

BS 5837:2012 Tree Survey Report

Plot 3, Dunsbury Park, Fitzwygram Way, Havant.

Site Surveyed by Stuart Campbell

Report prepared by
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Approved by
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4 April 2018



Gristwood & Toms

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Assignment

I have been instructed by Simon Gray (Project Manager) of BAM Construct Ltd

My brief is:

- a) To carry out a **survey of the trees** in accordance to BS 5837:2012 (Trees in relation to design, demolition and construction – Recommendations) most likely to be affected by the proposed development as indicated within Plot 3A and Plot 3B, Dunsbury Park. My survey is to include the following:
 - sequential reference number (to be recorded on the tree survey plan)
 - species listed by common name
 - height
 - stem diameter, measured in accordance with BS 5837:2012
 - branch spread, taken as a minimum at four cardinal points, to derive an accurate representation of the crown
 - existing height above ground level of canopy
 - life stage (e.g. young, semi-mature, mature, over-mature)
 - general observations, particularly of structural and/or physiological condition (e.g. the presence of any decay and physical defect), and/or preliminary management recommendations
 - estimated remaining contribution in years
 - category **U** or **A** to **C** grading, to be recorded on the tree survey plan
- b) To produce a **Tree Constraints Plan** illustrating constraints imposed by trees, both above and below ground shown as Root Protection Areas (RPA) in the tree survey plan.

1.2 Documents and Information Provided

I was provided with the following information:

- Dunsbury Park Plot 3 (DHF BMD Z3BXX-DR-A-10001 P1)
- Dunsbury-Park-TOPO-17.116.dxf

1.3 Relevant Background information

- a) I am advised by Simon Gray to carry out a *site visit to undertake a BS 5837:2012 development site survey of trees indicated in the attached Plot 3 mark-up, plotting significant trees and their root protection areas (RPA) and other relevant constraints plotted around each tree.*
- b) It is necessary to identify at an early stage in the planning process those specimens that would be suitable for retention and would enhance any development, while at the same time highlighting any trees of limited value that potentially would be an unnecessary or unreasonable constraint to development.
- c) As part of this process consideration has to be given to (1) the above ground physical size and location of existing trees and (2) the root systems. It is important to recognise that tree roots are particularly vulnerable during any adjacent construction operations. Tree roots flourish where conditions are most favourable, these tend to be near the soil surface, for this reason the majority of tree roots grow in the upper 600mm of the soil. This means that disturbance such as shallow excavations, soil compaction by heavy plant or machinery or contamination by substances such as cement, diesel or chemicals can be damaging to the root system.
- d) The British Standard 5837:2012 provides guidance and specifies measures to be adopted in order to avoid or minimise damage to trees retained on or in proximity to construction sites. One of the key recommendations is that a Root Protection Area (RPA) should be established around individual or groups of trees identified as being worthy of retention.

1.4 Scope of this report

- a) This report includes:
 - Tree Survey
 - Arboricultural Implication Assessment
 - Tree Constraints Plan
- b) The trees were inspected using the visual tree assessment method described by Mattheck and Breloer (The Body Language of Trees, DOE booklet Research for

Amenity Trees No. 4. 1994). No detailed tree examinations were undertaken as none were warranted in this case.

- c) I have been informed that the site lies within a Tree Preservation Order and the trees within the developmental area are protected.

2 SITE VISIT AND DATA COLLECTION

2.1 Site Visit

I carried out a site visit on the 29 March 2018. The weather at the time of inspection was overcast and conditions were damp.

2.2 Brief Site description

Dunsbury park lies to the east of the main London to Portsmouth (A3M) and is accessed from Hulbert Road. Plot 3 lies to the south of the newly constructed Fitzwygram Way and is encompassed by a woodland strip on the eastern and southern boundary segregating the plot from nearby housing

2.3 Soil Type

No specific soil information had been provided to me at the time of writing, however my visual inspection of the soil indicates that there is clay content.

3. TREE SURVEY

3.1 Tree Survey method

- a) All of my observations were from ground level without detailed investigations and I measured all dimensions unless otherwise indicated.
- b) I surveyed all trees objectively with some reference to design proposals supplied or suggested by the client.
- c) All trees were measured as per BS 5837:2012 recommendations. Those trees with a stem diameter of less than 75 mm at 1.5 m above ground level were excluded from the survey. I used Pear Technology software on a Panasonic

ToughPad tablet which has an integrated GPS system, accurate to 1-2m, to locate and capture the individual tree data.

