

BS5837 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement.

Chirk Land LL14 5AZ Proposed Coffee Shop & Car Park

11/02/21



Prepared By: Matthew Owen Arbserv Limited Pony House Crew Green Shrewsbury SY5 9BQ	Prepared For: Roger Parry & Partners LLP 20 Salop Rd, Oswestry, SY11 2NU
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1 Introduction

1.1 Instruction I am instructed on 03/03/21 by Lyndsey Jones, Roger Parry & Partners to carry out a BS5837 Tree Survey, Arboricultural Impact Assessment and Method Statement for the proposed development at Chirk.

This report has been prepared to take account of the constraints that the existing trees place on the site. I discussed the brief and specification of the survey with Lyndsey via emails.

1.2 The Author

My name is Matthew Owen. I am a Professional member of the Arboricultural Association. I have a degree in Arboriculture, Royal Forestry Society Certificate in Arboriculture, Lantra Awards in Professional Tree Inspection. I have worked in Arboriculture for 20 years as a climbing Arborist, surveyor, and consulting Arboriculturalist. A list of my qualifications can be sent on request.

1.3 Survey constraints

This report was prepared for use by our client for planning purposes only. It is not a substitute for a tree condition, insurance, or mortgage service. Information provided by third parties used in the preparation of this report is assumed to be correct. The contents are copyright and may not be duplicated or used by third parties without written consent of Arbserve Ltd. The tree survey site parameters are highlighted on the location plan. This parameter has been established by reviewing the proposed building location and selecting all trees over a diameter of 75mm that could be affected by the proposed construction. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the client to establish if trees are subject to protection from Conservation or Tree Preservation Orders. Please note trees and hedges have only been looked at from an arboricultural perspective, not an ecology perspective. This report would need to be read in conjunction with corresponding ecology reports.

2 Method

2.1 All trees in this survey have been surveyed from ground level using Visual Tree Assessment (VTA) observations. This involves a systematic, non-invasive, ground based examination of each tree, looking for signs of ill-health vulnerability or damage and their causes. Protocol described by (Lonsdale 1999), and (Mattheck & Breloer 1998) Strouts & Winter 1998) No aerial inspections or invasive decay detection surveys or soil samples have been carried out.

2.2 Data was collected in accordance with the requirements of British Standard 5837:2012. Measurements were taken using diameter tape, digital clinometer or laser measure. Where this was not possible or reasonably practical, measurements have been estimated by eye.

2.3 Data collected

- Tree ID
- Species
- Maturity
- Height
- Height and direction of first significant branch
- Stem Diameter according to annex c of BS5837:2012
- Crown spread-in four cardinal directions
- Physical and structural condition
- Retention category according to table 1 BS5837:2012

2.4 All trees surveyed have been plotted on a tree protection plan of the site and their data recorded in the BS5837 Tree survey schedule. This includes all trees and shrubs with a diameter of 75mm or above measured at 1.5m above ground level. Measured according to annex c of BS5837:2012.

2.5 *(Note in the case of woodlands or substantial tree groups, only individual trees with stem diameters greater than 150mm usually need plotting)*

2.6 The tree constraints and Root Protection Areas (RPA) are then calculated for single stemmed trees; by calculating an area equivalent to a circle radius 12 times the stem diameter.

2.7 Root Protection area (RPA) Layout design tool indicating the minimum areas around a tree deemed to contain sufficient roots and rooting volume to maintain the trees viability, and where the protection of the roots and soil structure is treated as a priority. (BS5837:2012)

2.8 The (RPA) will be calculated for all trees surveyed using the BS5837 formula. The radius of the RPA will be given and highlighted on a tree protection plan/Map attached to this document.

2.9 The current value of the trees is assessed in the Arboricultural Impact Assessment using the quality categories A, B, C, U ranging from high quality (A) to low quality or DBH <150mm (C) based on arboricultural, landscape, and cultural values. Category U trees are considered to be unsafe for arboricultural reasons and should be normally removed. With the exception of retaining standing dead habitat poles.

The arboricultural impact assessment and method statement for each tree will be recorded within the BS5837 Tree survey schedule preliminary recommendations survey comment

The remaining contribution of each tree is noted <10 10-20, 20-40 or >40years. This can only be an informed opinion based on the surveyor's experience and the current conditions of the tree, and obviously cannot take account of catastrophic weather events.

