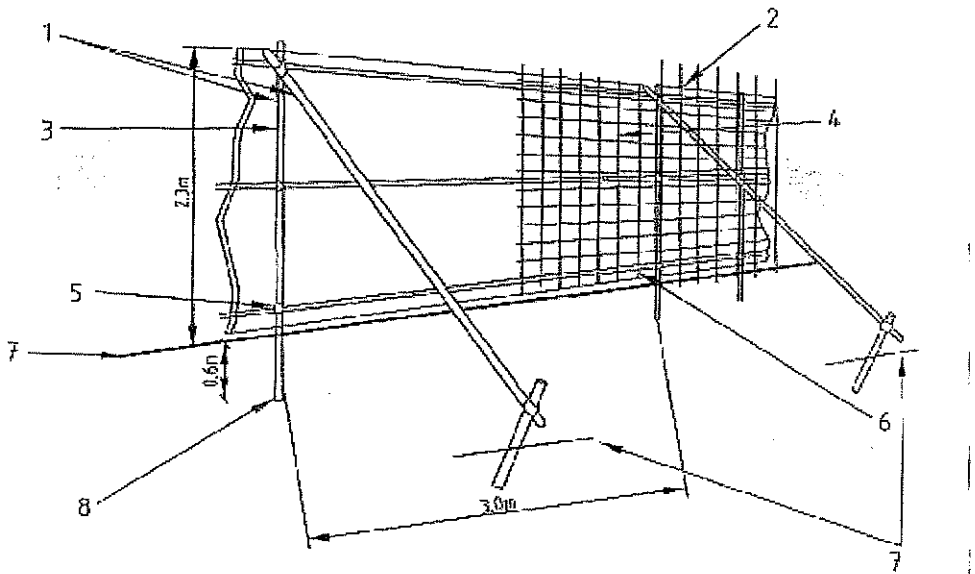
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No.	Species	Age	Diameter	Spread	Height	Condition and Recommendations	Category	RPA	DPB
1765	Lime	M	600	10	15	Fair/poor. Old pollarded tree with some decay in pollard. Close to existing house. I would recommend removal of this tree.	R	N/A	N/A
1766	Holly	M	100 per stem	4	6	Fair. Multi-stemmed tree. No. of stem could be reduced if required.	C	4.5	1.2
1767	Sycamore	M	500	12	15	Good. Some dead wood in crown. Branches low over drive and would need crown raising for access.	B	113	6
1768	Holly	M	220	6	8	Fair. Multi-stemmed tree overhanging drive. Would need crown lifting or possible removal to allow access.	C	22	2.6
1769	Sycamore	M	460	12	16	Good. Some minor dead wood.	B	96	5.5
1770	Silver Birch	M	360	8	16	Good.	B	59	4.3
1771	Rowan	M	290	6	11	Fair. Suppressed tree.	C	38	3.5
1772	"Ferox" Holly	M	290	8	11	Fair. Appears to be in decline with sparse foliage. This is however an unusual tree and it would be nice to retain it if possible.	C	38	3.5

No.	Species	Age	Diameter	Spread	Height	Condition and Recommendations	Category	RPA	DPB
1773	Yew	M	580 Base	8	13	Good. Twinned stemmed tree with no obvious faults.	B	106	5.8
1774	Laburnum	O/M	250 Base	5	5	Poor. In obvious decline.	R	N/A	N/A
1775	Ash	M	520	14	18	Good. Some dead wood in crown that should be removed for safety reasons.	B	122	6.2
1776	Sycamore on adjacent land	Mi	270	8	14	Poor. Suppressed tree with squirrel damage.	C	33	3.2
1777	Variegated Holly	M	350	8	15	Good specimen.	B	55.4	4.2
1778	Sycamore	Mi	210	6	16	Poor. Suppressed twin-stemmed tree. Should be removed to allow other trees to mature.	R	N/A	N/A
1779	Sycamore	M	600 Base	14	16	Fair. Twin-stemmed tree. The crown is low over the site and would need lifting to allow access.	B	113	6
1780	Sycamore	Mi	300 x 2	8	17	Fair/poor. Suppressed tree with 2 stems.	C	40	3.6
1781	Lime **T6**	M	440 x 2	12	18	Fair/poor. Twin-stemmed tree with pockets of decay in base. Would need to have crown lightened if it is retained.	C/B	88	5.2

APPENDIX B



1 Standard scaffold poles

2 Uprights to be driven into the ground

3 Panels secured to uprights with wire ties and where necessary standard scaffold clamps

4 Weldmesh wired to the uprights and horizontals

5 Standard clamps

6 Wire twisted and secured on inside face of fencing to avoid easy dismantling

7 Ground level

8 Approx. 0.6 m driven into the ground

Figure 2 — Protective barrier

Table 1 — Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

TREES FOR REMOVAL

Category and definition	Criteria	Identification on plan
Category R Those in such a condition that any existing value would be lost within 10 years and which should, in the current context, be removed for reasons of sound arboricultural management	• 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 R category trees (i.e. 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 (e.g. Dutch elm disease), or very low quality trees suppressing adjacent trees of better quality. NOTE Habitat reinstatement may be appropriate (e.g. R category tree used as a bat roost: installation of bat box in nearby tree).	[redacted] RGB code: 127-000-000 AutoCAD 246

TREES TO BE CONSIDERED FOR RETENTION

Category and definition	Criteria – Subcategories			Identification on plan
	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values	3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation	
Category A **Those of high quality and value:** in such a condition as to be able to make a substantial contribution (a minimum of 40 years is suggested)	Trees that are particularly good examples of their species, especially if rare or unusual, or essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands which provide a definite screening or softening effect to the locality in relation to views into or out of the site, or those of particular visual importance (e.g. avenues or other arboricultural features assessed as groups)	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	LIGHT GREEN RGB code: 000-255-000 AutoCAD 90
Category B **Those trees of moderate quality and value:** those in such a condition as to make a significant contribution (a minimum of 20 years is suggested)	Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor storm damage)	Trees present in numbers, usually as groups or woodlands, such that they form distinct landscape features, thereby attracting a higher collective rating than they might as individuals but which are not, individually, essential components of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. trees of moderate quality within an avenue that includes better, A category specimens), or trees situated mainly internally to the site, therefore individually having little visual impact on the wider locality	Trees with clearly identifiable conservation or other cultural benefits	[redacted] RGB code: 000-000-255 AutoCAD 170
Category C **Those trees of low quality and value:** currently in adequate condition to remain until new planting could be established (a minimum of 10 years is suggested), or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Trees not qualifying in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary screening benefit	Trees with very limited conservation or other cultural benefits	GREY RGB code: 91-91-91 AutoCAD 252
	NOTE Whilst C category trees will usually not be retained where they would impose a significant constraint on development, young trees with a stem diameter of less than 150 mm should be considered for relocation.			

EXTRACT FROM BS5837:2005 'TREES IN RELATION TO CONSTRUCTION – RECOMMENDATIONS' © BSI 2005
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