



ARBORICULTURAL ASSESSMENT *for*

20 Forest Avenue, Cowplain

-prepared on behalf of Debtorbook Solutions –

- August 2012-

Bernie Harverson M.Arb.

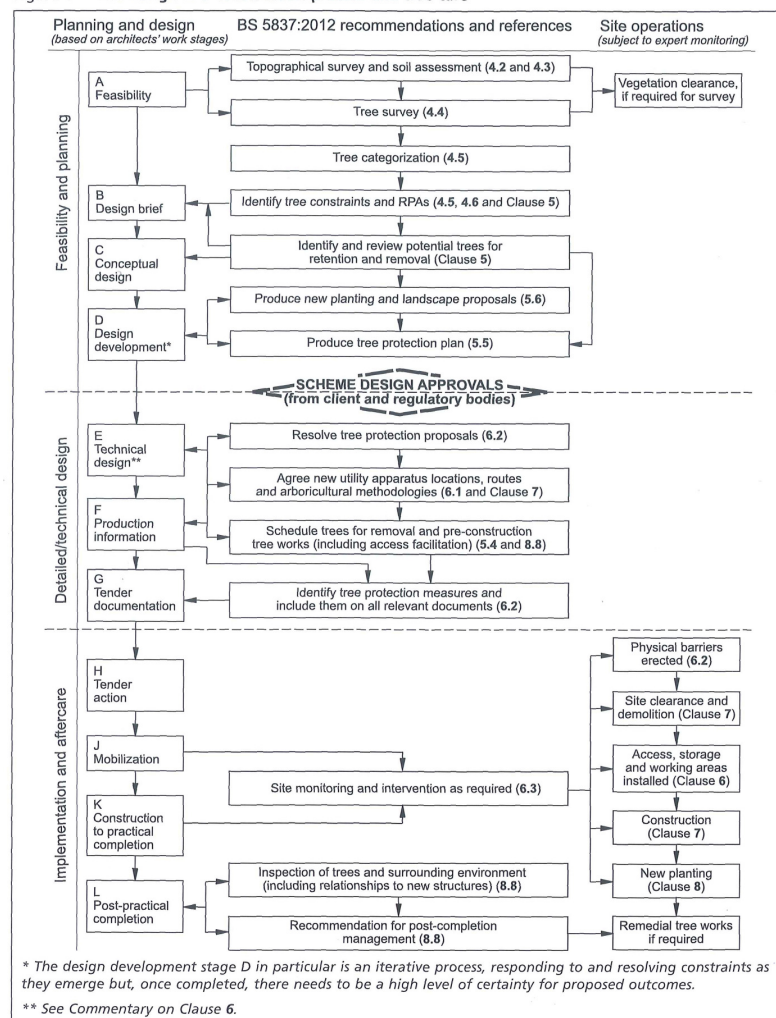
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Tree Survey Schedule

+ T/S Notes & BS5837 Flow Diagram

Figure 1 The design and construction process and tree care



TREE SURVEY NOTES

These Tree Survey Notes have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of **British Standard 5837:2012** and they define the criteria for pre –development tree surveys.

- Each tree/group/hedge/shelterbelt/woodland has been allocated a unique number (**No.**), where specifically requested and appropriate fees are agreed small durable numbered metal tags can be applied to each tree/group surveyed.
- The tree species (**Species**) is provided in both English and Latin name formats.
- Height assessments (**Ht**) are estimated in metres. This will be adequate for the majority of cases, but where accurate heights become a critical issue it may be necessary to return to site, as a separately commissioned exercise, to collect accurate measurements with the aid of optical instruments.
- Trunk/stem diameters (**Diam**) are measured in millimetres at 1.5m above ground level – where the tree is inaccessible the diameter is estimated as indicated by suffix #
- Radial crown spread assessments (**Brch Sprd**) are estimated in metres from the centre of the trunk/group to each of the four primary points of the compass (**N**-north; **E**-east; **S**-south and **W**-west) in order to achieve a representation of the crown shape which will be shown on the accompanying tree survey plan. These provide a general guide as to the main bulk outline of a tree/groups crown but are not tape measured dimensions. These would only be undertaken as part of a separately commissioned exercise, where precise dimensions are critical to the project at hand.
- Both the canopy ground clearance (**GC**) and the height & compass direction of the lowest major branch (**LMB**) are estimated and shown in metres
- An assessment of a tree/groups 'life stage' (**LS**) is made in terms of its site specific maturity as part of the surrounding landscape, taking into account its overall shape and form in that setting, and is recorded thus :-
Y - Young tree/group; **SM** - Semi-Mature tree/group; **EM** - Early-Mature tree/group;
M – Mature tree/group; **OM** - Over – mature tree/group
- Data on the structural condition (**Condition Comments**) of the tree/group is provided to give its visual appearance and any significant health and safety issues.
- Details of any recommended tree works required at the time of survey is given under the heading – **Preliminary Management Recommendations**.
- An estimate of a tree/groups remaining contribution in years (**RC**) is made and is recorded thus :-
0-5; **5-10**; **10-20**; **20-30**; **30-40** or **>40** years.