3 Key to survey & Plans

3.1 **ERC:** Means 'estimated remaining contribution', recorded in a range of years. It is the amount of *time the tree can realistically be retained for*.

3.2 **Cat:** Means 'category grading', a full explanation of the categories is given in an excerpt from BS 5837:2012 in the Tree Survey Schedule section

3.3 **Ref:** The reference number assigned to that item with a code to help identify the type or structure such as:

3.4 Letters

T	Tree
S	Shrub
G	Group of Trees
SG	Group of Shrubs
O	Orchard
W	Woodland
H	Hedgerow

3.5 **Hgt (m):** Height of the tree in metres rounded up to the nearest half metre.

3.6 **DBH:** 'Diameter at Breast Height' – the stem diameter measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level. Where the ground around the base of the tree is not level, this is taken 1.5m above the upper side of slope.

3.7 **Crown Spread:** The crown spread is given to four cardinal points, rounded up to the nearest half metre.

3.8 **Clear (m):** The height of the crown clearance of the lowest branch above ground level, with the general direction it is growing to a cardinal point.

3.9 **Life stage:** Recorded with codes as follows, and relative to the species of the tree:

Y	Young
EM	Early-mature
SM	Semi-mature
M	Mature
OM	Over-mature
V	Veteran

3.10 **RPA:** Root protection area.

3.11 **CEZ:** Construction exclusion zone.

3.12 The trees were surveyed and assessed impartially and irrespective of the proposed development. Management recommendations should be implemented regardless of any proposed development for reasons of sound Arboricultural management or safety.

3.13 BS 5837:2012 requires retention of better quality (category A and B trees) where possible. Planning permission overrides a Tree Preservation Order and Conservation Area. Furthermore, trees are a material consideration in the UK planning system irrespective of their legal status. It is therefore not considered necessary to highlight or give additional merit to trees that have legal protection. Trees in land adjacent to the site are considered where they may be impacted by development, for example when roots or branches encroach onto the site.

3.14 Trees may be recorded as group or woodland where:

- The canopies touch
- The trees have more group value than individual merit.
- They are part of a formal landscape feature like an avenue.
- It is impractical to record them individually.
- Trees within groups or woodlands etc. are recorded individually where it is necessary to distinguish them from others.

7.3 The below ground constraints are marked as Root Protection Areas (RPA'S) on the tree protection plan figure 3. The concise arboricultural impact assessments and method statements are displayed in the survey comment of the tree survey table for each tree. This is to provide uncomplicated use by operatives along with the tree protection plan on site. The arboricultural impact assessment and method statement in this report provide more detailed information.

8 Arboricultural Impact Assessment

8.1 Evaluates the direct and indirect effects of the proposed design on the trees and where necessary recommends mitigation methods. The concise arboricultural impact and method statement for each tree surveyed is included in the recommendations survey comment of the BS5837 tree survey schedule.

8.2 Group 1 and Group 2 category C young, planted tree groups offering low temporary/transient landscape benefits are proposed for removal. Low Arboricultural Impact compared with the volume of retained trees within a shelterbelt to the East.

9 Arboricultural Method Statement

9.1 This details best practice measures to be adopted to protect retained trees during the development process. Details included within this section should be included within the specifications and schedules of work issued to all relevant construction and landscaping contractors. The methodology should be discussed and agreed between the local authority tree officer, architect, and relevant contractors. The methods are listed in order of implementation.

