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BS: 5837 2012 Arboricultural Survey Report

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Related Documents:

Plan A, Arboricultural Constraints 28 Redington Road.pdf

28 Redington Road, Tree Details.pdf

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Following emailed instructions from Jinny Blom, Mike Boys of Boward Tree Management visited the above site in August to carry out ground level Visual Tree Assessments and take notes for the preparation of this report. The purpose of this inspection was to survey any trees which may be affected by development works at number 28 Redington Road.
- 1.2 Redington Road is located between Hampstead Heath and Fortune Green. The near vicinity is characterized by large properties and leafy suburbs dotted with mature trees.
- 1.3 The local planning authority is the Camden London Borough Council. The property is located within a conservation area. The Beech tree (2205) on the frontage and three Beeches in the rear garden adjacent the property are noted to have Tree Preservation Orders.
- 1.4 Forty two trees were deemed significant in size to be surveyed including 3 from the adjacent garden of 30 Redington Road.
- 1.5 This report is compiled in accordance with *BS 5837:2012 Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction*. The specific design of any proposed development is not generally taken into account at this stage.

2.0 Limitations

- 2.1 My survey report is based on external visual examination from ground level of primary, secondary and tertiary stems, together with supported crown system. Internal decay detection equipment was not used and no samples were removed for further analysis.
- 2.2 The measurements for the tree location was conducted with measuring tape.
- 2.3 Any recommendations contained in this report are based on the above inspection and the conditions prevalent at the time of inspection. Future changes or site development may render this report and recommendations invalid. It cannot be inferred that, where no recommendations are given, a tree is completely safe.
- 2.4 As dynamic structures, trees are constantly in a state of flux. No large tree can be assessed as completely stable or safe in even average weather conditions.

3.0 Tree Survey Methodology

- 3.1 Species is given as common names. (Latin names in *italics*).
- 3.2 All tree dimensions are given in meters.
- 3.3 Age Class is given as:
 - Early-mature (Recently planted and within first third of life expectancy).
 - Semi-mature (Still growing rapidly and within second third of life expectancy).
 - Mature (Tree has reached its full size and is about average life expectancy for the species).
 - Veteran (Tree is well beyond it's expected life expectancy and is likely retrenching in size with significant wildlife potential)
 - Dead (Either recently or historically died with no signs of regeneration).
- 3.4 Physiological condition is an assessment of the health and vigour of the tree and will include an assessment of the size, colour and density of the foliage. Trees in good physiological condition are better able to cope with disturbance or stress.
- 3.5 Structural condition is an assessment of the structural integrity of the tree. This is given as good, average or poor. More details will be given in the observations column of the data tables if appropriate.
- 3.6 The remaining contribution is an estimate of the number of years a tree is expected to survive in a structurally sound condition, or before the removal of the tree is likely to be required.
- 3.7 Planning Category rating:

Category ratings are allocated based on the current condition of a tree in its current surroundings assuming the recommendations of this report are carried out. No consideration is given to any specific development proposal when allocating category ratings. For a full break down of tree categorisation see appendix 1.

3.8 Root Protection Area (R.P.A):

The RPA is the minimum area to be left undisturbed during development in accordance with *BS5837:2012*. Its area is equivalent to a circle with a radius 12 times the stem diameter (dbh) for a single stem trees. The 2012 British Standard has limited the RPA to an area of 707m², so that all trees with a diameter over 1.25m at breast height have the same RPA.

Generally, the RPA is shown as a circle. In some circumstances it is more appropriate to show the RPA as an irregular shape due to existing site features.

The RPA is provided to assist during the design and layout stage. It is also an essential component of any *BS5837:2012* arboricultural implication assessment and arboricultural method statement.

4.0 General Tree Description

- 4.1 For the tree survey plan please see the pdf file "Plan A, Arboricultural Constraints 28 Redington Rd". This file has been produced using a .dxf file supplied by the architect.
- 4.2 The front garden is raised one metre from the level of the pavement and slopes back level towards the house front. The rear garden has been partially reclaimed by nature, with the neighbours Wisteria growing across the terrace and rambling across the lawn. A number of Laurel shrubs have been planted here although these have not been deemed significant for recording. Bramble thickets have taken over the end of the garden which works back towards a stand of trees associated with mature native woodland species, Oaks, Hollies, Sycamore's and Horse Chestnuts. In relation to the neighbour's garden at 30, the land to the rear of 28 is raised up roughly 4-5m.
- 4.3 The subsoil make up is not known to the author of this report.

DETAILED TREE MEASUREMENTS

See pdf table "28 Redington Road, Tree Details".

Appendix 1

Category A trees are those which have high visual amenity value, are in good structural and physiological condition and are expected to contribute for at least another 40 years.

Category B trees are those which would be considered as category A trees but which are of lower value, poorer structural condition, or which are expected to contribute for less than 40 years.

Category C trees are those which have low amenity value, are in poor condition, or are expected to contribute for less than 20 years.

Category U trees are those which are expected to contribute for less than 10 years due to serious defects. As is common in risk management, where there is doubt, the precautionary principal may be applied.

In certain circumstances trees may be considered of higher value due to cultural or ecological reasons. If this is the case it will be made clear in the tree data tables.