

PLANNING
DEPARTMENT

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3 Church Street,
Waltham Abbey,
Essex, EN9 1DX

BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey & Arboricultural Impact

**Address: 8 Densley Close,
Welwyn Garden City**

Site Surveyed by Peter Holloway

**Report prepared by
Peter Holloway BSc(Hons) FArborA CEnv**

Date 7th January 2015

Report Prepared for Mr & Mrs Hooley

1. Introduction

1.1 Instructions:

I am instructed by Mrs Nicola Hooley.

My brief is:

- To carry out a Tree Survey in accordance with the British Standard 5837: 2012 'Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations' April 2012.
- To produce and **Arboricultural Implications Assessment** of the proposal for a house and garage extension.

2. Documents

2.1 I was provided with the following documents:

- i. Ground Floor Plan as Existing, 2223/EX/1, Nov. 2014.
- ii. First & Second Floor Plans as Existing, 2223/EX/2, Nov. 2014.
- iii. Elevations as Existing, 2223/EX/3, Nov. 2014.
- iv. Elevations & Roof Plan as Existing, 2223/EX/4, Nov. 2014.
- v. Site Layout Plan as Existing, 2223/EXSP/1, Nov 2014.
- vi. Ground Floor Plan as Proposed, 2223/P/1, Dec. 2014.
- vii. First & Second Floor Plans as Proposed, 2223/P/2, Dec. 2014.
- viii. Elevations as Proposed, 2223/P/3, Dec. 2014.
- ix. Elevations & Roof Plan as Proposed, 2223/P/4, Dec. 2014.
- x. Site Layout Plan as Proposed, 2223/PSP/1, Dec. 2014.

3. Scope of this report

3.1 This report includes:

- i. Standard BS5837 Methodology (Appendix 1)
- ii. Tree Survey Data (Appendix 2)
- iii. Site Plan with Tree Constraints (Appendix 3)
- iv. Arboricultural Impact Assessment Plan (Appendix 4)

3.2 The trees within the garden and those in adjacent gardens that might be affected by the proposal were surveyed from ground level using a visual tree assessment method. No detailed tree examinations were undertaken during the survey.

5. Tree Survey

5.1 Tree survey method

The methodology for the tree survey is described in Appendix 1.

5.2 Appraisal of trees surveyed

5.2.1 I recorded thirty seven trees within the site, or near to the site boundaries, which might be affected by the proposal. The tree details are included in Appendix 2 and plotted on the attached site plans in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4. Appendix 3 shows the existing ground floor layout with the tree constraints. Appendix 4 shows the proposed ground floor layout to indicate where the proposal could affect the retained trees.

5.2.2 The tree categories I assessed in accordance with BS5837:2012 criteria are as detailed in table 2 below.

Tree Category	Tree numbers	Quantity
A	T18.	1
B	T1, T3, T4, T11, T17, T20.	6
C	T2, T7, T8, T9, T10, T12, T14, T15, T16, T21, T22, T23, T24, T26, T27, T28, T29, T30, T31, T32, T33, T35, T37.	23
U	T5, T6, T13, T19, T25, T34, T36.	7
Total		37

Table 2 Tree Categories
(Quality A, high; B, moderate, C, low; and U, poor)

5.3 I recommended some tree safety work for trees with obvious defects and further investigation of possible decay in T4 and T24 in order to help maintain the trees in a reasonably safe condition. The birch T24 has signs of decline (crown dieback) and possibly fungal infection (stem exudate). The Hornbeam T4 has canker and bleeding on the lower stem. With these symptoms the trees may be affected by honey fungus.

5.4 I had no access to offsite trees and so I estimated their stem diameters and dimensions. Their stem diameter is used to calculate the model root protection area and so it is important to estimate the stem diameter as accurately as possible for trees that cannot be measured.

- 6.4.2 The soil, roots and tree branches of the Ash tree (T1) will need to be protected during demolition and construction. If the existing hard surfaces are left in place they can act as ground protection for manual excavations and small machinery. The ground may be exposed during foundation and floor slab creation so tree protection will need to be planned for this stage of the work.
- 6.5 I have assumed that no new services are required and that existing services will be used.
- 6.6 The Cherry Laurel (T37) and the Hornbeam (T2) will need to be removed to facilitate the proposed construction. The remaining trees can be retained during the work and any damage minimised using tree protection measures. The details of a tree protection (arboricultural) method statement can only be formulated with a construction management plan but Section 7 includes the important considerations.
- 6.7 It is proposed to plant two new trees at the front of the property. The proposed location will only accommodate very small trees or large shrubs but a pair of trees in this location will be an attractive addition to the property frontage.

7. Tree Protection Considerations

- 7.1 The proposal will require the demolition of some external garage and house walls and the construction of new foundations, walls and roofs. Tree Protection information will be a condition of planning consent and this should include site supervision to monitor tree protection and supervise high risk work (foundation within RPA of T1).
- 7.2 T37 and T2 will need to be removed to accommodate the development.
- 7.3 Standard 2.4m weld-mesh fencing and plywood ground protection will be able to protect the retained trees but a more bespoke tree protection will be required for the Weeping Ash T1.
- 7.4 The protection of T1 will entail hand excavations to remove the existing hard surface. Construction of ground protection for proposed foundation construction and preparation for floor slab using a biodegradable void former above the ground. The tree protection detail can be prepared when the details of the foundation and floor slab are known. The design of the floor slab may also be a condition of planning consent.