3.2 Appraisal/discussion of trees surveyed

- a) The details of the individual trees I plotted and assessed are detailed in the schedule, below. Together with an explanation of the BS 5837:2012 tree grading criteria.
- b) I assessed 32 individual trees which were located as a linear woodland group on the eastern boundary of the site. There were 28 number trees of low quality (Category C) which collectively form a significant landscape feature to the east of the developmental area. The remaining 4no trees I categorized as U class – *those in such condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees.*

CATEGORY	DEFINITION	TREES
C	Trees of low quality	28
U	Those in such a condition that they cannot be retained	4
TOTAL		32

4. ARBORICULTURAL IMPLICATIONS ASSESSMENT

4.1 Proposed site use and existing trees

C CLASS TREES

The majority of the trees surveyed are of early mature years located on the western perimeter of a mixed broadleaved linear woodland group providing a barrier with the adjacent housing estate. Individually the trees are of low quality and are of limited merit but collectively are of greater landscape value offering low or only temporary landscape benefits.

The trees surveyed were outside of the developmental area but future encroachment of their canopies may impact directly and/or indirectly (i.e leaf litter, light issues) with the proposed construction on plot 3B. A number of the trees surveyed on the western perimeter of the woodland are being suppressed by neighbouring trees resulting in one sided canopy growth extending in a westerly direction towards the developmental

area. As well as some obvious signs of minor vandalism to the trees more centrally located within the woodland there was extensive bark damage to a number of young oak and field maple trees. The damage most likely attributed to squirrels had resulted in some instances to branch failure.

U CLASS TREES

I identified 4no. trees as being in such a condition that they cannot realistically be retained as living trees. All the trees were identified as being multi-stemmed goat willows and although they were located adjacent to the western perimeter of the woodland, their ultimate failure or collapse will not impact within the developmental area. I have recommended for reasons of safety that they are felled to above ground level to encourage reshooting.

4.2 Root Protection Areas

In accordance with BS 5837: 2012, the root protection area (RPA) of the trees has been calculated and shown in the following tree survey plan. This is the minimum area in metre squared, which if being retained, must be left undisturbed around each tree to ensure its safe retention during the development process. In some instances, the incorporation of hard surfaces and other construction can take place within the RPA.

Although aerial parts of the tree, trunk, branches and twigs are obvious, extensive and irreparable damage can be caused to the roots and the rooting environment without any immediately noticeable effect. Severance of large roots in close proximity to the stem can result in the immediate loss of stability and/or rapid death whilst damage to more distal parts of the root system or rooting environment will result in a slow decline in tree health over a period of several years, resulting in premature loss.

5. CONCLUSION

5.1 Based on the information supplied and my site visit my conclusions are as follows:

Although retention of the category C trees may be desirable in context with their surroundings, I do consider those trees to be of limited value and an unnecessary or unreasonable constraint to development. It may be necessary where appropriate to carry out pruning of the overhanging canopies of trees to facilitate access and working

space. A precautionary approach towards tree protection should be adopted and any operations, including access, proposed within the RPA (or crown spread where this is greater) should be described within an **arboricultural method statement**, in order to demonstrate that the operations can be undertaken with minimal risk of adverse impact on trees retained.

Stuart Campbell ND. arb
Arboricultural Consultant

Dated 5/4/2018

Tree Survey Explanatory Notes

- **Measurements/estimates:** All dimensions measures unless otherwise indicated.
- **Species:** I base the species identification on visual observations and list the botanical name
- **Height:** I estimated the average crown height to the nearest metre for individual trees.
- **Spread (SPD):** I estimated to the nearest metre the average crown spread from the centre of the trunk to the tips of the live lateral branches (Cardinal Points).
- **Diameter:** These figures relate to 1.5m above ground level or as per the BS 5837 recommendations and I record them in millimetres with a diameter tape.
- **Life Expectancy:** Remaining Contribution in years.
- **Age Class:** I indicate age class as **OM** = Over mature, **M** = Mature, **EA** = Early Mature **SM** = Semi Mature **Y** = Young
- **Root Protection Area (RPA m2):** This has been capped at 707m², which is equivalent to a circle with a radius of 15 metres or a square with approximately 26 metre sides. Where the linear root protection radius has been capped
- **Physiological Condition:** An assessment of the physiological condition (i.e. health/vitality) of the tree categorised into:
 - GOOD** a tree in a healthy condition with no significant problems
 - FAIR** a tree generally in good health with some problems that can be remediated
 - POOR** a tree in poor health with significant problems that can't be remediated
 - DEAD** a tree without sufficient live material to sustain life
- **Structural Condition**
An assessment of the structural/safe condition of the tree categorised into:
 - GOOD** a tree in a safe condition with no significant defects
 - FAIR** a tree in a safe condition at present but with defects or with significant defects that can be remediated
 - POOR** a tree with significant defects that can't be remediated

Notes related to both physiological and structural condition follow the categorization in order to support the statement and give greater detail on the true quality and value of the tree.