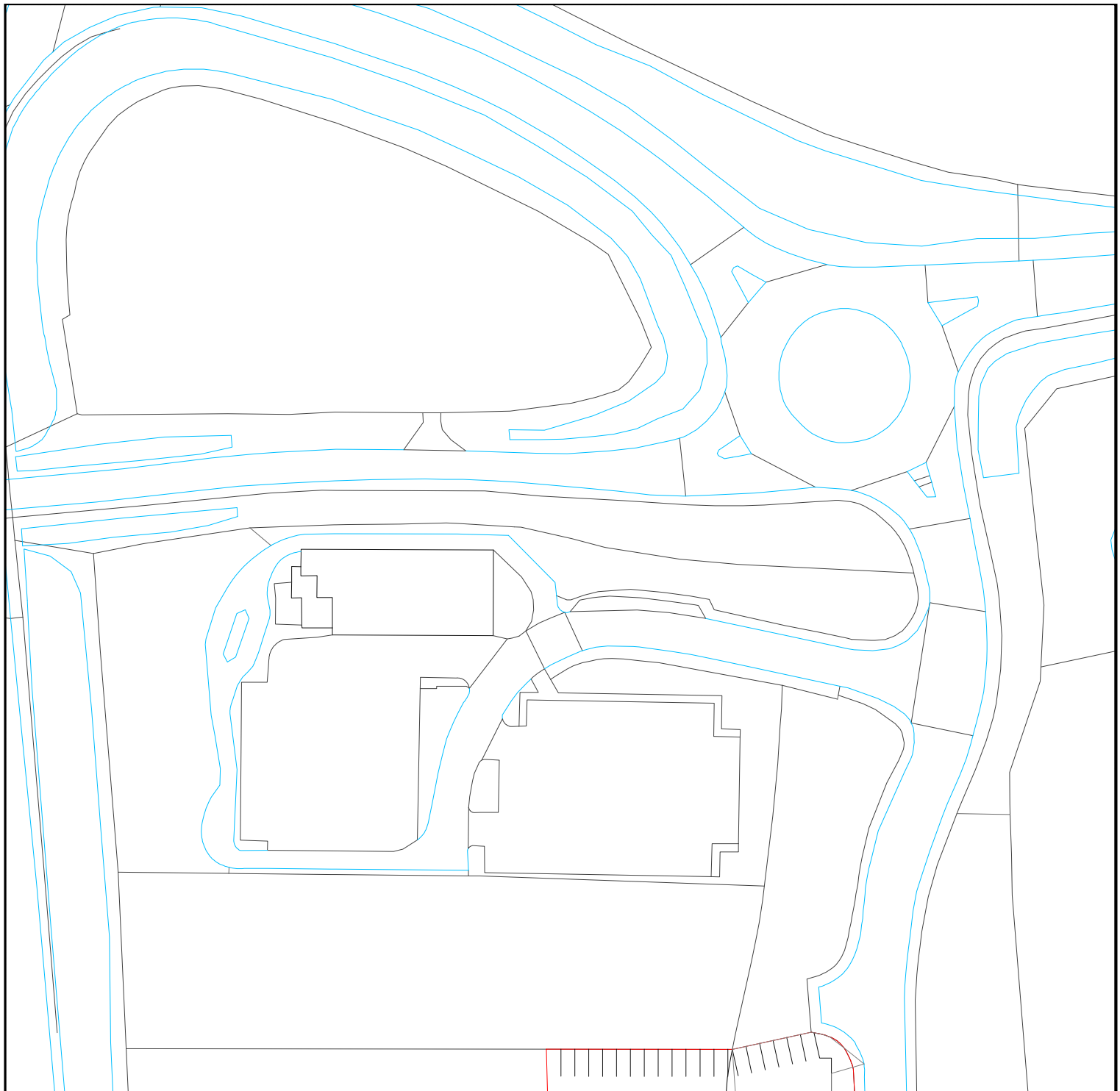
9.2 Fell and remove Group 1, Group 2 and all scrub trees below 75mm diameter between groups to clear site. No other trees retained on site.

Approved by:



Matthew Owen. FDSc Arboriculture, RFS cert Arb (Director)

Appendix 1 figure 1 Tree Location & Removal Plan



KEY



Crown Spread



Root Protection Area



Shading Arc



Category 'A'



Category 'B'



Category 'C'



Category 'U'

0



60m

Arborserv
Arboricultural Services

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Chirk Propsoed Coffee Shop & Carpark

SCALE :

1 : 1000 @ A4

DATE :