9. Appendix 1 Standard Methodology

A.1 Survey

A1.1 All my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations and I measured tree stem diameters where possible and estimated height and crown spread by pacing and using a clinometer. I do not normally have access to trees outside the boundaries and so my observations and comments on these trees are based on the visual assessment made from within the site or the surrounding public highway.

A.1.2 I surveyed all trees objectively without reference to any design proposals supplied or suggested by the client. The trees were located using the topographical survey supplied. If the topographical plan did not include all relevant trees, they would be added in their approximate positions.

A.1.3 As suggested in the BS 5837:2012 all single stem trees with a stem diameter of less than 75 mm at 1.5 m above ground level are usually excluded from the survey as they are not deemed to be of significant size to be included. Multi stemmed trees were measured in accordance with the standard.

A.1.4 Trees and shrubs are living organisms whose health and condition can change rapidly, for this reason the BS 5837 grades, along with any conclusions or tree management recommendations can only remain valid for a period of 12 months.

A.1.5 Where possible trees were assessed as individual specimens, however, where there were trees that formed distinctive groups of the same species within the landscape they can be assessed and graded as groups.

A.1.6 Trees on or adjacent to development sites are a material consideration that may have a significant impact on the future development and use of the site.

A.2 Use of survey data

A.2.1 The British Standard 5837:2012 provides guidance on the principles to be applied to achieve a satisfactory juxtaposition of trees with structures.

A.2.2 The tree survey with minimum requirements of BS5837 is enclosed in the appendices of this report.

- A.2.8 Approved tree work should be carried out in accordance with BS 3998:2010 by suitably qualified and experienced professional tree surgeons. Under no circumstances shall site personnel undertake any tree pruning operations. All tree works should also take into consideration The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended), the Conservation (natural habitats etc.) Regulations 1994, and the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000 protected species of flora and fauna.
- A.2.9 If the site is within a conservation area then the local authority will need to be notified of your intention to prune trees which, in some cases, they can prevent by making a Tree reservation Order. Some forms of tree work are exempt from this requirement and tree works directly required to accommodate a development that has planning permission would be exempt. However, to avoid error I would always recommend notifying the local authority to avoid mistakes.
- A.2.10 If individual trees are protected by Tree Preservation Orders then written consent is required for tree pruning or tree removal except for a few exemptions and also if the work is directly required to accommodate a development which has planning permission. As above, I would always recommend applying for consent rather than assuming that works are exempt from requiring consent.