- **Preliminary Management Recommendations,**

These may include further investigations for the presence or extent of decay or climbed inspections, ivy removal or pruning works when access is a non-moveable aspect etc (NB this is not intended to be a specification for tree work and further advice maybe required prior to implementation). Trees assessed as being in apparently immediately hazardous condition will be notified to the client separately as soon as practicable.

Trees unsuitable for retention		Identification on plan
Category and definition	Criteria	
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 (e.g. Dutch elm disease), 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;	DARK RED
Trees to be considered for retention		
Criteria - Subcategories		
Category and definition	1 Mainly arboricultural values	2 Mainly landscape values
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 essential components of groups, or of formal or semi-formal arboricultural features (e.g. the dominant and/or principal trees within an avenue) Trees that might be included in the high category, but are downgraded because of impaired condition (e.g. presence of significant though remediable defects including unsympathetic past management and minor 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 classification	Trees, groups or woodlands of particular visual importance as arboricultural and/or landscape features 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; or trees occurring as collectives but situated so as to make little visual contribution to the wider locality
Category B Those of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years		Trees with material conservation or other cultural value
Category C Trees of low 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 with no material or conservation or other cultural value
		GREY

BS5837:2012 Tree Survey

Gristwood and Toms Ltd

Client: BAM Construct Ltd
 Project: Dunsbury Park, Plot 3, Dunsbury Park
 Survey Date: 14/08/2017 - 29/03/2018
 Surveyor: Stuart Campbell



Harris Lane
 Shenley
 Herts
 WD7 9EG
 Phone: 01923 859500
 Mobile: N/A

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)						
T1 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	470	N 4 E 4 S 4 W 4	1.5 4 2 1 2	SM	A: 99.9 R: 5.63	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Ivy :: Sever only On bank change in soil levels.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
T2 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	1000	N 8 E 5 S 7 W 6	2 8 2 5 1 7 2 6	M	A: 452.4 R: 12	Good	C: Good S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified Level changes west side-drainage ditch.	Estimated Measurements B.2 20 to 40 yrs
T3 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	1	1170	N 7 E 6 S 8 W 8	2 7 3 6 2 8 4 8	M	A: 619.4 R: 14.04	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	No action :: Unspecified Major Deadwood and stubs.Wounding to lower stem and buttresses.Change in soil levels-drainage ditch west side.Ivy to lower stem.Minor twig dieback.	Estimated Measurements B.2 20 to 40 yrs
T4 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	1120	N 11 E 11 S 11 W 11	2 11 1 11 1 11 1 11	M	A: 567.6 R: 13.44	Good	C: Good S: Good B: Fair	Remove :: Major dead wood Superficial wounding to main stem.Minor basal decay between buttresses.Major Deadwood over footpath.Change in soil levels/minor compaction around base.	Estimated Measurements B.2 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature											
Condition: C Crown S Stem B Basal area											
Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition											

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)		Stems		Crown		RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)									
T5												
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	17	1	1340	N	8	1	Good	A: 707 R: 15	C: Good	Ivy :: Sever only	Estimated Measurements B.2 20 to 40 yrs	
				E	8	2			S: Fair	Twig dieback.Tearout wounds leaving significant stubs to lower canopy.		
				S	8	1			B: Fair			
				W	8	1						
T6												
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	490	N	4	2	Good	A: 108.6 R: 5.87	C: Good	Raise low canopy :: To 3.0m	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
				E	4	1			S: Fair	Ivy to main stem.Minor compaction access route under canopy south side.		
				S	5	1			B: Fair			
				W	5	1						
T7												
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2	680 (Eq)	N	5	1	Fair	A: 209.3 R: 8.16	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
				E	4	1			S: Fair	Main stem bifurcates at 0.5m agl. Hedgerow tree.		
				S	3	1			B: Fair			
				W	4	1						
T8												
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	13	2	628 (Eq)	N	2	1	Fair	A: 178.4 R: 7.53	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
				E	4	1			S: Ivy	Hedgerow tree.One sided canopy.Ivy clad main stem.		
				S	5	1			B: Fair			
				W	5	1						
T9												
Common Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10	1	350	N	5	1	Fair	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	C: Fair	No action :: Unspecified	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
				E	4	1			S: Fair	Main stem bifurcates at 3m.Narrow fork		
				S	2	1			B: Fair			
				W	4	1						
T10												
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	11	1	380	N	3	1	Good	A: 65.3 R: 4.55	C: Good	No action :: Unspecified	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs	
				E	3	1			S: Fair	Unable to access lower stem.		
				S	3	1			B: Fair			
				W	3	1						
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature												
Condition:						C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter	
						S	Stem	(Eq)		Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition		
						B	Basal area					