- The category grading (**Cat**) for each tree/group is assessed according to the criteria provided within **BS5837:2012**. The assessment is made of the tree/group in its current condition and within the environment encountered bearing in mind its suitability for retention as part of any future proposed development; although the exact layout detail of any specific scheme will not be known at the time of surveying. The trees have been classified into one of four categories and colour coded as BS5837 recommends :-
U (dark red); **A** (light green); **B** (mid-blue) and **C** (grey). Please note that suffixed numerical sub-categories are also applied for guidance only and do not carry any cumulative or increased value for the tree/group. This colour coding scheme will be applied to all drawings provided.

Table 1 – Cascade chart for tree quality assessment

Category and definition	Criteria			Colour on plan
Trees unsuitable for retention				
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 (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, 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			
	1	2	3	
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	Trees, groups or woodlands of significant conservation, historical, commemorative or other value (e.g. veteran trees or wood-pasture)	Light Green
Category B Trees of moderate quality with an estimated remaining life expectancy of at least 20 years	Trees that might be included in the 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	Trees with material conservation or other cultural value	Mid Blue
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 150mm	Unremarkable trees of very limited merit or such impaired condition that they do not qualify in higher categories	Trees present in groups or woodlands, but without this conferring on them significantly greater collective landscape value, and/or trees offering low or only temporary/transient landscape benefits	Trees with no material conservation or other cultural value	Grey



BJH.0577

TREE SURVEY SCHEDULE

Client : Debtor Book Solutions

Site Location : 20 Forest Avenue, Cowplain

Surveyor : Bernie Harverson *M.Arb.*

Date Surveyed : 2nd August 2012

Tree No.	Species	Ht m	Diam mm	Brch Sprd m	GC m	LMB m	LS	Condition Comments	Preliminary Management Recommendations	Rem Con yrs	Cat
1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	450	N5 E6 S7 W7	6	5 NE	EM	Base smothered in ivy-epicormics-large diameter deadwood and stubs—storm damage with broken branches and hangers-crown lifted to 6m	Remove ivy-remove major deadwood ,broken branches and hangers	>40	A1 / B1
2	Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	9	300 250 200 100	N7 E3 S6 W4	0	0 N	OM	Ivy smothering base, trunk and through crown-multi stemmed at ground level-tight forks with included bark-epicormics-cavities with significant basal decay-crown weighted north and south-low branching habit-poor quality tree-has been pruned back on east side where it overhangs boundary fence	Coppice or remove	5-10	U
3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	6	170	N0 E0 S0 W5	3	2 W	EM	Ivy smothering base, trunk and through crown-root plate lifted and fallen west and is lodged in crown of Tree 4-low crown density-low vigour and vitality-significant dieback	Fell and grub out	0-5	U
4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	250	N2 E3 S2 W1	-	3 E	SM	Epicormics-multi stemmed at 3m above ground level-low crown density-very little live crown remains-low vigour and vitality-significant dieback-large diameter deadwood and stubs	Fell and grind	0-5	U
5	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	16	520	N5 E7 S7 W6	3	4 NE	EM	Large and small diameter deadwood-previously reduced and reshaped-climber growing through crown-good shape and form	Remove major deadwood	>40	B1
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	380	N7 E6 S5 W4	10	10 N	EM	Ivy smothering base, trunk and through crown-large and small diameter deadwood and stubs-storm damage with broken branches-crown lifted to 10m	Sever ivy-remove major deadwood	>40	B1
Grp 1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	300 300 240 180	N6 E5 S6 W4	6	6 S	EM	Epicormics-fairly strong ,healthy growth on main trunks-some dieback-large and small diameter deadwood-crown lifted to 6m	Sever ivy-remove all deadwood	>40	B2
7	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	380	N7 E6 S2 W3	10	8 N	EM	Low crown density-low vigour and vitality-large diameter deadwood and stubs-dead ivy throughout crown	Remove all deadwood	20-30	C1