8 Densley Close, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.

Table 1			8 Density Class, Welwyn Garden City, Hertfordshire.										Weather: Cloudy occasional rain									
Tree Number	Tree Name (species)		Estimated dimensions	Height (m)	Calculated Stem Diameter (mm)	Number of Stems	Root Protection Area		Crown constraints			North (m)	South (m)	East (m)	West (m)	Age class	Summary of Physiological condition	Observations	Remaining contribution years	Tree Category	Tree work recommendations	
	Common	Botanical					Radius, m	Area m2	Crown height in	Lowest branch in	Direction lowest branch											Structural Condition & General comments
T1	Weeping Ash	<i>Fraxinus pendula</i>		11	460	1	5.5	96	1	2.4	N	4.5	8	4	8	D	Fair	Species has defects in branch formation. Pruning to maintain shape and structure important.	>40 yrs	B1	Remove major dead wood, lift crown to 4m, reduce crown 1-3m to shape.	
T2	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		19	671	5	8.0	203	3	3	SW	9	6	5	7	D	Good	Fire damage to north side historic. More serious fire damage to two southern stem recently. Grading and contribution affected.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Lift crown to 4m	
T3	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		19	350	1	4.2	55	5	6	E	4	6	6	3	D	Good	Some deadwood over garden areas. Asymmetrical crown due to neighbouring trees.	>40 yrs	B1	No action	
T4	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		18	1050	2	6.2	121	3	5	S	4	6	7	7	M	Good	Thin stem. Canker and bleeding on lower stem north side. Too low for fire damage - possible Honey fungus.	20 to 40 yrs	B1	Further inspection of roots and stem.	
T5	Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		6	224	5	2.7	23	3	2	W	2	0	1	1	Y	Poor	Coppice. Serious fire damage. Main stems dead and decayed.	<10 yrs	U	Coppice to 0.5m.	
T6	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		4.5	250	1	3.0	28	na	na	na				M	Poor	Dead stem. Retain for wildlife biodiversity.	<10 yrs	U	See Comment		
T7	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		8	148	2	1.6	10	1	1.5	S	4	3	3	3	M	Good	Cherry laurel casts dense shade for understorey in woodland garden. Removal recommended.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	Fell and treat stump with herbicide	
T8	Snowy Mespilus	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>		6	192	3	2.3	17	3	2	NE	1	5	3	1	MA	Fair	Deadwood. Ivy, form poor as suppressed.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	No action	
T9	Common Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>		8	220	6	2.6	22	0	1.5	AR	2	4	3	3	M	Good	Group of Holly	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T10	Ashleaf Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>		5	90	1	1.1	4	3	2	SW	1	2	2	1	MA	Fair	Remove stake. Species of maple a best guess.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	See Comment	
T11	Leyland Cypress	<i>X Cupressocyparis leylandii</i>	*	22	600	1	7.2	163	0	2	E	3	3	3	3	Y	Good	Offsite.	20 to 40 yrs	B1	No action	
T12	Ashleaf Maple	<i>Acer negundo</i>		8	70	1	0.8	2	3	3	E	2	3	2	0	MA	Fair	Stem canker, dieback and deadwood.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T13	Snowy Mespilus	<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>		9	260	4	3.1	31	4	2	SE	2	5	5	4	Y	Poor	Squirrel damage in crown	<10 yrs	U	Coppice to 0.5m.	
T14	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		10	150	1	1.8	10	2	3	W	5	2	2	3	MA	Fair		>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T15	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		10	90	1	1.1	4	2	3	W	4	3	0	2	MA	Fair		20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T16	Platanus Plum	<i>Prunus atropurpurea</i>		10	260	1	3.1	31	3	2	NE	5	4	3	5	MA	Fair	Owl box. Species uncertain. Foliage at height.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T17	Sawera Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis palifera</i>		15	380	1	4.6	65	3	1.5	W	3	4	3	2	MA	Fair		20 to 40 yrs	B1	No action	
T18	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		20	510	1	8.1	118	5	6	NE	6	6	6	4	MA	Fair	Deadwood over garden area.	>40 yrs	A1	No action	
T19	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>	*	15	450	1	5.4	92	6	5	S	6	6	6	5	MA	Poor	Dead tree offsite by boundary. Consult owner.	<10 yrs	U	Fell to stable height	
T20	Sawera Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis palifera</i>		15	440	1	5.3	88	3	2	S	3	4	0	2	M	Fair	Two appressed stems. Tight union.	20 to 40 yrs	B1	No action	
T21	Sawera Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis palifera</i>		8	250	1	3.0	28	0	1	W	3	4	0	4	M	Fair	Stem inclined SE.	10 to 20 yrs	C1	No action	
T22	Sawera Cypress	<i>Chamaecyparis palifera</i>		8	148	2	1.8	10	2	1	E	2	0	2	0	M	Fair	Two stems, tight union.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T23	Common Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>		6	243	0	2.9	27	0/na	na	na	4	3	3	3		Good	Multi-stemmed	>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T24	Silver Birch	<i>Betula pendula</i>		20	738	4	6.9	246	2	2	N	5	7	5		Poor	Multi-stemmed. Rusty exudation on one stem. Tree in decline. Ip dieback and deadwood	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Reduce crown by 3m		
T25	Wild Cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>		7	330	1	4.0	49	3	2	N	2	0	1	3		Poor	Dead tree	<10 yrs	U	Fell to ground level	
T26	Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudoplatanus</i>		8	94	2	1.1	4	2	0.5	S	4	2	2	3		Fair	Thin stem.	>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T27	Common Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>		8	184	2	2.2	15	2	2	S	3	3	1	2		Fair		20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T28	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		5	100	1	1.2	5	1	3	E	5	2	0	1		Fair		>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T29	Common Hazel	<i>Corylus avellana</i>		8	246	5	3.0	27	2	2	S	5	4	3	4		Fair	Some dead and broken stems	10 to 20 yrs	C1	Coppice to 0.5m.	
T30	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		8	107	2	2.4	18	2	2	E	5	3	4	3		Poor	Squirrel damage in crown - quite severe	>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T31	Common Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>		12	150	1	1.8	10	3	4	N	5	2	2	4		Good		>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T32	Common Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>		7	110	1	1.3	5	2	4	E	2	3	2	3		Fair		>40 yrs	C1	No action	
T33	Winter Cherry	<i>Prunus subhirtella</i>		10	380	1	4.6	65	3	1.8	NE	5	4	5	3		Good	Rhus typhina. Stem exudate.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T34	Staghorn Sumach	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		5	100	1	1.2	5	3	2	W	3	4	3	2		Fair	Multi-stemmed	<10 yrs	U	Fell to ground level	
T35	Bay	<i>Laurus nobilis</i>		5	168	6	2.4	17	0	na	0	na	2	2	2		Good	Rhus typhina. Stem broken just above ground. Inclined East	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	
T36	Staghorn Sumach	<i>Rhus typhina</i>		5	90	1	1.1	4	2	1	na	2	5	2	0		Poor		<10 yrs	U	Fell to ground level	
T37	Cherry Laurel	<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i>		5	158	10	1.9	11	0	0	na	1	2	3	3		Fair	Leaves affected by rust.	20 to 40 yrs	C1	No action	