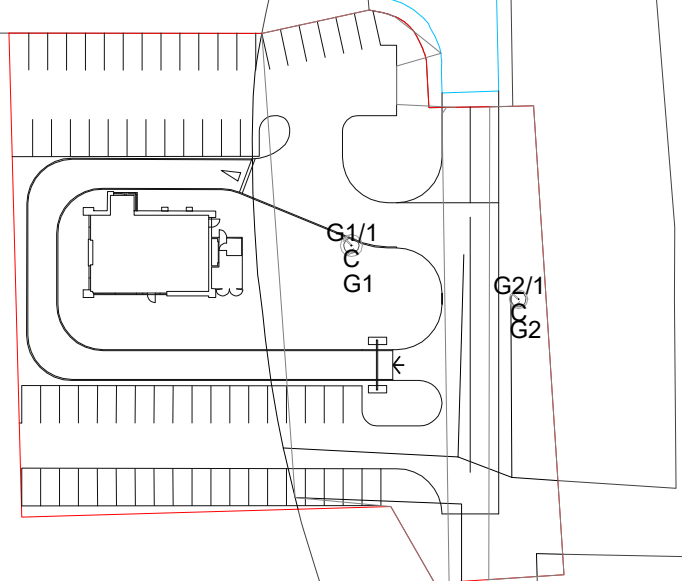
12/02/2021

MAP FILENAME :

Figure 1



Map data shown may contain Ordnance Survey © products supplied by
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Appendix 2: BS5837 2012 Tree Survey

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Arbserve Ltd

Client: Roger Parry & Partners LLP
 Project: Chirk Site
 Survey Date: 11/02/2021
 Surveyor: Matthew Owen

Crew Green
 Shrewsbury
 Shropshire
 SY5 9BQ
 Phone: 01743 884671
 Mobile: 07912599933

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations			Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					Survey Comment			
G1											Estimated Measurements			
A Group		10	1	120	N	1	Y	A: 6.5	Fair	C: Fair	C.2			
- -					E	1		R: 1.43		S: Fair	10 to 20			
					S	1				B: Fair	yrs			
					W	1					BS5837 Survey V111 Photo.jpg Mixed native broadleaf Group approx 15 years old. Ash, Oak, Alder, Field Maple, Goat Willow. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees of low quality. Proposed for Removal.			
G2											Estimated Measurements			
A Group		8	1	100	N	1	Y	A: 4.5	Fair	C: Fair	C.2			
- -					E	1		R: 1.19		S: Fair	10 to 20			
					S	1				B: Fair	yrs			
					W	1					BS5837 Survey V111 Photo1.jpg Mixed native broadleaf Group approx 15 years old. Ash, Alder, Field Maple, Goat Willow. ARBORICULTURAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT: Trees of low quality. Proposed for Removal.			

Appendix 3 British standard cascade chart for tree quality.

BRITISH STANDARD

BS 5837:2012

Table 1 Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria (including subcategories where 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	- 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 NOTE Category U trees can have existing or potential conservation value which it might be desirable to preserve; see 4.5.7.	See Table 2
Trees to be considered for retention		
1 Mainly arboricultural qualities 2 Mainly landscape qualities 3 Mainly cultural values, including conservation		
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 dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue)	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features
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 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
Category C Trees of low quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 10 years, or young trees with a stem diameter below 150 mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value

Appendix 4 Barriers.

Barriers

6.2.2.1 Barriers should be fit for the purpose of excluding construction activity and appropriate to the degree and proximity of work taking place around the retained tree(s). Barriers should be maintained to ensure that they remain rigid and complete.

6.2.2.2 The default specification should consist of a vertical and horizontal scaffold framework, well braced to resist impacts, as illustrated in Figure 2. The vertical tubes should be spaced at a maximum interval of 3 m and driven securely into the ground. Onto this framework, welded mesh panels should be securely fixed. Care should be exercised when locating the vertical poles to avoid underground services and, in the case of the bracing poles, also to avoid contact with structural roots. If the presence of underground services precludes the use of driven poles, an alternative specification should be prepared in conjunction with the project arboriculturist that provides an equal level of protection. Such alternatives could include the attachment of the panels to a free-standing scaffold support framework.