8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	18	360	N3 E3 S5 W5	10	6 S	EM	Ivy smothering base and trunk-epicormics throughout in response to an overall decline-low crown density-low vigour and vitality-significant dieback	Fell and stump grind	5-10	U
Grp 2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	10 to 12	80 to 150	N2 E3 S2 W1	4	4 NESW	Y	Crown lifted to 4m-poor quality tree-young self sown sapling Ash trees in a linear belt-have been pruned back on west side close to boundary line and crown lifted	No work considered essential at time of survey	10-20	C2
9	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	16	500	N3 E5 S5 W1.5	4	4 S	EM	Epicormics throughout-suppressed east-some dieback-small diameter deadwood-crown shape dictated by group pressure-previously heavily topped	Remove all deadwood	30-40	C1
10	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	390	N7 E4 S1.5 W4	4	1.5 S	EM	Suppressed south-crown shape dictated by group pressure-low crown density-low vigour and vitality-significant dieback-large and small diameter deadwood-cavities in old pruning wounds-very little if any epicormic response to the decline in vigour	Remove all deadwood	10-20	C1
11	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	650	N4 E5 S7 W6	2	6 S	M	Ivy smothering base-strong epicormic growth on trunk-suppressed north-large and small diameter deadwood-crown shape dictated by group pressure	Remove all deadwood	>40	B1
12	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	460	N6 E5 S3 W2	5	5 E	EM	Ivy smothering base and trunk-sparse production of epicormics-leans east-low crown density-small and large diameter deadwood-crown shape dictated by group pressure-significant dieback	Remove ivy	10-20	C1
13	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	9	360	N5 E3 S4 W4	0	2 N	SM	Ivy smothering base-suppressed east-low crown density-minimal new extension growth-crown lifted on south side over gardens-low branching habit	No work considered essential at time of survey	30-40	C1
14	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	18	700	N5 E8 S7 W5	2	5 NESW	M	Epicormics are the strongest growth throughout the tree-low crown density-small leaf size-significant dieback-small and large diameter deadwood-previously reduced and reshaped-cavities in old pruning wounds	Remove all deadwood	30-40	B1



Tree Survey Plan



Root Protection Area Schedule



BJH.0577

ROOT PROTECTION AREA SCHEDULE

Client : Debtor Book Solutions

Site Location : 20 Forest Avenue, Cowplain

Tree No.	Tree Species	Cat	Diam mm	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Radial Protection Zone m	BS5837:2012 Table D1 Polygon Area m ²	Is An Offset Required To Cater For Existing Rooting Pattern Restrictions
1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	A1 / B1	450	5.4	92	NO – this is the dominant tree in this sector of the site and will have established a full and balanced root system
2	Grey Willow <i>Salix cinerea</i>	U	300 250 200 100	n/a	n/a	NO – this tree would be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons regardless of any redevelopment proposals – given that it is undermined by decay
3	Hawthorn <i>Crataegus monogyna</i>	U	170	n/a	n/a	NO – this tree would be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons regardless of any redevelopment proposals
4	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	U	250	n/a	n/a	NO – this tree would be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons regardless of any redevelopment proposals
5	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	B1	520	6.2	122	NO – this is a dominant tree and will have established a full and balanced root system
6	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B1	380	4.6	65	NO – this is a dominant tree and will have established a full and balanced root system
Grp 1	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B2	300 300 240 180	6.2	122	NO – fairly free rooting to all directions
7	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C1	380	4.6	65	NO – fairly free rooting to all directions
8	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	U	360	n/a	n/a	NO – this tree would be removed for sound arboricultural management reasons regardless of any redevelopment proposals given that it is in a state of terminal decline with a short life expectancy
Grp 2	Ash <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	C2	80 to 150	1.8	10	NO – mutual suppression within the line but free rooting to the outer facing edges
9	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1	500	6.0	113	YES – this tree is in competition with the dominant tree 11 and as a result will tend to root more to the west side

10	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1	390	4.7	69	YES – this tree is in competition with the dominant tree 11 and as a result will tend to root more to the north side
11	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B1	650	7.8	191	NO – this is a dominant tree and will have established a full and balanced root system
12	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	C1	460	5.5	96	YES – this tree is in competition with the dominant tree 11 and as a result will tend to root more to the north side
13	English Yew <i>Taxus baccata</i>	C1	360	4.3	59	YES – this tree is in competition with the dominant tree 14 and as a result will tend to root more to the north and west sides
14	Pedunculate Oak <i>Quercus robur</i>	B1	700	8.4	222	NO – this is a dominant tree and will have established a full and balanced root system



Root Protection Area Plan



Qualifications & Experience



QUALIFICATIONS AND EXPERIENCE

- My name is Bernie Harverson and I am a self employed independent arboricultural consultant in private practice. I take instructions primarily in the South of England but also on occasions work nationwide and abroad and have offices at : –
3 Foxcombe Cottages, South Harting, West Sussex GU31 5PL and also at Cedar Court, 5 College Street, Petersfield
- I hold the following arboricultural qualification - **Master of Arboriculture** (Royal Forestry Society – 1976)
- I have over **forty** years of practical and managerial experience in the arboricultural industry including periods in both the public and private sectors.
- My Local Government sector experience comprises one year as a tree surgeon with Brighton Parks and nine years spent in Arboricultural Officer posts with both Westminster City Council and Portsmouth City Council
- My past practical experience in the private sector includes two years at Tilhill Forest Nursery and over ten years for various companies as a Climbing Arborist/Tree Surgeon.
- Managerial work in the private sector includes two years as manager of Beechings tree surgery company and twelve years with CBA Trees as an Arboricultural Consultant.
- As an independent self employed Arboricultural Consultant I now provide a comprehensive range of services including :-
tree surveys, appraisals, assessments and inspections with particular reference to planning and development and tree safety audits with a service offered as a climber to undertake full climbing inspections to better understand the condition of a given tree before prescribing a management strategy.
- I also undertake litigation work appearing as an Expert Witness in Court Actions and at Planning Appeals, Hearings and Public Local Inquiries.

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