Tree and Tag No		Hight (m)		Stems		Crown			Age	RP A (m²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
Species		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)									
1														Estimated Measurements
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		7	1	210	N	4	3	SM	A: 20 R: 2.52	Fair	C: Fair S: Poor B: Good	Bark damage to upper stem		C.2 20 to 40 yrs
2														Estimated Measurements
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		7	2	38 (Eq)	N	5	2	SM	A: 0.6 R: 0.43	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Twin stemmed at ground level.Narrow fork		C.2 20 to 40 yrs
3														Estimated Measurements
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		8	1	200				SM	A: 18.1 R: 2.4	Poor	C: Fair S: Poor B: Fair	Extensive bark wounds-poss squirrel damage.Leaning heavily.		C.2 10 to 20 yrs
4														Estimated Measurements
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		8	1	240	N	4	2	SM	A: 26.1 R: 2.88	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Group effect suppressing canopy		C.2 20 to 40 yrs
5														Estimated Measurements
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>		9	1	260	N	5		SM	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Suppressed canopy		C.2 20 to 40 yrs
6														Estimated Measurements
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>		10	2	340 (Eq)	N	4		SM	A: 52.2 R: 4.07	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Twin stemmed.Narrow fork		C.2 20 to 40 yrs
Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
	Y	Young	M	Mature				S	S			(Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
	SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature				B	B					

Tree and Tag No Species		Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		Age	RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
			No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)						
7	Estimated Measurements											
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	1	350	N	4		M	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
8	Estimated Measurements											
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	1	260	N	2		SM	A: 30.6 R: 3.12	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
9	Estimated Measurements											
Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	8	1	340	N	5		SM	A: 52.3 R: 4.08	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group effect suppressing canopy.Minor deadwood	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
10	Estimated Measurements											
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	3	557 (Eq)	N	4	2	M	A: 140.1 R: 6.67	Decline	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Poor	Snapped branch overhanging brambles,Not impacting on developmental area	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
11	Estimated Measurements											
Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	9	1	250	N	3		SM	A: 28.3 R: 3	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
12	Estimated Measurements											
Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	5	1	220	N	3		M	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Basal/main stem decay resulting in failure of stems.	U n/a
Age Classifications:		N Y SM	Newly planted Young Semi-mature	EM M OM	Early Mature Mature Over Mature	Condition:		C S B	Crown Stem Basal area	Stems:	Ø (Eq)	Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems			Crown			RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)		Spread (m)	Clear (m)	Age					
13 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	6	490 (Eq)	N	6	5		A: 108.6 R: 5.87	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell regrowth from cut stump(s) Basal decay/major deadwood.Weak collapsed limbs	Estimated Measurements U n/a
14 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	350	N	6	1	SM	A: 55.4 R: 4.19	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group effect suppressing canopy.	Estimated Measurements C.2 20 to 40 yrs
15 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	290	N	7	5	SM	A: 38.1 R: 3.48	Decline	C: Poor S: Fair B: Good	Group effect suppressing canopy.Dieback/deadwood	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs
16 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	12	2	442 (Eq)	N	5	5	SM	A: 88.4 R: 5.3	Good	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Twinned stem.Included bark at 1.2m agl	Estimated Measurements C.2 20 to 40 yrs
17 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	2	316 (Eq)	N	5	2	SM	A: 45.2 R: 3.79	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group effect suppressing canopy	Estimated Measurements C.2 20 to 40 yrs
17 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	2	316 (Eq)	N	5	2	SM	A: 45.2 R: 3.79	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Group effect suppressing canopy	Estimated Measurements C.2 20 to 40 yrs