6.2.2.3 Where the site circumstances and associated risk of damaging incursion into the RPA do not necessitate the default level of protection, an alternative specification should be prepared by the project arboriculturist and, where relevant, agreed with the local planning authority. For example, 2 m tall welded mesh panels on rubber or concrete feet might provide an adequate level of protection from cars, vans, pedestrians and manually operated plant. In such cases, the fence panels should be joined together using a minimum of two anti-tamper couplers, installed so that they can only be removed from inside the fence. The distance between the fence couplers should be at least 1 m and should be uniform throughout the fence. The panels should be supported on the inner side by stabilizer struts, which should normally be attached to a base plate secured with ground pins (Figure 3a). Where the fencing is to be erected

Figure 3 Examples of above-ground stabilizing systems

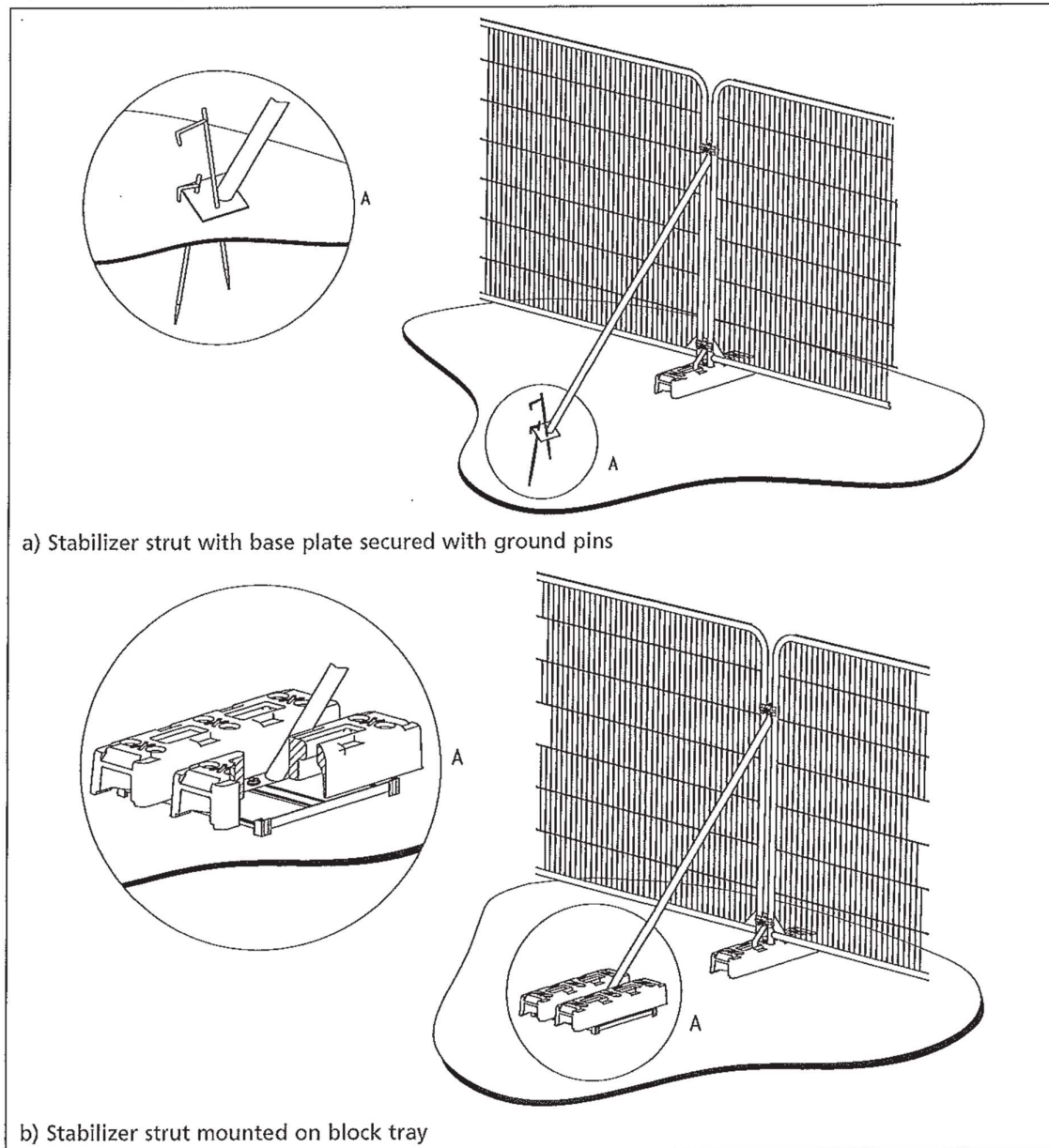
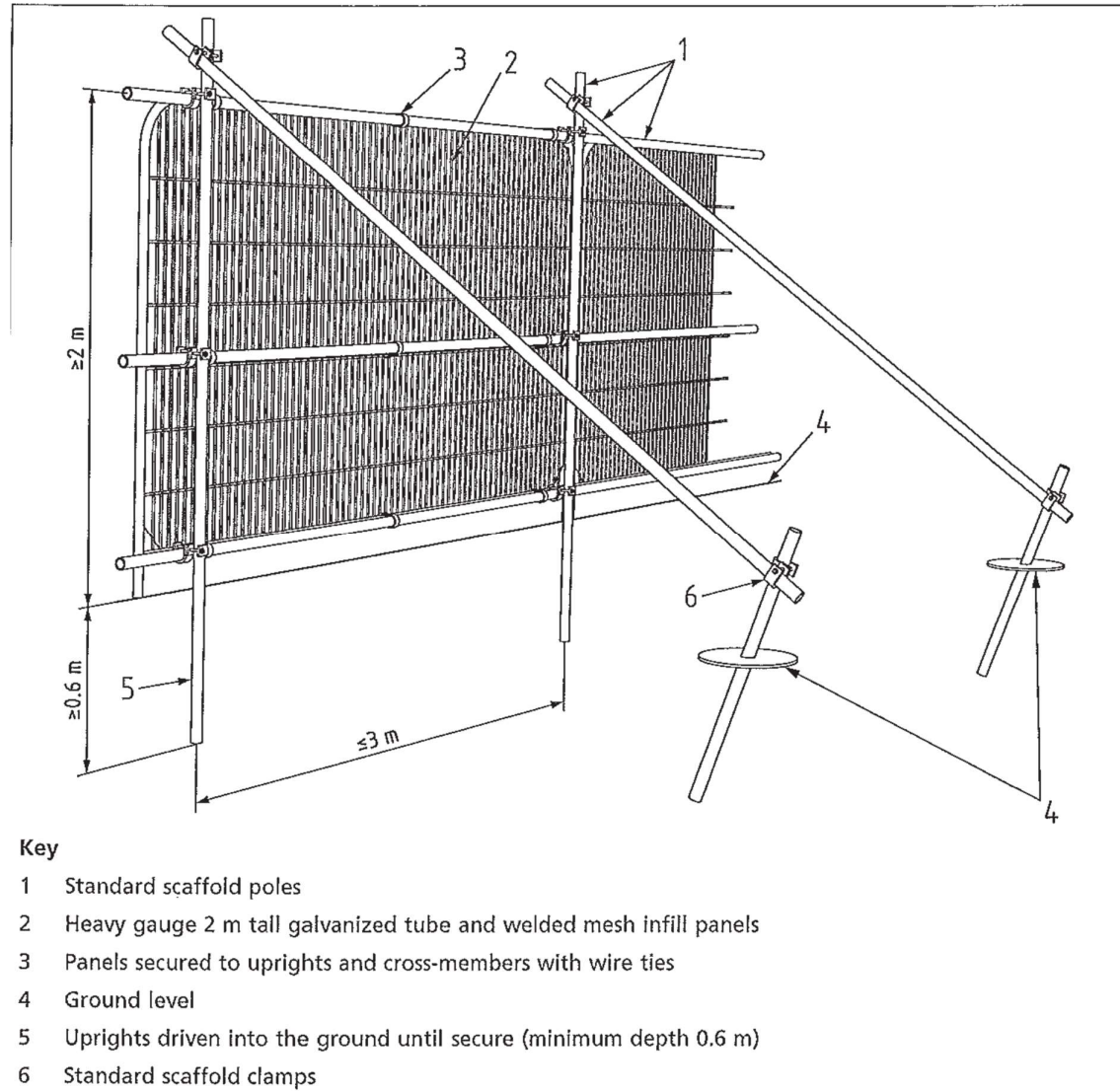


Figure 2 Default specification for protective barrier



Appendix 5 References.

Arboricultural Practice Note No 12 'Through the Trees to Development' by Derek Patch and Ben Holding 2007.

BS5837: 2012 Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction Recommendations.

Diagnosis of ill-health in trees by R.G. Strouts and T.G Winter

Trees Pests and Diseases an arborists field Guide. Arboricultural Association.

Barrell Tree Consultancy: Buildings near trees.