Age Classifications:		N	Newly planted	EM	Early Mature	Condition:			C	Crown	Stems:		Ø	Diameter
		Y	Young	M	Mature	S	S	B	S	Stem	(Eq)		Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition	
		SM	Semi-mature	OM	Over Mature					Basal area				

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown			RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)	Age					
18 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	10	2	532 (Eq)	N 7 E 5 S 1 W 6		5 M	A: 127.8 R: 6.37	Poor	C: Fair S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell to safe height Basal decay.Weak union.	Estimated Measurements C.2 <10 yrs
19 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	6	1	240	N 4 W 5		SM 2	A: 26.1 R: 2.88	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Bark damage.Group effect suppressing canopy	Estimated Measurements C.2 10 to 20 yrs
20 Common Alder <i>Alnus glutinosa</i>	4	1	220			SM	A: 21.9 R: 2.64	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Fair	Poor quality and value	Estimated Measurements C.2 <10 yrs
21 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	4	3	238 (Eq)	N 3 W 5		1 SM 1	A: 25.6 R: 2.85	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Fell :: Fell regrowth from cut stump(s) Poor quality and value	Estimated Measurements U n/a
22 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	270	N 4 W 6		4 SM 5	A: 33 R: 3.24	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Good	Group effect suppressing canopy	Estimated Measurements C.2 20 to 40 yrs
23 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	5	475 (Eq)	N 5 E 4 S 2 W 5		5 M 5	A: 101.9 R: 5.69	Decline	C: Fair S: Fair B: Poor	Fell :: Fell regrowth from cut stump(s) Major Deadwood.Basal decay	Estimated Measurements C.2 <10 yrs
Age Classifications: N Newly planted EM Early Mature Y Young M Mature SM Semi-mature OM Over Mature											
Condition:				C	S	B	Stems:		Ø	Diameter (Eq)	Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					
24 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	1	330	N	5	5 SM A: 49.3 R: 3.96	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
25 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	7	2	333 (Eq)	N	6	4 SM A: 50.2 R: 3.99	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Fair	Estimated Measurements End weight reduction :: 30% Poor quality and value.End loading of stems.	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
26 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	9	2	400 (Eq)	N	5	SM A: 72.3 R: 4.79	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Ivy :: Sever only Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
27 Common Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	10	1	520	N	6	5 SM A: 122.3 R: 6.23	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Ivy clad main stem	C.2 20 to 40 yrs
28 Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	8	1	360	N	4	2 M A: 58.6 R: 4.31	Poor	C: Poor S: Poor B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell to ground level Extensive wounding and bark damage.Decay to lower stem	C.2 <10 yrs
29 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	4	461 (Eq)	N	3	M A: 96.3 R: 5.53	Decline	C: Poor S: Poor B: Poor	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell regrowth from cut stump(s) Deadwood and decay throughout	U n/a
Age Classifications: N Newly planted Y Young SM Semi-mature EM Early Mature M Mature OM Over Mature Condition: C Crown S Stem B Basal area Stems: Ø Diameter (Eq) Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition										

Tree and Tag No Species	Hght (m)	Stems		Crown		RP A (m ²) R (m)	Phys Condition	Structural Condition	Preliminary Recommendations Survey Comment	Cat ERC
		No	Ø (mm)	Spread (m)	Clear (m)					
30 Field Maple <i>Acer campestre</i>	9	2	320 (Eq)	N	4	A: 46.4 R: 3.84	Fair	C: Fair S: Fair B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Group effect suppressing canopy. Extensive bark wounds throughout	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
31 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	8	2	326 (Eq)	N	4	A: 48.2 R: 3.91	Fair	C: Fair S: Ivy B: Fair	Estimated Measurements Group effect suppressing canopy	C.2 10 to 20 yrs
32 Goat Willow <i>Salix caprea</i>	9	3	473 (Eq)	N	3	A: 101.4 R: 5.68	Poor	C: Fair S: Poor B: Poor	Estimated Measurements Fell :: Fell regrowth from cut stump(s) Stem decay	U n/a
Age Classifications: N Y SM Newly planted Young Semi-mature EM M OM Early Mature Mature Over Mature Condition: C S B Crown Stem Basal area Stems: Ø (Eq) Diameter Equivalent stem diameter using BS5837:2012 definition										

Tel: 0330 134 1309

Dunsbury Park Plot 3b

11/04/2018

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MAP FILENAME :

Development site tree survey

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